

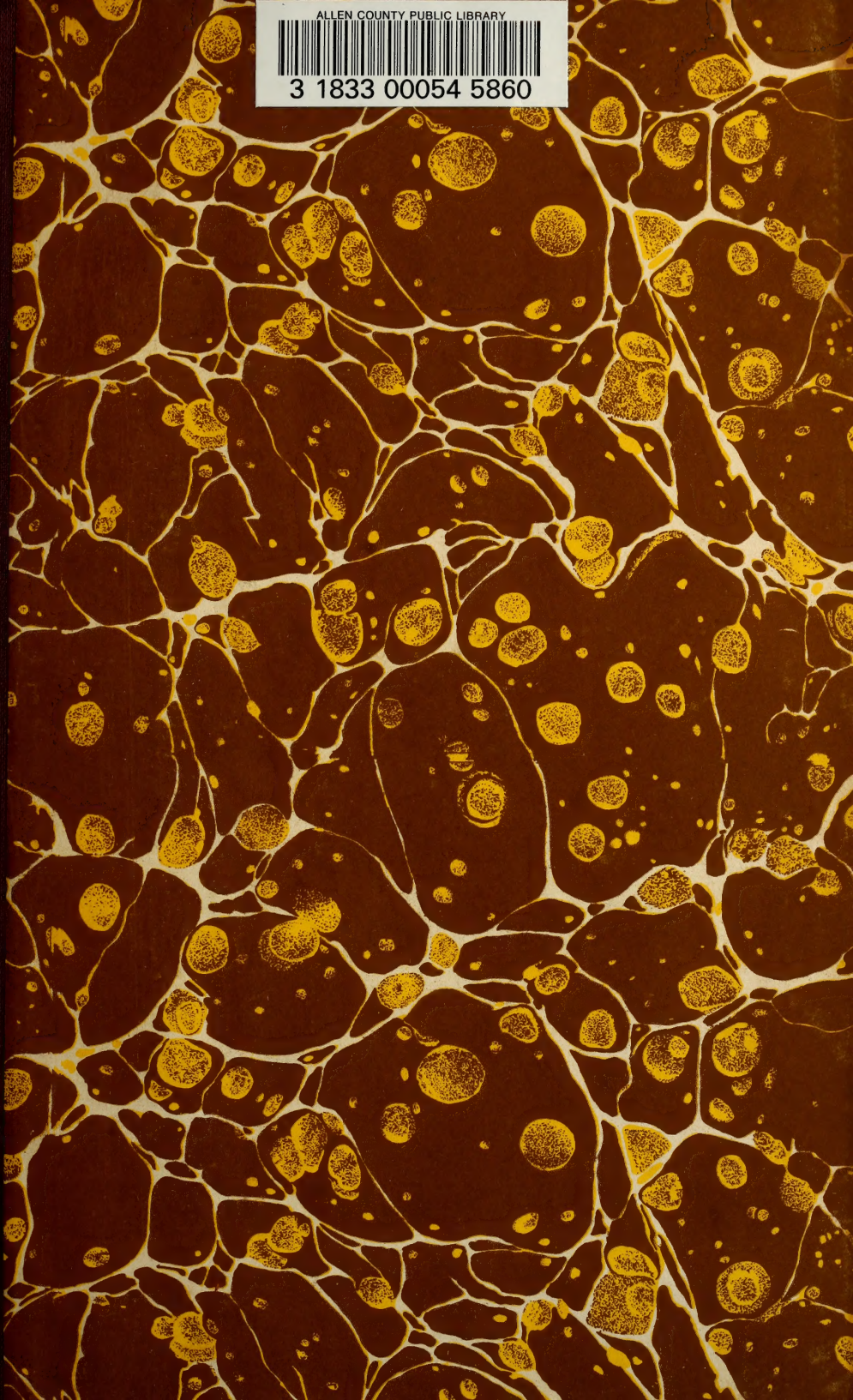
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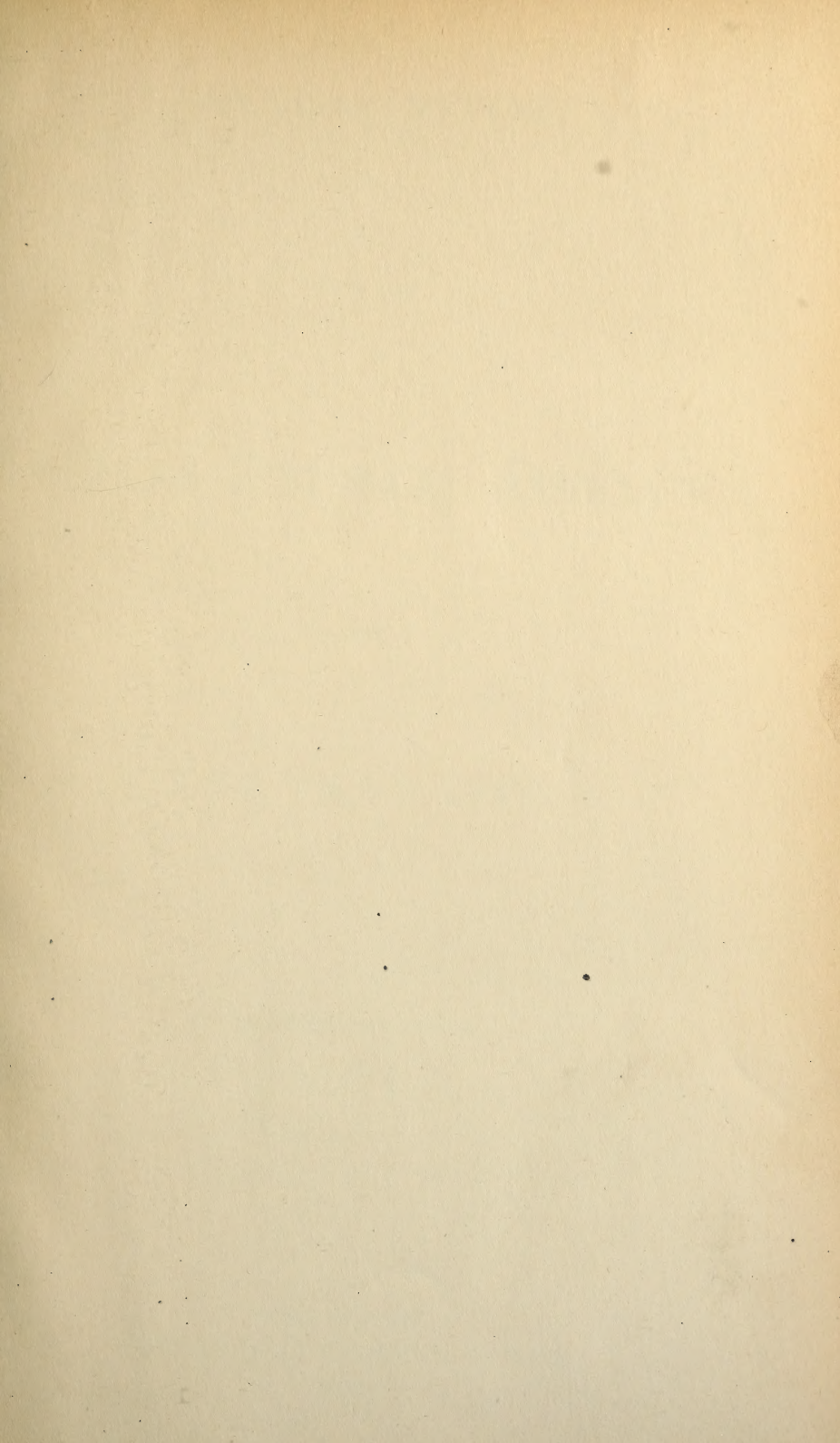


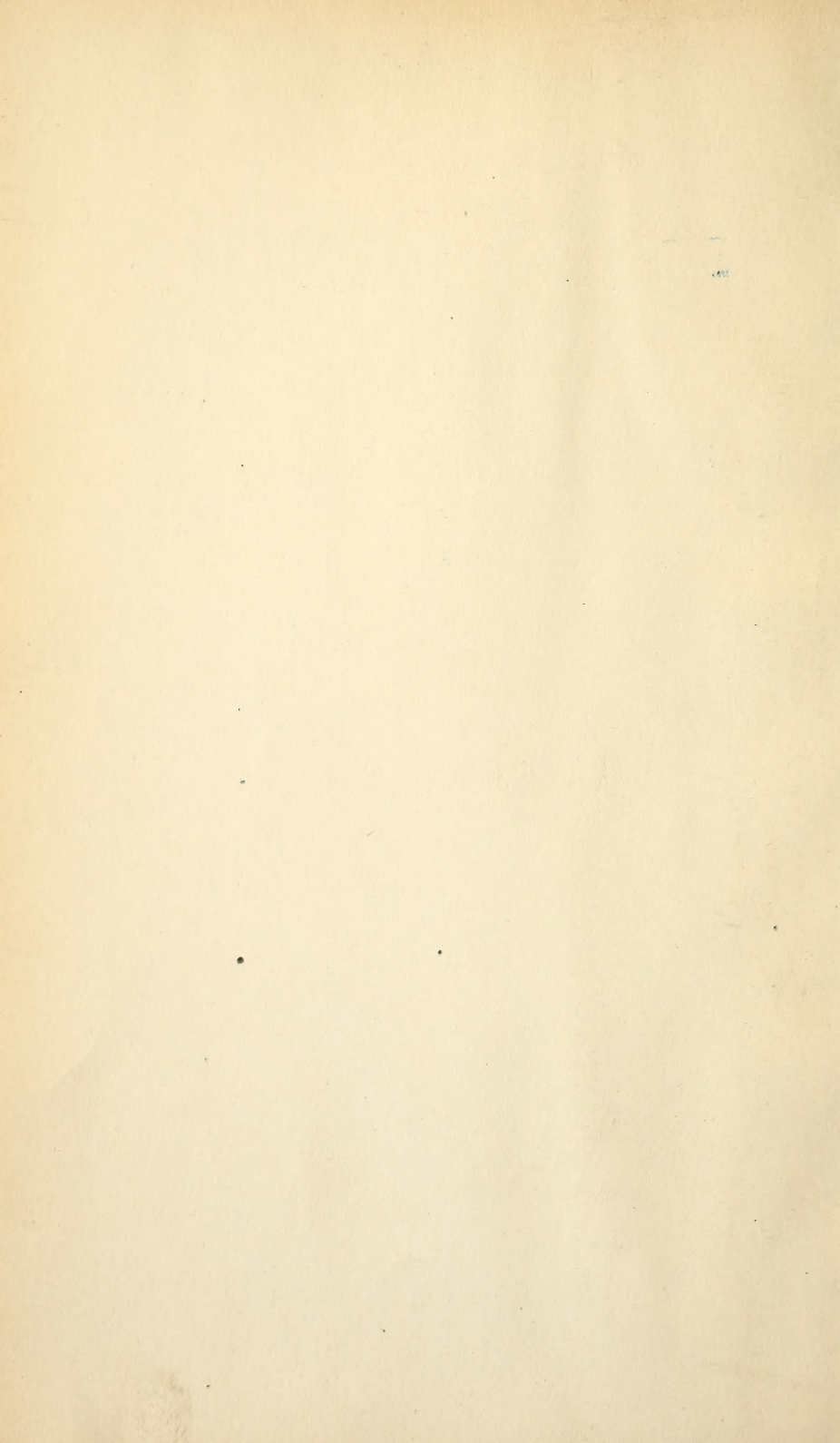
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1905.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Vol. I.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1906.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the Association for the year 1905.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RATHBUN,
Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Vice-President of the United States.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1906.

SIR: In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Association for the year 1905. The manuscript includes a report by the Public Archives Commission and a complete bibliography of American historical societies.

Very respectfully,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Secretary.

MR. RICHARD RATHBUN,
Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTION.

I.

The name of this society shall be The American Historical Association.

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying \$3, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$3. On payment of \$50 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members, and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV.

The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a corresponding secretary, a curator, a treasurer, and an executive council consisting of the foregoing officers and six other members elected by the Association, with the ex-presidents of the Association. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the Association.

V.

The executive council shall have charge of the general interests of the Association, including the election of members, the calling of meetings, the selection of papers to be read, and the determination of what papers shall be published.

VI.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress
January 4, 1889.

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 28, 1905.

PRESIDENT :

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D.,

*Professor in Yale University, Associate Judge of Supreme Court of
Errors of Connecticut.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

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Professor in the University of Chicago.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D.,

Professor in Yale University.

SECRETARY AND CURATOR :

A. HOWARD CLARK, A. M.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY :

CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.,

Professor in Harvard University.

TREASURER :

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D.,

130 Fulton street, New York.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

In addition to above-named officers.*

(Ex-Presidents.)

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Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

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Professor in Yale University.

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GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D.,

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REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D.,

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CHARLES M. ANDREWS, PH. D.,

Professor in Bryn Mawr College.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, PH. D.,

Professor in Columbia University, New York.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

(Deceased officers are marked thus †.)

EX-PRESIDENTS.

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† GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-86.
† JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-87.
† WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-88.
† CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-89.
† JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-90.
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† RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1894-95.
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JOHN BACH McMASTER, LL. D., 1903-4.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904-5.

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CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D., 1900—

TREASURER.

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D., 1884—

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PETER WHITE, A. M., 1899-1902.

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HERBERT PUTNAM, LIT. D., LL. D., 1901-1904.

GEORGE L. BURR, LL. D., 1902-1905.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., 1902-1905.

EDWARD G. BOURNE, PH. D., 1903—

GEORGE P. GARRISON, PH. D., 1904—

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D., 1904—

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, PH. D., 1905—

JAMES H. ROBINSON, PH. D., 1905—

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VOLUME II.

Bibliography of American Historical Societies, by A. P. C. Griffin.

I.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 26, 27, 28, 29, 1905.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.^a

By CHARLES H. HASKINS, Corresponding Secretary.

It is the established practice of the American Historical Association to hold its annual meeting one year in an eastern city, one year in a western city, and the third year in Washington, which, according to the charter, is the official headquarters. The twenty-first annual meeting was held in Baltimore December 26 to 28, 1905, with a supplementary session in Washington on December 29. The American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, instituted two years ago, and the still newer Bibliographical Society of America also held their annual meetings in Baltimore at the same time.

Nearly all the sessions for the reading of papers were held at the Johns Hopkins University, and chiefly in McCoy Hall, the business session being held in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society on Thursday afternoon. On Friday morning a special train conveyed the members to Washington by way of Annapolis, where Governor Warfield received them in the historic senate chamber of the old statehouse, and where the United States Naval Academy was also visited. The number of registrations was 276, a number even greater than at the Chicago meeting, and it may be presumed that in respect to attendance of members the twenty-first annual meeting was the most successful ever held.

The four round-table conferences awakened a keen interest on the part of the members. These conferences were organized on much the same plan which was so successful last year at Chicago, but it was an improvement that only two were held at the same time. Actual joint sessions with the American Economic Association were not attempted. The first evening (Tuesday, December 26) was devoted to a joint session of the American Historical and the American Political Science Associations.

^a This general account of the Baltimore-Washington meeting of the Association is reproduced, with some modifications, from the report prepared for the American Historical Review (April, 1906) by the managing editor of the Review, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson.

On this occasion, after an address of welcome by President Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University, presidential addresses were delivered by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, president of the American Political Science Association, and by Prof. John B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the American Historical Association. Professor Goodnow's subject was *The Growth of Executive Discretion*. The theme of Professor McMaster's presidential address was "*Old Standards of Public Morals*." The paper is printed in full in the present volume.

Wednesday morning's session was devoted to the reading of papers in American history. Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of the University of the South, read the first paper, entitled "*Virginia and the English Colonial System, 1730-1735*," which is printed in full in the present volume.

Prof. Charles Lee Raper, of the University of North Carolina, read a brief address on the subject, "*Why North Carolina at First Refused to Ratify the Federal Constitution*," which is printed herein.

The third paper of the session was by Prof. W. A. Dunning, of Columbia University: "*The Second Birth of the Republican Party*." Despite the popular conception the serious student can not agree that the Republican party has had an unbroken existence of fifty years. When in 1860 the Republican party won its first great national victory, it was heterogeneous, agreed only on slavery. Party lines, at first broken up by the war, reappeared after a year of fighting and the employment of war powers by the administration. The supporters of the administration avoided resort to the name and traditions of the Republican party, while its opponents called themselves Democrats. It became necessary to form a new party, whose platform should be the maintenance of the Union. The Union party formed at the Baltimore convention of 1864, had no continuity with the old Republican party. It was composed of all parties, but was more than a temporary fusion; it was distinctly a new party. The Democrats, however, resenting the appropriation of the name Union by their opponents, insisted on calling them Republicans, and in some local organizations the old title was retained. These connections were merely nominal, however. It was the Union party that was victorious in 1864, and secured the successful conclusion of the war and the abolition of slavery by constitutional amendment. Unprepared for reconstruction, however, the new party soon developed a line of cleavage, and appeared divided into conservatives and radicals; the latter, at first in the minority, profited by Johnson's lack of tact, and by 1866 controlled the party machinery. Adopting negro suffrage as a national issue, the radical element won a striking victory in the elections, and the movement to nationalize the Union party along conservative lines failed. The conservatives went into the

Democratic party, or joined the radicals, thus modifying somewhat their extreme tendencies. The term Republican came again into use; in 1868 the title National Union Republican party was adopted; in 1872 the word Union was dropped and a continuity of existence from 1860 was claimed.

The final paper, by Prof. R. C. H. Catterall, of Cornell University, "A French Diplomat and the Treaty with Spain, 1819," was a study of the part played by Hyde de Neuville, minister of France at Washington, in securing a peaceful settlement of the disputed issues between the United States and Spain. It is well known that such a solution was not expected by John Quincy Adams. The Spanish-American revolt, the determination of the United States to secure Florida, and the deadlock over the Louisiana boundary all combined to make a resort to arms most probable. Hyde de Neuville was instructed to use his efforts to maintain peace. He realized that his course was to persuade Spain to yield the Floridas for what she could get in the settlement of the Louisiana boundary. His first opportunity to prevent war came in the fall of 1817, when he supported Adams in his opposition to Monroe's desire to recognize Buenos Ayres. When, in January of the next year, Great Britain's offer of her services in negotiating the cession of Florida was declined by the United States, Hyde took the matter up with the Spanish minister. Finding that Spain was willing to cede the Floridas, he urged an accommodation of the Louisiana boundary. Jackson's seizure of Pensacola gave him an opportunity of direct intervention. Adams refused to disavow Jackson's act, and desired the French minister to secure a proposal from Spain. This he did, and then, acting as mediator, continued the negotiation until a compromise had been effected. It is safe to say that without the services of Hyde de Neuville the treaty of 1819 could not have been secured.

The afternoon of Wednesday (there was no session in the evening) was given up to conferences and sessions of committees. Of the two conferences, the more numerously attended was that on History in Elementary Schools, while the other was occupied with topics in Church History. In the former the proceedings consisted of the reading of a preliminary and partial report of the Committee of Eight, appointed a year ago to consider a course of history for elementary schools, and of a discussion based upon the report. Both report and discussion were limited to a consideration of the work of the last four years of the grammar grades.

The chairman of the meeting, Prof. James A. James, of Northwestern University, chairman of the Committee of Eight, traced the steps leading to the appointment of that committee, noting the reports on history in elementary schools presented in the Madison Conference of 1892, and Miss Salmon's report on the same subject in the appen-

dix to the Report of the Committee of Seven. The programmes of historical courses in elementary schools presented in these two reports are the only ones hitherto drawn up by national organizations.

In presenting the formal report for the committee, Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, said that historical instruction in the grammar grades should bear exclusively upon American history. The subject-matter should be subdivided into periods and treated in chronological order. Our conception of the scope of American history is by no means to be confined to the period after 1492 and the territory west of the Atlantic and east of the Pacific. It as truly includes a history of European events as does that of any European people. This is true not only of the period of origins but also of the later periods. In brief, the problem of the teacher is to explain the American world, not to tell merely what has happened in America. The chronological order should be followed, since facts lose none of their value by this arrangement, and the present rests upon the past. The fifth grade should be taught the place of exploration and discoveries in the world as a whole; the sixth grade the story of settlement and growth to 1763; the seventh grade the period of revolution until the Spanish colonies won their freedom and both North and South America were politically independent; the eighth grade the period from about 1820 to 1906.

The work of the fifth grade presents serious but not insuperable problems. In his work in geography and language the child receives ideas of the world. History should strengthen the impressions thus gained; but it has not always done this. Thus in his study of literature he is taught to look upon England as a country to which we owe a great debt, whereas from history he generally receives a different impression. Professor Bourne then showed in detail how the plan might be carried out. By means of stories, for instance, the children can be given an idea of the various countries of Europe, the characteristic features of their civilization, and their relative importance.

Miss Mabel Hill, of the Lowell Normal School, approved the plan both psychologically and pedagogically. The chronological order is to be commended. The proposed syllabus has a logical sequence and presents a view of history that is without narrowness or prejudice. It is desirable that children should be taught the story not only of the Reformation but of the Counter-Reformation and the work of the Jesuits; the contributions of pagan nations to civilization; the influences, other than human, which have affected the history of the race and other countries, both geographically and historically, as well as our own.

Mr. Henry Johnson, of the State Normal School of Charleston, Ill., believed the suggested plan to be practicable, and was

pleased by the enlarged conception of American history. But he questioned whether the field should be limited to American history; whether the capacity of the children in the grammar grades was fully understood; and whether there was not an impression that history could not be presented to the children as history. The problem is what kind of history can be brought within the cultivated intelligence of children. As early as the fourth grade, it is possible to arouse an interest in history proper and in questions of historical evidence. The fifth grade can read such documents as the Rule of St. Benedict and Einhard's Life of Charlemagne. The sixth grade had voted Petrarch more interesting than Froissart; the seventh grade can read enough of colonial charters to correct statements in the text-books. Whatever the period and the countries selected by the committee, the report should establish a definite relation between history in schools and history in histories.

Doctor Tolson, of Baltimore, while in general agreement with the report, considered the outline for the fifth grade too comprehensive to be entirely satisfactory, and thought that the course was overcrowded.

In the discussion that followed a number of speakers took part. Dr. James Sullivan, of New York City, and President Ward, of the Western Maryland State Normal School, spoke in favor of the report. The chief adverse criticisms were that the course as presented was overcrowded; that it lacked real historical unity; and that teachers, in some sections of the country at least, were not sufficiently well equipped to make its adoption practicable. Other speakers especially commended the division of the subject-matter. Professor Fling, of Nebraska, believed that it is customary to underestimate what grammar and high-school pupils can do in weighing historical evidence.

Professor Bourne indorsed story-work because in it English and history go together. History should be fastened to stories already familiar and to geography. As to overcrowding, the proposed course sounded more crowded than it was, but the intention was to give plenty of material for selection.

At the Church History Conference, of which Prof. Williston Walker, of New Haven, was chairman, there was an attendance of about thirty, mainly composed of theological instructors and visiting clergymen. The conference opened with a paper by Prof. A. C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, on the "Rise of the Modern Conception of Divine Immanence." Although a few of the hearers were tempted to discuss the bearing of the conception on certain doctrines of the church, the address was a purely historical exposition of the influences cooperating to give dominance to the idea of divine immanence. The factors in the process were presented as

Pietism, the growth of the idea of evolution since Leibnitz, Herder's reconception of Spinoza's monism, and the influence of the romantic movement.

The second contribution to the conference was a plea by Dr. J. C. Ayer, jr., of the Philadelphia Divinity School, for a source-book to aid in the teaching of church history.

Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, brought before the conference for discussion a statement on the publication of materials for American church history, suggested by the remarks of Prof. Shailer Mathews in the conference of the preceding year. Doctor Richardson based his opening remarks on a search, which did not pretend to be exhaustive but was certainly suggestive in its results, for instances in the last five years of the publication of manuscripts of the sort which formed the theme of his paper. He showed that there had been, in books and journals, a not inconsiderable amount of documentary publication; that the Protestant theological seminaries had had very little hand in this, and as for systematic attention to the matter had been doing practically nothing; and that a greater amount of good work, in the way of publication of materials for American church history, was being done by the Catholics and the Jews than by all the Protestant denominations put together. Without attempting to enumerate the materials awaiting publication, he specified their leading classes and by instances exhibited their interest. Next he addressed himself to the question what could be done. Obviously the theological seminaries are in a better position to do work of this sort than any other existing agencies. They can work through their graduates to gather materials, can sometimes utilize their postgraduate students for editing, can in some cases use their journals as organs of publication, and through their financial agents can easily secure funds for so plainly appropriate a line of endeavor. Taking up the question how the seminaries shall be stirred up to this task, and how induced to persevere in it, the speaker laid the responsibility on the American Historical Association, as heir of the American Society of Church History; and suggested organic provisions in its system whereby it could accomplish the work. It may be mentioned that, pending such action, the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution has undertaken, in a manner described on a later page, to lay the necessary foundation for such activity in documentary publication, by whatever agency attempted. It is hoped that it will thereby afford a strong stimulus toward its inception.

The exercises of Thursday morning, like those of Wednesday afternoon, consisted of two conferences, in this case occupied, respectively, with History in the College Curriculum and with the Problems of

State and Local Historical Societies. In opening the former, its chairman, Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, said that, of all the questions that concern the college teacher of history, none is of greater importance than that of the first year of college work. Its importance is recent; for when history was introduced into the college curriculum twenty or twenty-five years ago, it came in at the top and slowly worked down into the sophomore and freshman years. With this change in the position of history in the curriculum new problems arise; the younger student has to be taught college methods of work, college teaching is brought into relation with the teaching of history in schools, and the problem of handling larger classes has also to be met. Various conditions in the different colleges give rise to different problems. Since the matter is still largely in the experimental stage, it has seemed desirable that teachers representing different types of colleges and of methods should come together to exchange experiences.

At Harvard the introductory course in history is taken mainly by freshmen; it deals with the middle ages and primarily with the continent. The lectures aim at explaining, connecting, enlarging, and vitalizing the facts gained from the prescribed reading. The reading is in weekly installments of from 75 to 100 pages, selected from manuals, sources, and narrative histories, and is tested in the weekly meetings of the sections, where there are written tests, map exercises, and discussions. Students are also required to do additional reading, which is discussed in individual conferences with the assistants. These conferences also serve for talking over the work of the course in general and for bringing about closer acquaintance between student and assistant.

Prof. O. H. Richardson described the introductory course at Yale, which gives a general survey of continental European history from the fall of Rome to 1870. The class is divided into sections of less than forty. A syllabus forms the basis of the work, and there are daily quizzes, short written tests at least once a week, and examinations of students' notebooks. An important and successful feature of the work is the training in knowledge of books which comes through bibliographical exercises, directed through personal interviews. Collateral reading in compendiums and standard works is carried on throughout the year; the majority of the instructors believe that the source method is available to only a small extent in a course of this kind.

In the absence of Miss Salmon, the paper that she had prepared was read by Miss Ellery, of Vassar College. The purpose of the first year's work in history at Vassar is to teach the technique of the subject by giving students a knowledge of books on the mechanical

side and showing them how to get at historical material and present it; to teach them how to think historically by giving them a bird's-eye view of the history of western Europe from the fall of Rome, and an idea of historical perspective and of the unity of history; and to arouse an interest in the subject. There are personal conferences and illustrated lectures. The class is divided into sections of 25 students each. Formal lectures and formal essays are avoided. The effort is to make the student independent and to create a basis for the later elective work.

Prof. Frank M. Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, brought out the point that the character of the first year's course should be determined by the preparation of the students, and that there ought to be two or more courses to meet different needs, so that preparatory work would receive the recognition that it ought to receive. At Minnesota two courses are offered: One (13 B. C.-1500 A. D.) for those who have previously had one year of history or less; the other on English constitutional history for those who have had two years or more. No broader field should be traversed. The day of the old general course in history is ended in the high schools and should be ended in the colleges. All or a large part of the work should be done in small classes. In the first course strong emphasis should be laid on training and preparation for more advanced courses, and documents should be critically studied as evidence.

Mr. Hiram Bingham explained how the preceptorial system recently introduced into the junior and senior grades at Princeton had been applied to the teaching of history. The plan, which required an increase of one-half in the teaching force, aims to bring the student into sympathetic personal contact with the preceptor. Each course is conducted by a professor who lectures twice a week, and in addition there are small conferences held two or three times weekly, at which four or five men meet with and report to their preceptor. What the average undergraduate needs is more reading, and to be kept at work by a live discussion of what is read. The relations with the preceptor are those of friendship. The preceptor can debate any man from taking an examination, but gives no mark. The system is flexible and adaptable. The preceptor is not a coach nor a quiz-master. He should see that the student has been working, but chiefly he should make it his endeavor to arouse and establish a strong and healthy interest in intellectual matters.

Professor Fling, of the University of Nebraska, spoke of the distinguishing characteristics of the work there, especially in the department of European history. Much emphasis is laid on method work. In the first year the attempt is made to teach the method by which historical truth is arrived at, since the man is not a scholar who knows results but does not know how the knowledge is obtained.

Prof. Morse Stephens deprecated the attack on the formal lecture; its excellence or lack of it depends on the lecturer. The more formal and careful the lecture is the better. Perhaps the most important work is with the freshmen, and the most experienced professors should have charge of this work. The attack upon the system of having all the men together in one class was also deprecated. In the large courses students come to know their classmates; they can be taught a point of view—not facts. A stimulation comes from being in a crowd. Clergymen do not divide their congregations into sections. But section work may be used as a supplement. English history is perhaps the best to begin with, although the students do not learn much about English history. They deal with various kinds of historical material and learn to know the documents and the different sources of authority. What we have to do with the freshman mainly is to expel the schoolboy and give the freshman the nature of the thinking man. It matters little what subject is taught; the end is the same.

Professor Farrand, of Leland Stanford University, said that students at that institution are given a practical library course; combined with this is work on simple problems of historical criticism, which is at first confined to text-books. Professor Fay, of Dartmouth College, spoke in favor of the syllabus as an aid in keeping the various sections together in their work. Professor Trenholme, of the University of Missouri, believed in the formal lecture if the lecturer were worth hearing. If the lecture did not prove attractive, class discussion might well take its place. There is danger of making the teacher of history too mechanical through the elaboration of machinery. Other speakers were Doctor Fite, of Harvard; Mrs. Abbe, of New York; Doctor Sullivan, of the New York Commercial High School; Professor Brown, of New York University; and Doctor Shepherd, of Baltimore.

In summing up the results of the conference, Professor Haskins called attention to the very slight emphasis that had been placed upon the subject studied. The matter of greater interest was that pupils should learn something about studying history. But the subject chosen must neither be too large nor too small. As to how students should be introduced to the subject, the speakers were not in agreement. Students vary greatly in preparation and ability, and the course must be adaptable so that it will hit all, and so that the better students may be encouraged to do more than the others. The net result of the conference is that we must get the interest of the students and teach them how to study.

The fourth of the conferences, which occurred at the same time with the one last mentioned, was devoted to the Problems of State and Local Historical Societies. Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh,

of the State University of Iowa, presided; Mr. Frank H. Severance, of the Buffalo Historical Society, acted as secretary. Problems of cooperation were first considered. Mr. William O. Scroggs, of Cambridge, Mass., read a paper on the relation of the college chair or department of American history to the work of historical societies. He had sent out systematic inquiries as to these relations, intended to collect information from the societies as to the aid which they rendered to the work of instruction in the neighboring colleges, as to contributions by professors and college students to the proceedings of the societies, as to assistance by them in the editing of publications, and as to definite efforts to recruit the membership of the societies from among the collegians. The result of the inquiries was to show the existence of little more than relations of general friendliness, though these took a wide variety of forms. The speaker urged the maintenance of a broader view on the part of the societies and more serious efforts to enlist the members of colleges and universities in their work.

Another phase of cooperative activity was illustrated in a paper on the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies by Mr. S. P. Heilman, of Heilman Dale, secretary of the federation. There are 36 historical societies in the State. An act of the legislature allows the county commissioners of each county to appropriate \$200 to the county historical society, but hardly a third of the counties in the State have such organizations. The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies was formed at Harrisburg on January 5, 1905, with a view to encouraging the formation of local historical societies, to promoting research into Pennsylvania history, to the preparation of check lists for a complete bibliography of the Commonwealth by a combination of local or county bibliographies, to mutual communication of information as to what each society is doing, and to the keeping of lists of historical workers. The federation began with 13 of the historical societies of the State, but now embraces 23. Two counties, Lancaster and Tioga, have made lists of all publications printed within their territory. The meeting of January 4, 1906, will better define the possible scope of such a federation; and obviously in the extension of such a system to other States regard would need to be paid to the great variety exhibited in the organization of American historical societies and particularly in their relations to the State governments.

On behalf of a subcommittee of the General Committee, appointed a year ago to make a systematic report on the organization and methods of work appropriate to or employed by State and local historical societies—a subcommittee consisting of Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, Professor Shambaugh, of Iowa, and Prof. Franklin L. Riley, of the University of Mississippi—Doctor Thwaites

presented parts of their report, the whole of which is printed in the present volume. The questionnaires which were sent out by the subcommittee asked the societies to report as to their date of organization, the number of their members, the value of their buildings, the amount of their income and of their endowments, and the number of volumes contained in their libraries. It proved difficult to obtain information from some of the societies, especially in the East. Replies had, however, been received from 19 national, 8 sectional, 62 State, and 106 local societies. (It is understood that there are somewhat more than 400 historical societies in the United States.) The inquiries extended to societies privately endowed or sustained by the dues of members, to State historical departments and commissions, to the relations of these to the societies, and to the various forms of organization prevalent in both sorts of institutions.

Doctor Thwaites discussed to some extent the relative merits of the Alabama plan; of the plan followed in Wisconsin, resting on a State society; and of the compromise adopted in Iowa, which combines features of the departmental and of the societary régime. His report also entered into the relations of the societies to the State universities, and the functions of the former with respect to publication and research. In the latter particular he urged better printing and especially better editing. It was mentioned that the State Historical Society of Wisconsin expected to have ready in about a month an index to its manuscript materials, and that this publication would embrace information regarding historical manuscript material to be found elsewhere in the Upper Mississippi Basin.

Dr. U. B. Phillips, of the University of Wisconsin, spoke briefly on documentary collections in the old States of the South. He went over in general terms the material possessed by the Georgia Historical Society and various private holders in Georgia, that possessed by the State of South Carolina at Columbia, and the rich colonial material at Charleston, instancing particularly the remarkable set of newspapers at the Charleston Library, the interesting plantation records of St. John's Berkeley, and the numerous collections of pamphlets within the State. He dealt similarly with the chief repositories in Virginia, and dwelt on some of the encouraging features in the present situation with respect to historical material in the South. He especially urged the paying of proper attention to the collection and preservation of first-hand material for the industrial history of that section.

Mr. Dunbar Rowland, archivist of Mississippi, described the Spanish archives of the Natchez district. These are the records of the Spanish occupation, covering the years 1781-1798. They are bound in forty-one volumes and consist of royal orders and decrees, proclamations, papers emanating from the governor-general at New

Orleans and the local governor and military commander, legal papers, such as court proceedings, depositions, wills, deeds, etc., and a quantity of letters. They were recently rediscovered in the office of the chancery clerk of Adams County, where they had remained for nearly a century, and have been temporarily transferred to the Department of Archives and History at Jackson, where they are being copied.

The discussion which followed these papers was participated in by the chairman of the meeting, by Mr. J. Alston Cabell, of Richmond, Va., speaking on behalf of such organizations as the Virginia Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, and by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institute of Washington. The latter dwelt especially on the desire of his department to be useful to State and local historical societies and to promote cooperation among them. As one step in this direction, it has undertaken the preparation of lists of documents from European archives relating to American history, which have been printed or of which transcripts exist in the United States. These, especially in the case of the French and Spanish documents, will help to keep societies, especially those of the West, from duplicating each other's work in the printing of material or the procuring of transcripts.

The business meeting of the Association, held on Thursday afternoon, was preceded by the reading of a paper on Avalon and the Colonial Projects of George Calvert, printed herein. The paper was read in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, which made it possible to enhance its interest by the exhibition of original documents illustrating the story. The writer, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of Johns Hopkins University, related Calvert's early history, described the purchase of Avalon, narrated the subsequent history of the unfortunate experiment, and set forth the relation it bore to Calvert's greater and more fruitful endeavors in the foundation of the province of Maryland.

The fifth session was held on Thursday evening and was devoted to European history. Prof. E. P. Cheyney read a paper on the England of our Earliest American Forefathers, treating of the lacunae in our knowledge of the period and of the opportunities for further investigation. The period of English history that is of most significance to Americans is the period from 1580 to 1660, which covered the adult life of the whole body of early emigrants, the transplanters to America of English institutions. No detailed history of England covers this period, or if any, it is to deal mainly with its contentions. But when the dissatisfied element left England they left these disputes behind them and took with them the practical capacity to govern. It is the regular forms of regular government

that we need to know about, and especially the forms of local government. Again, neither the organization and personnel of the Church of England nor the social history of the time has been dealt with adequately. The existence or non-existence of historical works depends upon the documents available. The history of local political institutions could be studied from material already in print, though much of it is widely scattered. The fine body of national records in the public record office is mostly classified, and full calendars of the state papers to the number of some 300 volumes are in print. Yet three or four volumes for the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are issued for one volume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; pressure should be brought to bear upon the authorities of the record office to print the calendars for these later centuries.

Col. W. R. Livermore explained his project of a new historical atlas of Europe, and exhibited a considerable number of his maps. The main peculiarity of this atlas is that, except in the ancient period, it presents a map for every decade.

The third topic treated at this session was Recent Tendencies in the Study of the French Revolution. Prof. J. H. Robinson, of Columbia University, read the paper,^a which was afterwards discussed by Prof. H. Morse Stephens and Prof. F. M. Fling. Frenchmen, said Professor Robinson, still love or hate the Revolution, and partisanship must still be reckoned with. Although the effort to collect and print documentary material began with the Revolution itself, and has been actively continued, yet even the great mass of material on hand is not enough to enable students to settle the most fundamental questions. Two years ago Jaurès urged that the economic history of the Revolution should be more thoroughly studied, and much material is being collected for that end. The Reign of Terror has been relegated to its proper place and proportions. The picturesque, gruesome, and anecdotal are falling into the background, and the study of development in important lines is coming to the front. Among the really living issues three may be distinguished—the religious or ecclesiastical, the educational, and the economic. What we most need is a history of the Revolution regarded as a reformation, an account of how the reformers realized their ideas. Steps have already been taken in this direction, as by Gomel and Sagnac. We must bring the history of France for fifty years before 1789 into organic relation with its later history.

Prof. H. Morse Stephens said that in times past he had exaggerated enormously the importance of the French Revolution, which closed an old epoch rather than opened a new. Napoleon was the last in the series of the enlightened despots of the eighteenth century. If

^a Printed in full in *The American Historical Review* for April, 1906.

Europe be studied as a whole, as it should be, the French Revolution is seen to be an episode in which some things were done in France that had already been done in other countries by great rulers. There was not a single completed reform of the period of the French Revolution which was not completed in some other country first.

Professor Fling, while believing that much that Professor Stephens had said was true, thought that it was not the whole truth, and that the French Revolution was not a simple imitation. The work of the last fifteen or twenty years marks an era in the study of the French Revolution. Aulard and others realized that the foundation for the study of the French Revolution was not laid. Thorough monographic work must be done, and this is just being begun. The old school did not know what thorough investigation means. Aulard is on the dividing line. Young men of the new school are now doing monographic work like that done in the history of Greece and Rome and the Middle Ages. The revolutionary movement in the provinces is being related to the rest of the movement.

The papers of the last session, held on Friday afternoon at Washington, were read in one of the rooms of the Library of Congress. In a neighboring room Mr. Worthington C. Ford, chief of the Division of Manuscripts, had arranged a most interesting exhibition of historical documents, of great variety and often of the utmost individual significance, selected from the rich stores which are now in his custody and to which he is making such striking and numerous additions.

Before the reading of formal papers Prof. Morse Stephens gave an interesting account of the H. H. Bancroft Library of printed and manuscript material, of its acquisition by the University of California, and of the value which it will have for the State and the university.

Dr. James Schouler's paper on the Authorship of the Monroe Doctrine was a defense of President Monroe personally against recent disparaging statements which ascribe the true authorship and inspiration to John Quincy Adams, Monroe's Secretary of State. The paper is printed in the present volume.

Mr. William R. Thayer, of Cambridge, Mass., read a paper entitled "American Holidays in their Relation to American History." Adverting to the importance which holidays may have as emphasizing events of structural importance, and to the use that may be made of them in stimulating enlightened patriotism, he suggested a more systematic series than is now employed by most States. Liberty, independence, and union ought all alike to be commemorated, not independence alone. April 19, now celebrated in Massachusetts, should be called Liberty Day. May 30 should be the holiday of Union, our feast of patriotism February 22. October 12 should be added as

Columbus Day. Ascribing to the Pilgrims the establishment of religious freedom and tolerance, Mr. Thayer advocated the use of Thanksgiving to commemorate those blessings, while the *entente cordiale* of the English and American nations might be symbolized by making a holiday of February 12, the birthday, in 1809, of both Lincoln and Darwin.

Dr. James K. Hosmer's paper on the Theatre and the Combatants of the Civil War was a summary of the conditions under which the war was waged, and a brief statement of the relative strength, qualitative as well as quantitative, of the two sides. He defined the area of the war, described its relations to the Appalachians, and showed how the unusually diversified character of the territory involved gave opportunity for every possible kind of warfare and taxed the resources of commanders to their utmost. The differences in number of population, degree of homogeneity, and industrial character were next adverted upon; then the relations of slave labor to military resources in the South, and the compensating of its smaller numbers by greater initial military efficiency.

Finally, Mr. William Garrott Brown read a paper on Personal Force in American History. Passing in review the great names of our last hundred and thirty years, he showed how widely in many instances the popular estimate of them differs from that put forward by the closet historian. Though there is a large illogical element in the remembrance which the mass entertains for its great men, so that the one is taken and the other left, he urged that at least one element in greatness is the power to seize upon the affections of living men and to impress their imaginations. The abiding multitude repeats largely the estimates formed by the shifting multitude of the day. While there may be no principle or formula to explain the wide divergence of popular fame from historical repute among the intellectual, yet we may be warranted in suspecting that popular fame should be more fully taken into account, and that from it suggestions may be derived which shall help toward broader estimates of the great and toward more catholic standards of greatness.

No member could have sat through the business meeting of Thursday afternoon without being deeply impressed by the multifold activities of the society, the energy and fidelity with which they are being prosecuted, and the great amount which the Association is accomplishing for the cause of history. The first document read was the report of the Executive Council. It appeared that appropriations of about the usual amount had been made to the work of the various agencies of the Association. The Council also reported that it approved of the continuance of the conference on the work of State and local historical societies and had appointed as its chairman and sec-

retary for the ensuing year Professor Shambaugh and Mr. Severance, respectively.

The treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, was unable to be present, this being the first meeting that he has missed since the organization of the Association in 1884. His report showed the usual increase in material prosperity. The receipts for the year were rather more than \$8,000; the expenditures somewhat less than \$7,300. The assets of the society have increased by \$757, and now stand at the handsome figure of \$23,235. The secretary reported the total enrolled membership as 2,394, and that 125 other persons had been duly nominated and elected, but not yet qualified.

Prof. Edward G. Bourne, chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, reported that the expected volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, to be edited by Prof. George P. Garrison, would hardly be ready for insertion in the Annual Report for 1905. It may be expected that these papers will appear in the next report—that for 1906. In response to various requests for some sort of code of rules, or suggestions for the printing of manuscript materials for American history, which might help inexperienced editors and aid in producing a greater degree of uniformity, the Commission presented (and has since printed for separate distribution) a body of simple rules of this sort. Professor Bourne feeling unable to continue as chairman of this Commission, a reorganization was effected. The chairmanship passes to Professor Jameson, who held it during the first four years of the Commission's existence. Such work as it has done in the way of collecting information respecting manuscript historical materials in private hands can now be appropriately carried on, indeed is being continuously carried on, by the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution, especially by Mr. Waldo G. Leland. In respect to documentary publication the Commission's activity will hereafter (after the issue of the Texan volume) be confined to dealing with materials, of national, not local, scope, which are in private hands, are unlikely to be transferred to well-appointed public repositories, and are therefore subjected to the chance of destruction. Thus it takes to itself a definite field, not occupied by other existing agencies of publication.

The Public Archives Commission reported that their report (printed herein) would include accounts of the archives of Michigan and Wisconsin, on the French archives of Illinois, supplementary information on the local records of Georgia, and something on the State archive commissions. The Commission will probably hereafter print an annual bibliographical list of record publications. Investigations of the archives of Arkansas, Florida, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia are underway. A subcommittee, consisting of Profs. C. M. Andrews and H. L.

Osgood, has been intrusted by the Librarian of Congress with the function of advising with respect to the transcripts from English archives which are being made for the Library of Congress. Some twenty-three volumes have already been copied in whole or in part thus far from the British Museum and the Bodleian Library.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported that no essay submitted for the competition this year was of sufficient excellence to justify the award of the prize. The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize (now first awarded, for an essay in European history) reported that the prize had been awarded to Mr. David S. Muzzey for his essay on the Spiritual Franciscans, with honorable mention of the essay of Miss Eloise Ellery on Jean Pierre Brissot.

The chairman of the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review reported that Prof. H. Morse Stephens, a member of the Board from the foundation of the journal, whose term now expired, declined reelection. His services to the journal were spoken of with appreciation. It was announced that the Council had elected as his successor Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University. Professor Adams also reported that the index volume to Volumes I-X would be ready this spring, and that arrangements had been made with the publishers of the Review by which the cost per member to the Association had been reduced from \$2 to \$1.60 per annum.

For the Committee on Bibliography, Prof. E. C. Richardson reported as ready for publication a reissue of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies, brought down to date. This work forms the second volume of the present report. The committee has made large progress in the preparation of its list of source publications and the libraries where they are to be found. The General Committee reported an effort to extend membership among libraries, and the preparation of a report on the special lines of research in which individual members are interested. The subcommittee charged with the making of a report on the work of state and local historical societies reported briefly through its chairman. Professor Stephens reported for the Pacific Coast Branch, describing its recent annual meeting, and announcing another to take place next Thanksgiving at Portland. Mr. Jameson, editor of the series of Original Narratives of Early American History, explained in some detail the plan of the reprints and the arrangements already made for the opening volumes.

The Committee of Eight on History in Elementary Schools, Prof. J. A. James, of Northwestern University, chairman, reported briefly on its meetings and work during the past year, its organization into subcommittees, and its plans for continuing the preparation of its report, and for securing discussion of its recommendations by the various associations of teachers of history throughout the country.

The committee on nominations, Profs. G. L. Burr, C. D. Hazen, and J. H. Latané, proposed a list of officers, all of whom were chosen by the Association. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin was elected president, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson first vice-president, and Prof. George B. Adams second vice-president. Mr. A. Howard Clark, Prof. C. H. Haskins, and Dr. Clarence W. Bowen were reelected to their former positions. In the place of Professors Burr and Cheyney, who had been thrice elected to the Executive Council, Profs. Charles M. Andrews and James H. Robinson were chosen. The place of meeting for December, 1906, is Providence.

Report of Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer of the American Historical Association.

RECEIPTS.

1904.		
Dec. 21.	Balance cash on hand	\$2, 293. 24
1905.		
Dec. 16.	Receipts as follows:	
	2,335 annual dues, at \$3	\$7, 005. 00
	One annual dues	3. 02
	One annual dues	3. 05
	Twelve annual dues, at \$3.10	37. 20
	One annual dues	3. 25
	Two life memberships	100. 00
	Sales of publications	72. 10
	Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools"	16. 40
	Interest on bond and mortgage	800. 00
		8, 040. 02
	Loan from bank	750. 00
		11, 083. 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905.		
Dec. 16.	Treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 1, 5, 40, 58, 78, 97, 130, 143	\$212. 80
	Secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 25, 48, 63, 69, 83, 90, 120, 131	385. 80
	Corresponding secretary's expenses, vouchers 4, 15, 28, 52, 80, 105, 117, 118, 122, 128, 129	89. 24
	Expenses Pacific Coast Branch, voucher 16	51. 54
	Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 2, 12, 13, 19, 20, 30, 36, 46, 47, 73, 89, 94, 100, 106, 121, 127	226. 52
	American Historical Review, vouchers 11, 22, 31, 43, 56, 60, 62, 65, 70, 77, 79, 81, 82, 86, 88, 92, 98, 99, 103, 123, 136, 139	4, 689. 00
	Public Archives Commission, vouchers 8, 9, 10, 33, 39, 44, 68, 71, 72, 115, 116	200. 55
	Historical Manuscripts Commission, vouchers 6, 7, 17, 26, 27, 38, 50, 51, 132, 133	254. 80
	Justin Winsor prize committee, vouchers 14, 41	125. 71
	Herbert B. Adams prize committee, voucher 42	12. 75
	General Committee, vouchers 53, 54, 101, 102	68. 35
	Subcommittee of the General Committee in preparing a report upon the work of State and local historical societies, vouchers 35, 55, 67, 74, 75, 76	103. 55
	Committee of eight upon the study of history in elementary schools, vouchers 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114	250. 80
	Account annual report 1903, vouchers 24, 37, 49, 119	45. 90
	Account annual report 1904, vouchers 3, 66, 95, 96, 104	115. 10
	Printing 1905 catalogue, vouchers 29, 59, 61, 64	209. 92
	Expenses twentieth annual meeting, voucher 32	40. 39
	Expenses twenty-first annual meeting, vouchers 124, 125, 135	30. 00
	Expenses Executive Council, vouchers 131, 134, 137, 138, 140, 141	110. 87
	Engraving certificates, vouchers 57, 84	1. 50
	Bank collection charges, vouchers 21, 45, 85, 93, 126, 142	8. 10
	Interest, voucher 87	6. 25
	Printing publications, voucher 34	16. 80
	Auditing treasurer's account 1904, voucher 18	15. 00
		7, 271. 24
	Loan repaid to bank, voucher 91	750. 00
	Balance cash on hand in National Park Bank	3, 062. 02
		11, 083. 26

Net receipts 1905 -----	\$8, 040. 02
Net disbursements 1905 -----	7, 271. 24
Excess of receipts over disbursements -----	<u>768. 78</u>

The assets of the Association are :

Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth street, New York -----	\$20, 000. 00
Accrued interest from September 29, 1905, to date -----	173. 33
Cash on hand in National Park Bank -----	3, 062. 02
	<u>\$23, 235. 35</u>
An increase during the year of -----	757. 66

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, December 16, 1905.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Esq.,

*Treasurer American Historical Association,
130 Fulton street, New York City.*

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, we have examined the cash records of the American Historical Association for the year ending December 16, 1905.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in the exhibit termed "Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 16, 1905."

We found that all receipts shown by the books had been accounted for, vouched the disbursements for the period, and reconciled the resulting balance as of December 16, 1905, which was in the form of a check, certified by the National Park Bank.

We found also that the mortgage for \$20,000 on real estate situated at 24 East Ninety-fifth street, New York City, and the papers relating thereto, were in the possession of the Society, and in order.

We suggest that the officials of the Association, disbursing its funds, attach to the vouchers the receipts from payees.

Very truly yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

General Manager.

BALTIMORE, December 28, 1905.

To the American Historical Association:

The committee to which was referred the report of the treasurer, and papers accompanying the same, respectfully reports that it has examined the papers referred to it, and finds that the accounts of the treasurer for the past year have been duly audited by the Audit Company of New York, a certified public accountant, and that the same are reported by that corporation as being correct, and that the balance of cash in hand as shown by the treasurer's report is evidenced by a check duly certified by the National Park Bank of New York.

MENDES COHEN,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
Committee.

PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following list enumerates the present leading activities of the American Historical Association:

(1) The annual meeting of the Association held during the Christmas holidays in the East or the West or the District of Columbia in triennial succession.

(2) The annual report of the secretary of the Association concerning the annual meeting and its proceedings, with the papers, bibliographies, and other historical materials submitted through the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for publication by Congress.

(3) The preservation of historical exchanges, books, pamphlets, reports, and papers of the Association in the National Museum, at Washington, D. C., in the keeping of Mr. A. Howard Clark, secretary of the Association and curator of its historical collections.

(4) The Historical Manuscripts Commission of six members, established in 1895, and now receiving from the Association a subsidy of \$500 a year for the collection and editing of important manuscripts; Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, chairman.

(5) The Public Archives Commission, established in 1899, for investigating the public archives of the several States and of the United States, and now receiving a subsidy of \$500 a year for the expenses incident to preparing its reports; Prof. Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

(6) The Committee on Publications, to pass upon papers and monographs submitted to the Association for publication; Prof. Earle W. Dow, of the University of Michigan, chairman.

(7) The Committee on Bibliography, to advise the executive council and to cooperate with the American Library Association upon matters of bibliographical interest; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University, chairman.

(8) The General Committee, representing the local interests of the Association and its relations with State and local historical societies; Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, chairman.

(9) The "Justin Winsor prize" of \$100 for the best unpublished monographic work based upon original investigation in American history; Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, chairman of the committee.

(10) The American Historical Review, published quarterly, and subsidized by the American Historical Association, whose executive council elects the board of editors; Dr. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, managing editor.

(11) A series of reprints of the chief original narratives of early American history, published by authority of the Association; Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, general editor.

(12) The "Herbert Baxter Adams prize" of \$200, awarded biennially for the best unpublished monograph based upon original investigation in European history; Prof. Charles Gross, of Harvard University, chairman of the committee.

(13) The Committee of Eight on history in elementary schools; Prof. J. A. James, of Northwestern University, chairman.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN THE BUILDING OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BALTIMORE, AT 4.30 P. M., DECEMBER 28, 1905.

President McMaster in the chair.

On behalf of the Council the corresponding secretary reported that the Council had held a meeting in New York, December 1, 1905, and two meetings in Baltimore, December 27 and 28, 1905, and that at these meetings reports had been received and considered from the various committees and commissions of the Association, and the usual appropriations made for the continuation of their work during the coming year. The Council also reported that it approved of the continuance of the conference on the work of State and local historical societies, and had appointed as chairman of the conference for the coming year Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, of the State Historical Society of Iowa, and as secretary Mr. Frank H. Severance, of the Buffalo Historical Society.

The report of the treasurer and auditing committee was received and accepted.

The secretary reported that the total enrolled membership of the Association was 2,394, and that 125 persons had been duly nominated and elected, but had not yet qualified by payment of the annual fee.

On behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch Prof. H. Morse Stephens made a brief report regarding the work of the past year.

Brief reports were received from the Historical Manuscripts Commission and from the Public Archives Commission, and likewise from Prof. Charles M. Andrews, chairman of the subcommittee of the Public Archives Commission charged with securing copies of documents in England for the Library of Congress.

The Committee on the Justin-Winsor prize reported that the two essays submitted for the competition this year were not of sufficient excellence to justify the award of the prize. The Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize reported that the prize had been conferred upon Mr. David Savile Muzzey for his essay on "The Spiritual Franciscans," with honorable mention of the essay of Miss Eloise Ellery on "Jean Pierre Brissot."

Prof. George B. Adams reported on behalf of the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review that arrangements had been made with the publishers of the Review by which the cost per member to the Association had been reduced from \$2 to \$1.60, on condition that the Association hold itself responsible for 2,300 subscriptions.

Brief reports were received from the Committee on Bibliography, the Committee on Publications, and the General Committee. The subcommittee of the General Committee charged with preparing a report upon the work of State and local historical societies reported briefly through its chairman, Mr. R. G. Thwaites.

The editor of the Original Narratives of Early American History explained in some detail the plan of the reprints and the arrangements already made for the earlier numbers.

The Committee of Eight on History in Elementary Schools presented a brief report of the committee's meetings and work throughout the past year, and its plans for continuing the preparation of the report and for securing discussion of its recommendations by the various teachers' associations throughout the country.

The committee on nominations, consisting of Messrs. George L. Burr, Charles D. Hazen, and James H. Latané, proposed the following list of officers for the ensuing year, for which the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Association: President, Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D., New Haven, Conn.; first vice-president, J. Franklin Jameson, LL. D., Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, George B. Adams, Lit. D., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., New York City.

Executive Council (in addition to the above-named officers and the ex-presidents of the Association): Edward G. Bourne, Ph. D., New Haven, Conn.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, A. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.; George P. Garrison, Ph. D., Austin, Tex.; Reuben G. Thwaites, LL. D., Madison, Wis.; Charles M. Andrews, Ph. D., Bryn Mawr, Pa.; James Harvey Robinson, Ph. D., New York City.

The following resolutions, proposed by a committee consisting of Messrs. Frederick W. Moore and Norman M. Trenholme and Miss Emma G. Sebring, were unanimously adopted by the Association:

"Be it resolved, That the American Historical Association tenders its hearty thanks to the many individuals and organizations who have contributed their efforts to making this meeting so successful and who have extended to the members of the Association so many social courtesies; in particular to President Remsen and the faculty of Johns Hopkins University for their hospitality and generous entertainment; to the General Committee on Arrangements, Mr. Theodore Marburg, chairman of the Baltimore section, and Prof. J. F. Jameson, chairman of the Washington section; to the Honorary Committee of Ladies, Mrs. A. L. Sioussat, chairman, who have rendered such efficient service; to Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, Mr. Theodore Marburg, Right Rev. William Paret and Mrs. Paret, the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and Mrs. William L. Ellicott for social courtesies extended to members of the Association; to the Maryland Historical Society, the University and the Arundell clubs of Baltimore; to Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, Admiral J. H. Sands, of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis; to the Cosmos Club, of Washington, the officers of the Library of Congress, and the Washington members of the Association for the cordial manner in which they have extended their welcome and entertainment."

On behalf of the Council the corresponding secretary announced the appointment of the following committees:

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Programme for the Twenty-second Annual Meeting (Providence, 1906).—Charles H. Haskins, William E. Dodd, Max Farrand, William MacDonald, Williston Walker, and George P. Winship.

Joint Local Committee of Arrangements for the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Historical Association.—William B. Weeden, Henry B. Gardner, William MacDonald, George G. Wilson, with power to add members at the discretion of the chairman.

Committee on the Entertainment of Ladies, Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.

Editors of the "American Historical Review."—George B. Adams, J. Franklin Jameson, William M. Sloane, Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew C. McLaughlin (these five hold over), George L. Burr (elected for term ending January 1, 1912).

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—J. Franklin Jameson, Edward G. Bourne, Frederick W. Moore, Reuben G. Thwaites, Worthington C. Ford, Thomas M. Owen.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.—Charles H. Hull, E. P. Cheyney, Roger Foster, Williston Walker, Evarts B. Greene.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.—Charles Gross, George L. Burr, Victor Coffin, John Martin Vincent, James W. Thompson.

Public Archives Commission.—Herman V. Ames, William MacDonald, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, E. E. Sparks, Dunbar Rowland, Robert T. Swan.

Committee on Bibliography.—Ernest C. Richardson, A. P. C. Griffin, William C. Lane, J. N. Larned, W. H. Siebert, Frederick J. Turner.

Committee on Publications.—Earle W. Dow, Charles H. Haskins, A. Howard Clark, F. M. Fling, S. M. Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, A. D. Morse, Charles D. Hazen.

General Committee.—Henry E. Bourne, Charles H. Haskins, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Miss Lilian W. Johnson, John S. Bassett, William MacDonald, F. H. Hodder, F. L. Riley, B. F. Shambaugh, R. G. Thwaites, F. G. Young, with power to add adjunct members.

Committee of Eight on History in Elementary Schools.—J. A. James, Henry E. Bourne, E. C. Brooks, Wilbur F. Gordy, Miss Mabel Hill, Julius Sachs, Henry W. Thurston, J. H. Van Sickle.

Finance Committee.—J. H. Eckels, Peter White.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, GENERAL EDITOR OF THE
"ORIGINAL NARRATIVES OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY."

Neither in his former office nor in that which he now holds has it been possible for the General Editor to give more than a small fraction of his time to the preparation of this series. He has with much chagrin to acknowledge that he has made little progress in comparison with the amount of time which has elapsed since his first appointment. He hopes, however, to do somewhat better in the future, and can at least report that according to present indications the first two volumes may be expected to appear during the spring of 1906.

The editor hopes that the members of the Association will not only bear in mind that his main occupations necessarily take nearly all his time, but will understand that the task of preparing the series is not as simple as it may at first appear. This is especially true of the selection of the material. The problem is to embrace in 20 volumes, each containing about 120,000 words of text, the best of the original narrative sources for the history of the United States in the earlier period. It is easy to sketch such a series; easy to name a good number of narratives which should certainly be included. But when one comes to the completing of the list, much balancing of the claims of this and that narrative is necessary, and therefore much reading and thought, for the editor hopes that the series will have a standing not usually accorded to series of reprints, and that it will be of large educational use during a considerable period of future years. Therefore the relative merits of various narratives as sources, their importance, their correctness, their interest, their clearness, their usefulness to young students and the general reader must all be considered with care. It was concluded that the period should be limited to that previous to 1700. But within that field the endeavor must be made to give a due representation to various aspects of American history and to the history of the various parts of the country, not merely because readers in all sections ought to be interested in the use of the series, but because it ought by its very composition to teach lessons of catholicity and proportion. Narratives written in other languages than English should be included as freely as English pieces, if their merits demand it. In the case of translations the adequacy of those existing must be tested, and fresh ones must be made if the present versions are insufficient or if none have been made before. Narratives hitherto unprinted should be included, if their right to a place can be demonstrated. Occasionally it is necessary to regard questions of copyright, though it is hoped that it will seldom or never be necessary on such grounds to print a worse rather than a better text. When all other things are equal, the rarity of one piece will give it a claim to inclusion in preference to another. But other things are seldom equal, and in general it has seemed best to pay no regard, in the case of really important texts, to the question whether they have been recently reprinted. The reason for this judgment is that this series is intended to be a general and comprehensive collection, having permanent value because framed on a rational

system rather than with regard to the accidents of the book trade, and that it would not have been adopted by the American Historical Association if this had not been the design. While in general adhering to a strict definition of the word "narratives," the series will in a few cases admit documents not mainly narrative, but which seem almost necessary toward a proper understanding of the adjoining stories.

Without feeling at all sure that in practice he has succeeded in working out these principles, the General Editor submits to the criticism of his fellow-members of the Association the following list of narratives, extending as far as the scheme has yet been worked out:

Volume I. Narratives of the Northmen and of Columbus:

- A. 1. The Saga in Hauksbok.
2. The Saga in Flateyrbok.
3. The Passage from Adam of Bremen.
4. Extracts from the Annales Regii and Annals of Skalholt.
5. The Letter of Nicholas V.
6. The Letter of Alexander VI.
- B. 1. The Capitulation of April 17, 1492.
2. The Titulo of April 30, 1492.
3. The Journal of the First Voyage of Columbus.
4. The Letter to Santangel.
5. The Letter of the Sovereigns, March 30, 1493.
6. The Letter of Columbus to them, summer 1493.
7. The Letter of Dr. Chance.
8. The Journal of the Third Voyage, as in Las Casas.
9. The Letter to the Nurse.
10. The Letter to Ferdinand and Isabella, Respecting the Fourth Voyage.
- C. 1. The Cabot Letter of Pasqualigo, August 23, 1497.
2. The First Letter of Soncino, August 24, 1497.
3. The Second Letter of Soncino, December, 1497.
- 4.

Volume II. The Spanish Explorers in the United States:

1. The Relation of Cabeza de Vaca.
2. The Relation of the Gentleman of Elvas.
3. The Relation of Castañeda.

Volume III. Narratives of Early English Voyages, chiefly out of Hakluyt:

1. The Three Voyages of Jacques Cartier.
2. The Voyage of Master Hore.
3. A Part of the Second Voyage of Master John Hawkins.
4. The Third Voyage of Master John Hawkins.
5. A Part of "The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake."
6. Haies, A Report of the Voyage of Sir Humfrey Gilbert.
7. Barlow, The First Voyage.
8. Lane, Account of the Particularities, etc.
9. The Third Voyage at the Charges of Sir Walter Raleigh.
10. The Fourth Voyage Made to Virginia.
11. The Fifth Voyage of Master John White.
12. Brereton, Brief and True Relation.
13. Pring, Relation.
14. Rosier, True Relation.
15. Relation of a Voyage to Sagadahoc.

Volume IV. Champlain's Voyages, 1613, 1619.

Volume V. Narratives of Early Virginia :

1. Percy, Observations.
2. Smith, True Relation.
3. Smith, Map and Proceedings, 1612.
4. De la Warr, Relation.
5. Letter of Diego de Molina, 1613.
6. Letter of Father Biard to Acquaviva, 1614.
7. Letter of John Rolfe, 1614.
8. Proceedings of the Virginia Assembly, 1619.
9. Letter of John Pory, 1619.
10. Smith, General History, Book IV.
11. The Answer of Divers Planters and Mariners, 1623.
12. The Tragickall Relation of the Virginia Assembly, 1624.
13. The Discourse of the Old Company, 1625.

Volume VI. Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation.

Volume VII. Narratives of New Netherland.

Volumes VIII, IX. Winthrop's Journal.

Volume X. The Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England.

Volume XI. Narratives of Early Maryland, etc.

The editing of the individual volumes is intended to consist of the preparation of brief introductions explaining the writer's position and opportunities for observation, the genesis of his work, and the degree of authority to which it is entitled; and also of such annotation as may be necessary to explain or correct the text. In the choice of editors the aim has been to secure in each case the most competent specialist. Thus, in the first volume the Norse material is edited by Prof. Julius E. Olson, professor of the Scandinavian languages and literatures in the University of Wisconsin; the material respecting Columbus and Cabot by Prof. Edward G. Bourne. In the second volume the narratives of Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado are edited by Mr. F. W. Hodge, of the Bureau of American Ethnology; that of the Gentleman of Elvas by Mr. Theodore H. Lewis, of St. Paul. The Hakluyt volume will be edited by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage, of Maine. The publishers are Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. It is hoped that two or three volumes may come out each spring and two or three each autumn. Each will contain at least one map, either one devised to exhibit the state of things at the time to which the book refers or a reproduction of some contemporary map. In some cases facsimilies of title-pages will be introduced. There will be an additional volume of general index. Suggestions of improvement of plan and method from members interested will be cordially welcomed.

REPORT OF PROF. E. G. BOURNE, CHAIRMAN OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

It was hoped that the Commission could present for publication in the report for 1905 the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, but it has not proved practicable for Professor Garrison, to whom the work of editing this material was intrusted, to complete the task in time to secure publication with the present report.

The quantity of these papers proves to be unexpectedly large, and may perhaps amount to more than it is customary for the Association to print on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Efforts will be made to reduce by the omission of whatever is insignificant historically; but the mass as a whole is reported to be of great historical interest and importance. It is to be expected that this material will be presented in connection with the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in December, 1906.

About two years ago the Council requested the Commission to prepare a brief list of suggestions or directions recommended to be followed in the publication of manuscript materials for historical purposes, in order to provide helpful guidance for editors in settling the perplexing questions that arise.

It was felt that a careful consideration of this subject by the Commission in consultation with experienced editors would enable them to prepare a brief set of recommendations which would be of much assistance to future editors in informing them as to the best methods of procedure. It was also thought that such a list of suggestions might lead to the establishment of an accepted usage in such work, conformable to a high standard of accuracy.

The Commission, after some general discussion, placed the matter in the hands of a subcommittee, of which Mr. Ford was the efficient chairman. With this subcommittee Professor Jameson was invited to act, and the list of "Suggestions for the Printing of Manuscripts," which is appended to this report, was prepared by this subcommittee and approved by the Commission at its annual meeting in Baltimore in December, 1905, and is hereby recommended for consideration to those who have charge of the publication of historical manuscripts.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. *The heading of individual documents.*—If the document is a letter, the name of the sender and that of the person addressed should be printed in small capitals immediately above its beginning, thus:

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO JOHN ADAMS.

If it is an official letter, addressed to an official as such, the form should be:

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

[Timothy Pickering], or

ANDREW JACKSON TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

[William Branch Giles].

If the publication consists of a series of letters written by, or to, one man, a heading of the form To JOHN ADAMS, or FROM JOHN ADAMS will suffice. If it is not a letter, a very brief description should be placed in the heading, *e. g.*,
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

2. *The description of the manuscript.*—This should be given in the first footnote to the document. The reference mark to this footnote should be placed either against the heading described in the last paragraph or against the date, if the document bears a date as its first words. The description should present, first, a statement whether the document is entirely by the author's hand written by a secretary and signed, etc. For this purpose the usual symbols could be used, namely, A. L. S. (autograph letter signed), A. D. S. (autograph document signed), L. S. (letter signed), D. S. (document signed), A. N. S. (autograph note signed), A. N. (autograph note). Next should follow a statement as to the location of the manuscript, indicating the public institution or private collector in whose possession it is. In the former case the volume, page, or numerical designation by which the institution has catalogued the manuscript should be given. If the main substance of the publication consists of documents of one particular collection, repetition can be avoided in the case of documents drawn from that source by initials placed at the right of the heading: *e. g.*, if the letters of Jackson were being printed and most of them were derived from the collection of Jackson manuscripts in the Library of Congress, the heading could read, in the case of such letters,

TO JOHN SMITH

J. MSS.

Thirdly, if the document whose text is being printed is not an original letter actually sent, but a draft or a copy, the fact should be stated in the first footnote. Where the writer, though he is not the author, is a known person, his name also should be given there. In a typical instance accordingly, the first footnote to the document might have the form, "A. L. S. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, James Wilson MSS., Vol. I, no. 26. Draft, in handwriting of John Rutledge."

3. *The date.*—If the letter or document begins with a date, this should be presented in the form which it bears in the manuscript. But if the date lies between the years 1582 and 1752 it should be repeated in a double form, presenting it in both old style and new style, thus:

"Feb. the 11th, 1731. [February $\frac{11}{2}$ 173 $\frac{1}{2}$]."

Where it is certain that all the documents which are to be printed in the proposed volume are dated uniformly in new (or in old) style, it may be sufficient to set forth the fact once for all in the preface. If the matter presented does not consist of letters, and presents no dates, or infrequent dates—for instance, in long narratives which are being reprinted—it is often desirable that the date of the transactions referred to upon a given page should be set in the running headlines of that page. If a document is undated, and the date is conjecturally supplied, it should be set in square brackets, with a question mark if there is any doubt. In such cases it is well to scrutinize the watermark of the paper and state the date which it gives, if any.

4. *The text.*—Save for certain exceptions, to be noted hereafter, the manuscripts should be printed as written, with exactness in respect to words, spelling, and punctuation (*verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*). The actual copyist should be given no latitude in the following of this rule. He should be instructed to trace all doubtful writings, especially doubtful proper names. All drawings and sketches in the text should be reproduced by tracing. Unless the editor is conscious of having had long experience and of having published books of documents which have been approved by experts it is perhaps best that he also should make no exception to the rule stated in the first sentence of this paragraph. But as the end to be achieved is the printing of the manuscript in

the form which it would have borne if the author had contemporaneously put it into print, the following exceptions may well be observed :

a. Words which have been repeated, obviously by mistake of the penman, may be omitted.

b. Words which have been omitted, obviously by mistake of the penman, may be supplied in square brackets.

c. In the use of *u* and *v*, respectively, and of *i* and *j*, the modern practice may be substituted for that of the manuscript. Long *s* should never be used.

d. Abbreviations should be expanded, square brackets being used to indicate the letters inserted. With the same precaution, superior letters may be reduced to the level of the rest of the text. If such changes are extremely numerous and are uniform throughout the text, the cases in which they are open to no doubt may be mentioned beforehand in the preface, and the square brackets subsequently avoided in such instances.

e. The sign & should always be represented by *and*; the form &c., by *etc.*; the sign *y*^e usually by *the*; and so, of *y*^t, *y*^m, etc.

f. Obvious slips of the pen, aside from those mentioned in "*a*" above, may be corrected in the text, the original reading being stated in the footnote. But the spelling of the original when not clearly accidental should be followed, and especial care should be exercised on proper names, as what appears to be a misspelling may be of value in indicating the pronunciation of that day.

g. Passages written in cipher should be transliterated but printed in italics, the preface or footnote indicating that this has been done.

h. Where a gap or illegible passage in the manuscript has been supplied by a reading concerning which there is no doubt, the words or letters supplied should be placed in square brackets. Where the reading is uncertain, the symbol [?] should be added. Where it is surprising but undoubtedly has the form given, the editor may add [*sic*].

i. No attempt should ordinarily be made to reproduce in the printed text any word which the writer has erased. Where the erased word has another substituted for it and offers some indication of the mental process of the writer, it may be given in a note. In a report, or a draft of a document, where the erased parts are important they should be given in a note, or "lined type" should be employed. If the substituted or interlined words are in a different handwriting from the rest of the document, the fact should be mentioned in a footnote.

j. While punctuation should usually follow the writer, yet when his punctuation makes confused readings and there is no chance whatever that a rational or modern punctuation would change his meaning, the latter may be substituted. If the writer habitually ends his sentences with a dash, this should be represented in print by a period.

5. *Capitalization.*—In general, capitals should be printed where the writer has written capitals. If there is doubt, the editor may be governed by the assumption that the writer either intended to follow the modern rules in the matter or to follow the old rule to begin every noun with a capital. A capital should always be used at the beginning of a sentence unless there is special need to exhibit the illiteracy of the writer.

6. *Paragraphs.*—The writer's practice should be followed, except that in printing diaries or journals it is best to follow uniformly the habit of making for each date a fresh paragraph, and printing the date itself in italics.

7. *The formal conclusions and subscriptions of letters.*—These should be reproduced as they stand, but it is usually unnecessary to give them when one is printing a large collection of letters written by the same man. Yet even in

this case there may be instances where the mode in which he ends a letter is significant.

8. *The addresses of letters.*—These should usually be printed. They may be of importance as indicating the location of the person to whom the letter is sent. This is a matter of some importance in a military campaign. Occasionally, also, the form of the address is important (*e. g.*, the famous instance of "George Washington, Esq., etc., etc.") The address may be given at the end of the first footnote to the letter.

9. *Endorsements.*—If there are endorsements upon the letter or document which have any historical significance, such as dates, summaries, or comments, they should be given in a footnote attached to the end of the letter or document.

10. *Order.*—It is usually best that the letters or documents should be printed in a chronological order. A footnote may give a cross reference to enclosures, if they bear a different date.

11. A *list* of the letters or documents should be given in the front pages of the volume. When other documents of the same nature or relating to the same series of transactions have been printed before and are not repeated in the volume in question, it is desirable to prefix to the volume a calendar in which both the documents printed before and those now printed are embraced in one chronological series, with a difference of typography indicating the former and the latter class. In such chronological lists each item should begin with a date, presented in the form: 1789, March 4.

12. *The running headlines* of the pages, or at any rate of the right-hand page, should not preserve one identical reading throughout the volume, but should in each case give some indication of the matter contained on the page below.

13. A page of the manuscript may with advantage be reproduced by some facsimile process to illustrate characteristic methods of the writer.

14. There should always be an *index*.

15. *Octavo* is recommended as the best size for record publications.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BALTIMORE
AND WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 26, 27, 28, AND 29, 1905.

Persons not members of the Association will be cordially welcomed to the sessions.

Papers in the regular sessions are limited to twenty minutes; in the conferences ten minutes, unless otherwise ordered. Those who read papers or take part in the conferences are requested to furnish the secretary with abstracts of their papers.

FIRST SESSION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 8 P. M., MCCOY HALL.

[Joint meeting with the American Political Science Association.]

Address of welcome. President Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University. Presidential address: "Growth of executive discretion." Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, president of the American Political Science Association.

Presidential address: "Old standards of public morals." Prof. John B. McMaster, president of the American Historical Association.
10 p. m., informal reunion, McCoy Hall.

SECOND SESSION, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 10 A. M., MCCOY HALL.

1. Virginia and the English colonial system, 1730-1735. St. George L. Sioussat, professor in the University of the South.

2. Why North Carolina at first refused to ratify the Federal Constitution. Charles Lee Raper, professor in the University of North Carolina.

3. Chief Justice Marshall and the Virginia Supreme Court. William E. Dodd, professor in Randolph-Macon College.

4. The Freedmen's Savings Bank. Walter L. Fleming, professor in West Virginia University.

5. A French diplomat and the treaty with Spain, 1819. Ralph C. H. Catterall, professor in Cornell University.

6. The second birth of the Republican Party. William A. Dunning, professor in Columbia University.

1 p. m., luncheon, McCoy Hall.

THIRD SESSION, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 3 P. M.

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES.

I. On history in elementary schools, McCoy Hall. Chairman, James A. James, professor in Northwestern University. Discussion by Henry E. Bourne, professor in Western Reserve University; Miss Mabel Hill, Normal School, Lowell, Mass.; Henry Johnson, State Normal School, Charleston, Ill.; William H. Tolson, public schools, Baltimore, Md.

II. On church history, Y. M. C. A., Levering Hall. Chairman, Williston Walker, professor in Yale Divinity School.

- a. Rise of the modern conception of Divine immanence. By A. C. McGiffert, professor in Union Theological Seminary.
- b. A source book in church history. By J. Cullen Ayer, jr., professor in the Divinity School, Philadelphia.
- c. The publication of materials for American Church history. By E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University.
- d. Discussion.

III. Meeting of the executive council, committees, boards, etc.

Wednesday, 4.30 to 5.30 p. m., Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, 601 Park avenue, will receive the ladies of the associations.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., address of the president of the American Economic Association.

Wednesday, 9 p. m., reception to the gentlemen of the associations by Mr. Theodore Marburg, 14 Mount Vernon place West.

Reception to the ladies of the associations at the house of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 417 North Charles street, near Franklin.

FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 10 A. M.

CONFERENCES.

I. On history in the college curriculum, McCoy Hall. Chairman, Charles H. Haskins, professor in Harvard University.

Topic: The first year of college work in history. Dana C. Munro, professor in the University of Wisconsin; Miss Lucy Salmon, professor in Vassar College; Oliver H. Richardson, professor in Yale University; Frank M. Anderson, professor in the University of Minnesota; Hiram Bingham, preceptor in Princeton University; T. C. Smith, Williams College.

II. On the problems of State and local historical societies, Physical Laboratory. Chairman, Thomas M. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

(1) Cooperation:

- a. Relation of the college chair, or department of American history, to the work of historical societies, by William O. Scroggs, Cambridge, Mass.
- b. The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, as illustrating a new phase of cooperative activity, by S. P. Heilman, secretary, Heilman Dale, Pa.

(2) Publication:

- a. Publishing activities of the historical societies of the Old Northwest, by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
- b. Documentary collections and publications in the old States of the South, by Ulrich B. Phillips, instructor in the University of Wisconsin, Madison.
- c. General discussion of the publication problems of historical societies, by Benjamin F. Shambaugh, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City.

(3) Miscellaneous:

- a. Spanish archives of the Natchez district, as illustrative of the importance of preserving local records, by Dunbar Rowland, esq., director of the Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.
- b. New historical movements in Canada, by George Bryce, professor in Manitoba College.

1 p. m., luncheon tendered*to the associations by the Right Rev. William Paret and Mrs. Paret at the Episcopal residence, 1110 Madison avenue, near Hoffman.

Visitors will have an opportunity to examine the incunabula and other treasures of the library of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.

Thursday, 3.30 p. m., annual meeting of the Association, Maryland Historical Society, East Saratoga street, near Charles.

Prolegomena: Avalon and the colonial projects of George Calvert. Bernard C. Steiner, of the Maryland Historical Society.

1. Report of the Council.
2. Report of the Treasurer and Auditing Committee.
3. Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.
4. Report of the Public Archives Commission.
5. Report of the Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize.
6. Report of the Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.
7. Report of the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.
8. Report of the Committee on Bibliography.
9. Report of the Committee on Publications.
10. Report of the General Committee.
11. Report of the Editor of the Original Narratives of Early American History.
12. Report of the Committee on History in Elementary Schools.
13. Election of Officers.

FIFTH SESSION—THURSDAY, 8 P. M., MCCOY HALL.

1. The England of our earliest American forefathers. Edward P. Cheyney, professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

2. Plans of a new atlas of Europe. William R. Livermore, colonel in the United States Army.

3. Recent tendencies in the study of the French Revolution. James Harvey Robinson, professor in Columbia University.

Discussion by H. Morse Stephens, professor in the University of California; Fred M. Fling, professor in the University of Nebraska, followed by general discussion.

10 p. m., smoker at the Hotel Belvidere.

Reception to ladies by Mrs. William M. Ellicott at the Arundell Club, 1000 North Charles street.

Friday morning, a special train to Annapolis and Washington. Leave Camden Station at 9.05 a. m.; leave Annapolis for Washington 11.30 a. m.

1 p. m., luncheon in the restaurant of the Library of Congress, tendered by the Washington members of the Association.

SIXTH SESSION—MEETING TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, 3 P. M.

1. Items from the H. H. Bancroft Library. H. Morse Stephens, University of California.

2. The authorship of the Monroe Doctrine. James Schouler, esq., of Boston.

3. American Holidays in their relation to American History. William R. Thayer, esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

4. The Theater and Combatants of the Civil War. James K. Hosmer, esq., of Washington, D. C.

5. Personal Force in American History. William Garrott Brown, esq. of New York.

CIRCULAR OF THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE COMMITTEE.

Committee.—Charles H. Hull (chairman), Cornell University; Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; Roger Foster, New York; Williston Walker, Yale University; Evarts B. Greene, University of Illinois.

The Justin Winsor prize of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1906 to the best unpublished monograph in the field of American history that shall be submitted to the committee of award on or before October 1, 1906.

I. The prize is intended for writers who have not yet published any considerable work or obtained an established reputation.

II. The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history, by which is meant the history of any of the British colonies in America to 1776, of other portions of the continent which have since been included in the territory of the United States, and of the United States. It may deal with any aspect of that history—social, political, constitutional, religious, economic, ethnological, military, or biographical, though in the last three instances a treatment exclusively ethnological, military, or biographical would be unfavorably received.

III. The monograph must present subject-matter of more than personal or local interest and must, as regards its conclusions, be a distinct contribution to knowledge. Its statements must be accurate and the author in his treatment of the facts collected must show originality and power of interpretation.

IV. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism.

It must be presented in scientific form.

It must contain references to all authorities.

It must be accompanied by a critical bibliography. Should the bibliography be omitted or should it consist only of a list of titles without critical comments and valuations, the monograph will not be admitted to the competition.

V. In length the monograph should not be less than 30,000 words, or about 100 pages of print. It may be more. If possible it should be typewritten, but in any case it should be presented to the committee free from erasures, interlineations, and other evidences of revision, though obvious mistakes of the typewriter should, of course, be corrected. If the work is not typewritten, it must be written carefully and legibly on only one side of the sheet and must be in form ready for publication.

VI. In addition to text, footnotes, and bibliography, the monograph must contain nothing except the name and address of the author, and a short introduction setting forth the character of the material and the purpose of the work. After the award has been made the successful competitor may add such personal allusions as are customary in a printed work.

VII. In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and especially literary form. The successful monograph must be written in good English. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence.

VIII. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association in its annual report. The author will be given twenty-five copies of his work bound separately in paper and twenty-five bound in cloth; but in case he desires additional copies for personal distribution, or to present as part of the requirement for the doctor's degree, he shall pay the cost of striking off the extra copies. Separate copies of the monograph, bound in cloth, may be obtained of the secretary, by any one desiring them, at a cost of 50 cents each.

IX. Under the rules of the Government the successful competitor can purchase copies of his work from the Public Printer, and put them on sale at such price as he may see fit. Any competitor may make such use of his manuscript as he desires, even while it is in the hands of the committee, provided that in case he receive the award he defer its publication by anyone else than the Association until after the appearance of the report of the Association containing the work in question. He must, however, relinquish all right of copyright in his essay, since the copyright of material published by the Government is forbidden by statute.

Address all correspondence to the chairman of the committee, Prof. Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Justin Winsor prize has been awarded as follows :

In 1896 to Herman V. Ames, for his work entitled *The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States*.

From 1897 to 1899 the prize was not awarded.

In 1900 to William A. Schaper, for his work entitled *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina*; with honorable mention of the work of Miss M. S. Locke on *Anti-Slavery Sentiment before 1808*.

In 1901 to Ulrich B. Phillips, for his work entitled *Georgia and State Rights*; with honorable mention of the work of Miss M. Louise Greene on *The Struggle for Religious Liberty in Connecticut*.

In 1902 to Charles McCarthy, for his work entitled *The Anti-Masonic Party*; with honorable mention of the work of W. Roy Smith on *South Carolina as a Royal Province*.

In 1903 to Louise Phelps Kellogg, for her work entitled *The American Colonial Charter: A Study of its Relation to English Administration, chiefly after 1688*.

In 1904 to William R. Manning, for his work entitled *The Nootka Sound Controversy*; with honorable mention of the work of C. O. Paullin on *The Navy of the American Revolution*.

In 1905 the prize was not awarded.

CIRCULAR OF THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE COMMITTEE.

Committee.—Charles Gross (chairman), Harvard University; George Lincoln Burr, Cornell University; Victor Coffin, University of Wisconsin; James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago; John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize of \$200, offered biennially by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1907 to the best unpublished monograph in the field of European history that shall be submitted to the committee of award on or before October 1, 1907.

I. The prize is intended for writers who have not yet published any considerable work or obtained an established reputation.

II. The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in European history, by which is meant the history of Europe, continental or insular, or any part thereof. It may deal with any aspect of that history—social, political, constitutional, religious, economic, ethnological, military, or biographical—though in the last three instances a treatment exclusively ethnological, military, or biographical would be unfavorably received.

III. The monograph must present subject-matter of more than personal or local interest and must, as regards its conclusions, be a distinct contribution to knowledge. Its statements must be accurate, and the author in his treatment of the facts collected must show originality and power of interpretation.

IV. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism.

It must be presented in scientific form.

It must contain references to all authorities.

It must be accompanied by a critical bibliography. Should the bibliography be omitted or should it consist only of a list of titles without critical comments and valuations, the monograph will not be admitted to the competition.

V. If possible, the monograph should be typewritten, but in any case it should be presented to the committee free from erasures, interlineations, and other evidences of revision, though obvious mistakes of the typewriter should, of course, be corrected. If the work is not typewritten, it must be written carefully and legibly on only one side of the sheet and must be in form ready for publication.

VI. In addition to text, footnotes, and bibliography, the monograph must contain nothing except the name and address of the author and a short introduction setting forth the character of the material and the purpose of the work. After the award has been made, the successful competitor may add such personal allusions as are customary in a printed work.

VII. In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and especially literary form. The successful monograph must be written in good English. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence.

VIII. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association in its annual report. The author will be given 25 copies of his work bound separately in paper and 25 bound in cloth; but in case he desire additional copies for personal distribution or to present as part of the requirement for the doctor's degree, he shall pay the cost of striking off the extra copies. Separate copies of the monograph, bound in cloth, may be obtained of the secretary by anyone desiring them at a cost of 50 cents each.

IX. Under the rules of the Government the successful competitor can purchase copies of his work from the Public Printer and put them on sale at such price as he may see fit. Any competitor may make such use of his manuscript as he desires, even while it is in the hands of the committee, provided that in case he receive the award he defer its publication by anyone else than the association until after the appearance of the report of the association containing the work in question. He must, however, relinquish all right of copyright in his essay, since the copyright of material published by the Government is forbidden by statute.

Address all correspondence to the chairman of the committee, Prof. Charles Gross, 11 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

In 1905 the first award of the prize was made to David S. Muzzey, of Yonkers, N. Y., for his monograph on "The Spiritual Franciscans."

II.—OLD STANDARDS OF PUBLIC MORALS.

By JOHN BACH McMASTER,
President of the American Historical Association.



OLD STANDARDS OF PUBLIC MORALS.^a

By JOHN BACH McMASTER.

WHOEVER reads the book lists of publishers, whoever glances over the titles of new books displayed on the counters of the book shops, must surely have remarked the extraordinary activity shown in recent years by writers on American history. Essays, travels, monographs, biographies of our great men of every sort from frontiersmen to presidents, histories of our country in many volumes, histories of the States, and scores of books on particular phases of our national life, have come from the press year after year in a steadily increasing quantity. It would seem at first sight as if every nook and corner of the broad domain of history must have been by this time fully explored. But a sifting of the output for ten years past leaves no doubt that back of much of this activity is pure commercialism; that some of it is, after all, but a new threshing of the old straw, and that but little of it can be said to be inspired by a sincere desire to do better what has been done before. Meantime great fields of history have been left untilled. No writer has as yet thought it worth while to enrich our literature with an impartial, well-told story of the rise and fall of political parties. Much has been written concerning the political and still more concerning the military events of the great struggle for independence. But where shall we turn for a narrative of the doings and the sufferings of the people during that long period of strife and revolution? No feature of our national existence is more fascinating than the westward movement of population, the great march across the continent. Yet we have no history of this migration—no account of the causes which led to it; of the paths along which the people moved; of the economic conditions which now accelerated, now retarded it; of the founding of great States; of the ever-changing life on the frontier as the frontier was pushed steadily westward over the Alleghenies, across the valley of the Mississippi, and over the plains to disappear in our own day at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. We still wait for a history of the Continental

^a The President's address to the American Historical Association, December 26, 1905.

Congress; for the man who shall compress within the limits of a single volume the history of our national life; for the man who, within a like space, shall tell the marvelous story of our economic and industrial development; and for the man who shall do for American what Mr. Lecky has so well done for European morals.

Such a work would indeed be an addition to our historical literature, and not the least interesting part of it would be that devoted to the study of public morals. The code of public morality which has at any time really been lived up to, in our country, is a great help to the understanding of the social and political conditions of that time. The sort of men who find their way into public life; the kind of government which prevails at any time or in any place; the acts done by Congresses, legislatures, city councils, municipal bodies of any sort, are just such as the mass of the people are content to have and often insist on having. What has been the conduct of the people when called on to meet great issues, where expediency, profit, prosperity stood on the one hand, and some principle of public morality on the other hand, is therefore very properly a part of our history, and sheds a flood of light on the phases of life which it is the duty of the historian to record.

Of struggles of this sort the annals of our country furnish many signal instances. When the Continental Congress which gathered at Philadelphia in May of 1775 found itself forced to assume the conduct of a war with the mother country, it sought to pay expenses by an issue of bills of credit. The fatal step once taken, other issues followed fast and followed faster till depreciation brought the bills so low that to print one cost more than it was worth. On the faces of them were no solemn promises that they should ever be redeemed at any time or place. "This bill," so ran the wording, "entitles the bearer to receive two Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to the resolution of the Congress held at Philadelphia on the tenth of May, 1775." But that the bills should be redeemed at some time and place was the plain intent and expectation of both the Congress and the people. To doubt this intent, to deny that the Congress money was as good as gold, to refuse to take it at par, to refuse to take it at all, was rank toryism. For so doing scores of men were dragged before committees of safety, were reported to provincial congresses, were advertised as enemies of their country, were forced to submit under threats of imprisonment, and were stripped of their property without due process of law.

In the dark days when the British were marching across the Jerseys, when the fate of the rebellious colonies seemed trembling in the balance, Putnam put forth a proclamation warning the people of Philadelphia that if any man refused to sell his goods for Continental money the goods should be seized and the offender cast into

prison. Congress called on the Council of Safety for help, and the council decreed that any man who would not take the Congress money should forfeit the goods for which the bills were offered, or cancel the debt for which the bills were tendered and pay a fine of five pounds Pennsylvania money.

Congress meantime had again and again solemnly promised that the bills should be redeemed. On June 22, 1775, it was resolved, "That the twelve confederated colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit;" on December 26, 1775, it was resolved, "That the thirteen United Colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit;" and after independence was declared each issue was made "on the faith of the United States," and the faith of the thirteen States was pledged for its redemption. When repeated issues had set afloat more than a hundred million dollars in paper, and men began to whisper that Congress never could and never would redeem it, Congress, on December 29, 1778, vigorously denied the imputation.

Whereas [said the resolution] a report hath circulated in divers parts of America that Congress would not redeem the bills of credit issued by them to defray the expenses of the war, but would suffer them to sink in the hands of the holder, whereby the value of the said bills hath, in the opinion of many of the good people of these States, depreciated; and least the silence of Congress might give strength to the said report: Resolved, That the said report is false and derogatory to the honour of Congress.

But the report, unhappily, did not cease to circulate, and in September of 1779 Congress found it necessary to make its good name and credit the subject of a long and elaborate address to the people. In the course of it three questions were discussed: Has the faith of the United States been pledged for redemption of the bills? Are the United States in a condition to redeem them? Is there any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of public faith? In answer to this last question the language of Congress was most vigorous. From the enemy, it was said, had come the

notable discovery that as the Congress made the money they also can destroy it; and that it will exist no longer than they find it convenient to permit it.

* * * We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honour of every true American were we to adduce many arguments to shew the baseness or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to pursue the measures necessary to preserve it. A bankrupt faithless republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea; her citizens know for what purposes these emissions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them; they are to be found in every man's possession, and every man is interested in their being redeemed; they must, therefore, entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who suppose the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, against the faith, the honour, and the interest of all America, be ever pre-

vailed upon to countenance, support, or permit so ruinous, so disgraceful a measure * * * it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execrable deed.^a

Six months after this bold assertion was uttered the "execrable deed" was done. In March, 1780, the famous forty-for-one act was passed, forty dollars in bills of credit were declared to be equal to one in specie, provision for their redemption at this rate in new-tenor bills was made, and thirty-nine-fortieths of the Continental paper debt was repudiated. "This," said Witherspoon, was "the first and great deliberate breach of public faith."

The second was like unto it. Ten years passed away, and our country, a sovereign, free, and independent republic, had taken her place among the nations of the world. The old Articles of Confederation had been abandoned, and the Constitution framed and adopted. The people, as the phrase went, had come under the new roof. Congress had been given express power to pay the debts of the United States, and in 1790 undertook to fund those incurred by the Continental Congress, and to assume and fund those created by the States in the war for independence. The old excuse that Congress could not tax, that the States did not respond to appeals for money, were no longer available, for Congress had ample power to lay taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. For a people living under a high standard of public morals the opportunity, it would seem, had come to wipe off a foul spot on the good name of America. But the chance was not made use of; and when the funding bill passed it contained a provision for the redemption of the continental bills of credit at one cent on the dollar, and ninety-nine-hundredths of the debt was repudiated.

But the bills of credit were by no means the only kind of indebtedness. There were the loan-office certificates, the lottery tickets, the interest indents, the quartermasters' certificates, the commissary certificates, the final settlements with the soldiers, and many other sorts of paper acknowledgments of debt. What, it was asked, shall be done with these? Some were for funding them at their face value in interest-bearing stock. Others, and a very considerable number of others, led on by Madison, insisted on discrimination between the original holder of the paper and subsequent takers. Where the certificate, the indent, the lottery ticket, was in the hands of the man who first received it, the obligation should be funded at the value expressed on its face. Where paper had passed from hand to hand and was in the possession of one not the original receiver, it should be funded at its highest market value. Here—aside from the effect such an act would have on the credit of the country, a question of commercial expediency—was a question of public morals.

^a Journals of Congress, September 13, 1779.

The United States could not be legally forced to pay its debts. Was it not, therefore, morally bound to do so? The antifunders thought not. If you gave a creditor face value for an obligation for which he could never have received face value from a fellow-man, or fifteen shillings for something he had taken or purchased from his neighbor for ten or five or two shillings, you were not only just, but most liberal. When the long struggle ended, the certificates were, indeed, funded at their face value, not because it was morally right, but because of a bargain by which one party secured the passage of the funding and assumption acts and the other the location of the Federal city on the banks of the Potomac.

The question of the obligation of the body politic to pay its debts now passed to the States, and two years later appeared before the Supreme Court. A citizen of South Carolina, acting as executor, had tendered the treasurer of Georgia in payment of taxes some paper money of that State. The money was refused, and in 1792 suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States. The question before it was, May a sovereign State be sued by a citizen of another State? But back of it all was the greater question, May a State be compelled by process of law to redeem promises and pledges for which it stands morally bound? The court decided that a State may be sued; but Chief Justice Jay in delivering its decision added the caution:

Lest I should be understood in a latitude beyond my meaning, I think it necessary to subjoin this caution, viz: That such suability may nevertheless not extend to all the demands, and to every kind of action; there may be exceptions. For instance, I am far from being prepared to say that an individual may sue a State on bills of credit issued before the Constitution was established, and which were issued and received on the faith of the State, and at a time when no ideas or expectations of judicial interposition were entertained or contemplated.

Despite this caution the decision was alarming; but a remedy was quickly found. The decision was handed down on the eighteenth of February, 1793, and the very next day a Member from Massachusetts gave notice in the House of Representatives that he would move an amendment to the Constitution designed to protect States from being sued in the Federal courts. On the twentieth the amendment was offered in the Senate. Less than two weeks of the session then remained. To act in so short a time was hardly possible, and the matter went over to the Third Congress. Ere that body met, Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland protested against the decision of the court; and when January, 1794, came, the amendment was again offered in the Senate, was quickly adopted, and January 8, 1798, Adams in a message to Congress announced that the amendment "may now be declared to be a part of the Constitution of the

United States." Of all provisions of the Federal Constitution this alone deserves to be called infamous, for under its protection many a State has since found refuge from the payment of its just debts. Yet the men who framed it are not to be condemned. They were simply following the standard of public morality set up in their day.

Two years later our annals afford another glimpse of public morals. The French Republic between February 1, 1793, and September 30, 1800, had committed spoliations on the property of certain citizens of the United States. But France also had claims on us, and in the attempt to adjust the indemnities due each party in 1800 the plenipotentiaries of France and the United States fell out. An article was therefore inserted in the convention which declared that "The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present * * * upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed, the parties will negotiate further on these subjects at a convenient time." But the Senate before ratifying the convention struck out this article, and the document thus altered went back to Napoleon, who again ratified it in July, 1801, with this important addition: "The Government of the United States * * * having omitted the second article, the Government of the French Republic consents to accept, ratify, and confirm the above convention * * * with the retrenchment of the second article: *Provided*, That by this retrenchment the two States renounce the respective pretentions, which are the objects of the said article." The convention as amended by the First Consul, now returned to the United States, was again ratified by the Senate, and then proclaimed part of the supreme law of the land by Jefferson in December, 1801.

Our country was thereby released from all liability for damages because of alleged violation of the ancient treaties with France. The price paid for this release was the waiving of the claims of our countrymen for indemnity from France. Having cut off its citizens from the possibility of recovery abroad, the United States became morally bound to pay them at home, for it had received due consideration in exchange. But eighty years and more went by before these spoliation claims were sent for adjudication to the Court of Claims, and ninety years passed before Congress made its first appropriation toward payment of the awards.

Two years after the ratification of the convention of 1801 we had another financial transaction with Napoleon and purchased Louisiana. By the secret treaty of San Ildefonso, Spain had agreed to retrocede Louisiana to France on certain conditions, one of which was a solemn pledge never to alienate the province. In spite of this, however, Napoleon three years later sold Louisiana to us, an act which was a flat violation of the treaty of San Ildefonso. Nay more, Louisiana at that time did not belong to France. The retroces-

sion had not been consummated, and when in 1803 Napoleon affixed his name and seal to the treaty of purchase, the flag of Spain still floated over every fort, and her authority was still recognized in every quarter of that broad domain. Nor could Napoleon, had Louisiana belonged to France, have sold it without consent of the French Chambers. That consent was not even asked, and the United States took title to Louisiana and received it from a man who had neither the legal nor the moral right to dispose of it.

The province thus acquired was soon cut into two pieces, and for one of them, known as the Territory of Orleans, a certain form of government was provided by Congress. The legislative power was vested in a governor and a council of thirteen appointed annually by the President without consulting the Senate. This council met when the governor summoned it and went home when he prorogued it, and could not frame a bill of any sort, but merely criticise such as the governor placed before it. In the selection of this body the people had absolutely no voice whatever. Yet the hand which signed that act of Congress and made it law was the same that wrote those memorable words in the Declaration of Independence, all governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed." To the American of 1804 this was a living truth, not a "glittering generality," and such a storm of indignant protest followed the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Orleans that at the next session of Congress it was repealed.

Turning from the Federal Constitution and statutes to the constitutions and laws of the States, we find them richer still in illustrations of old-time standards of public morals. While the war for independence was under way, the States as well as Congress had issued millions of dollars in paper money, had made it legal tender, and had provided heavy punishments for anyone who would not take it at the face value. The merchant, the shopkeeper, the farmer who presumed to demand for his goods or produce a larger sum in paper than in specie was an enemy of his country, a forestaller, an engrosser, a sharper, and might be stripped of his property, fined, imprisoned, or banished from the State. All respect for the rights of property was thus overthrown. Such measures, said a body of protestants against the Pennsylvania legal-tender act of 1781, "render our courts of justice the ministers of iniquity. Instead of compelling the performance of contracts, they not only permit and countenance, but aid and assist, the violation of them. Hence it must follow that the magistrates will be disrespected, the laws contravened, and the morals of the people polluted." "For two or three years," said Witherspoon, "we constantly saw and were informed of creditors running away from their debtors, and the debtors pursuing them in triumph, and paying them without mercy." Pelatiah Webster

declares that the legal-tender currency "polluted the equity of our laws, turned them into engines of oppression and wrong, corrupted the justice of our public administration, destroyed the fortunes of thousands who had most confidence in it," and ruined "the morality of our people."

To a people struggling for political life much should be forgiven. But when the war was fought and won, when the States were free and independent, the evil practice was continued. During the hard times of 1785 and 1786 seven States put forth more paper money and strove to keep it at par by legal-tender acts. Again the sanctity of contracts was violated, and dishonest men made haste to pay their debts in worthless paper. The superior court of Rhode Island during one sitting heard twenty bills in equity filed by debtors who sought to satisfy mortgages. They came bringing the money in handkerchiefs, pillowcases, and bags. In the newspapers, for several months in 1786, were columns of notices by the judges that sums in lawful money bills had been deposited with them by men who had in all respects complied with the legal-tender law. In South Carolina the grand jury of Ninetysix in a presentment in December, 1788, declared "that the many acts of the legislature screening the debtor from the just demand of his fair and bona fide creditor have had a very pernicious influence on the morals and manners of the people."

The framers of the Constitution undoubtedly wished and believed that they had put an end to such practices by that wise provision that no State shall issue bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver legal tender for debt. But the Constitution had not been long in force before the States began to charter banks and gave each one of them authority to issue bills of credit. That a principal can not give an agent authority to do an act which the principal can not lawfully do himself is primary law. Nevertheless the right to issue paper bills was granted, our country entered on a new era of paper money, and in the course of our second war with Great Britain every bank outside of New England suspended specie payment. Desperately hard times followed; the legislatures were appealed to as usual for relief and again enacted laws interfering with the collection of debts and violating contracts. In some States temporary stay laws put an end for the time being to all suits for the collection of debts. In others, if the creditor would not take bank paper, the debtor had two years in which to replevy. In still others, all property seized in satisfaction of a judgment must be appraised by a jury of the neighborhood, and when offered for sale by the sheriff must bring three-fourths of the appraised value, or it could not be sold. Here was a most effective stay law, for it was indeed a hard-hearted jury that

would not appraise a poor debtor's property at five times its actual value.

In many points of view the Americans of Washington's day and the American of our day have changed places. Customs, usages, and institutions which the fathers held to be against good public morals, we tolerate; and then, in our turn, proscribe by law a host of practices our forefathers looked upon as highly beneficial to the state. A signal instance of such a change in the moral standard is our present hostility toward the lottery. During the years immediately following the war for independence, when there were not in the whole country as many people as to-day dwell in Pennsylvania or New York, it was not possible to obtain by taxation the money needed for all sorts of public betterments. Very few communities were willing to have their taxes increased in order that a street might be paved, a wharf constructed, a fire engine bought, a city hall enlarged, or a bridge built across some neighboring stream, when the funds could be secured by so simple a process as the sale of a few thousand tickets and the distribution of a few hundred prizes. To solicit subscriptions for the discharge of a church debt, the purchase of a bell, the erection of a steeple or a parsonage, the purchase of books or physical apparatus for a college, when the money could be secured more quickly by a lottery, was a waste of time. Why should a canal company, a turnpike company, the projectors of a woolen mill, iron furnace, or glass works seek a market for stock, when any legislature stood ready to grant authority to start a lottery with as many drawings as were necessary to raise the needed money?

After the Revolution, when our country began to develop at a rapid pace and lotteries increased astonishingly in number, the economic effects became apparent, and many a State forbade the sale within its boundaries of the tickets in lotteries not authorized by itself. But not until the increase of the people in numbers and in wealth made it possible to raise money for public improvements by taxation or by the sale of stock was the lottery looked on as against good public morals, and the thirties came before Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland put it under ban.

In the bill of rights of the first constitution of New Hampshire is the assurance that "every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason; and no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshiping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience. * * *." Yet, in defiance of this assertion, men were restrained of their liberty by the provisions "that no person shall be capable of being elected a Senator who is not of the Protestant religion," and

that every member of the House of Representatives "shall be of the Protestant religion," and that no person should be chosen president of the State or delegate to the Continental Congress who was not of the Protestant religion. In the declaration of rights of Massachusetts, in the constitution of New Jersey, in the declarations of rights of Pennsylvania, of Delaware, and of Maryland, were assertions of absolute religious liberty quite as emphatic. Yet in Massachusetts the governor and lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, and representatives before taking office were each required to declare, "I believe the Christian religion and have a firm persuasion of its truth;" and in New Jersey none but Protestants were "capable of being elected into any office of either branch of the legislature." "Nor can any man," said Pennsylvania, "who acknowledges the being of God be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen;" yet each member of the legislature before taking his seat was required to make a declaration in which were the words: "And I do acknowledge the scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration." Delaware required her legislators to swear to a belief in the Trinity as well as in the divine inspiration of both Testaments; and Maryland exacted from every holder of offices of profit or trust "a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion." North Carolina decreed that "no person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State." South Carolina enacted that "the Christian Protestant religion shall be deemed and is hereby constituted and declared to be the established religion of this State," and allowed none but Protestants to hold office. Georgia excluded from her important offices all men who were not Protestants.

Under these standards of public morals all forms of religious belief were tolerated; yet only those men who exercised this toleration in such manner as to become Protestants or Christians could be eligible to offices of state. The preaching, as it should always be, was above the practice. The moral standard, as it should always be, was far in advance of the times. To the credit of the fathers, many of them soon overtook it. When the Federal Constitution was framed in 1787, church and state were absolutely divorced. The word "God" was nowhere inserted, and religious belief was nowhere recognized as a qualification for anything. This, in the opinion of many, was a great step backward. A delegate to the Massachusetts State convention to consider the Constitution "shuddered at the idea that Romanists and pagans might be introduced into office, and that Popery and

the Inquisition may be established in America." In the convention of North Carolina, and in many a newspaper criticism of the New Roof, the charge was made that, without some religious test, Jews, infidels, papists, were as eligible to the presidency and to seats in Congress as any Protestant or Christian. The absence of religious tests and qualifications was in reality a step forward, and was quickly followed in several States. Pennsylvania in 1790 abolished the test oath formerly required of her legislators; New Hampshire in 1792 cast away the religious test previously exacted from her governors and legislators; and Delaware ceased to ask her officeholders if they believed in the Trinity and the divine inspiration of the Testaments. After 1790 South Carolina no longer required members of the house of representatives to be Protestants; and in 1798 Georgia removed her religious test for officeholding, and decreed that no person should "be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles." Of the three new States which entered the Union before the end of the century (Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee), Tennessee alone adhered to the old standard. Her bill of rights declared "That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State." But her constitution declared that "No person who denies the being of a God or future state of rewards and punishments shall hold any office in the civil department of this State."

In six of these early State constitutions are declarations that neither cruel nor unusual punishments shall be inflicted. The principle asserted erected no new standard of public morals, for the words were borrowed from that great bill of rights enacted by Parliament nearly ninety years before the first State constitution was adopted. But it is worth while to consider what the fathers regarded as mild punishment, what sort of penalties awaited the transgressor of their code of public morals. Publicity, in their opinion, was the great deterrent of crime. It was not enough, therefore, that the criminal should be punished; he should be punished in the presence of the people, that all might behold justice administered and the law vindicated, and learn from impressive examples to shun the path of the wicked. The man or woman on whom death was inflicted was accordingly hanged in the open before a crowd of men and women, who came bringing their children with them. The list of crimes so punishable in colonial days was a long one. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, ten; in New York, sixteen; in Virginia, and afterwards in Kentucky, twenty-seven; in Pennsylvania, twenty on first conviction, and on a second conviction all save larceny were capital crimes.

For the evil doers whose offenses did not merit death there were flogging, branding, cropping, the pillory, and the ducking stool.

Each punishment was inflicted in public, and many an offender went forth from the place of expiation bearing on his forehead or his hand a mark which made his character known to all who met him. New Hampshire branded her burglars with a B on the right hand for the first offense, on the left for the second offense, on the forehead if the crime was committed on the Lord's Day.

Massachusetts punished ten crimes and felonies with death; branded an F on the forehead of the forger of a bank bill, a B on both cheeks of the burglar guilty of a second offense, a T on both cheeks of the man twice convicted of larceny, and M on the forehead for manslaughter; and gave to her magistrates an elaborate assortment of penalties from which to choose for minor offenses. The perjurer might be fined and pilloried for two hours at diverse times and places, as the judge thought proper, and be publicly whipped on the naked back on three occasions in three different places. The thief for a second offense, besides being branded, might be condemned to hard labor for life and be made to "wear a chain round his leg with a large clog fastened to the other end thereof;" the forger might be pilloried, cropped on one ear, whipped, fined and imprisoned; the counterfeiter could be set in the pillory and have one ear cut off, and thence be driven with a rope about his neck to the gallows, where, with one end of the rope thrown over the gallows, he must stand for one hour. On the way from the pillory to the gallows he might be given forty lashes.

In Connecticut the man who married his sister-in-law could be set on the gallows with the wife, each with a rope about the neck, for one hour. The pair must then be taken to the common jail, and while on the way be given forty lashes each on the bare back; and "forever after," says the law, "wear a capital I two inches long" of some bright-colored cloth sewed on the outside of the arm or on the back. The perjurer should be fined twenty pounds; if he could not pay, then he must stand for an hour in the pillory "and have both ears nailed." The horse thief must return treble the value of the horse and pay a fine of ten pounds, receive fifteen lashes, pass three months in the workhouse, and on the first Monday of each month receive ten stripes and be seated astride the wooden horse for two hours before each whipping.

Delaware punished her criminals according to the laws in force in Great Britain. If the crime was capital in the mother country, it was so in the colony. If under English law the offender might plead benefit of clergy, he could do so in Delaware, and without being required to read like a clerk, was branded on the left thumb in open court. M stood for manslaughter and T for any felony.

The North Carolina law on the subject of perjury gives a graphic description of this process of ear cutting. The offender, whether

man or woman, "shall stand," says the law, "in the pillory one hour, having his or her ears nailed during the whole time, and at the expiration of the said hour, both ears of the offender shall be cut off and severed from the head, leaving them nailed on the pillory until the setting of the sun."

In Pennsylvania the robber and thief, whether man or woman, after receiving thirty-one lashes at the whipping post was condemned to have sewed in plain view on the left sleeve of the outer garment between the shoulder and the elbow a Roman T of red, blue, or yellow cloth as the magistrate pleased, and wear it every day from sunrise to sunset for six months. In Maryland each county was required to have an assortment of branding irons. S on either cheek meant seditious libeller; F meant forger; a T on the left hand indicated a thief; and R on the shoulder a vagabond or rogue. In Delaware the penalties for blasphemy were flogging, the pillory, and the letter B branded on the forehead. In Pennsylvania every pauper who received alms of the public (and his wife and children, if he had any) must wear on the sleeve of the outer garment a large P of red or blue cloth, and after it the initial letter of the county, town, or city by which the alms were given.

The standard of public morals under which the use of the lash, the branding iron, the pillory, and the ducking stool was possible was no invention of the fathers. It was that of the mother country transferred to the colonies, and was greatly modified after the Revolution. Many of the States cut down the list of crimes punishable by death, forbade the use of the branding iron, cropping, and flogging. But the development of a more humane standard was slow, and many of the old penal codes were in force and many of the old punishments were inflicted well down into the nineteenth century. In Boston in 1789 five thieves were flogged, two more stood under the gallows, and a counterfeiter on the pillory. In 1789 in the same city eleven offenders were sentenced to be flogged in front of the state house, and in 1803 two men were pilloried for one hour on two consecutive days. So late as 1822 a felon was flogged on the campus of Yale College, and in 1817 a sailor underwent a like punishment in Philadelphia. In 1821 the supreme court of Georgia sentenced a woman to be ducked in the Oconee; and in 1819 in Georgia and in 1824 in Philadelphia common scolds were ordered to the ducking stool; but the sentence was not executed. Later yet Judge Cranch in Washington sentenced Mrs. Ann Royal to be ducked in the Potomac. But the day for such punishments had passed away, and she was fined instead.

There were, however, even then, States on whose statute books the old code still had a place. In Rhode Island the convicted forger of notes, bank bills, or securities might be placed in the pillory,

have a piece of each ear cut off, be branded while in the pillory with the letter C, imprisoned for six years, and fined. For perjury the penalty was cropping, branding, and three hours on the pillory; for duelling, a rope about the neck and a ride in a cart to the gallows, where the offender must stand for an hour. The man guilty of arson, the law required, should be pilloried, cropped on both ears, and branded with the letter B. Delaware flogged, pilloried, and sold her criminals to service, and required some to wear on the outer garment between the shoulders a scarlet letter four or six inches long to designate his crimes. A Roman F meant forger; T meant thief; R a receiver of stolen goods. Down to the civil war branding on the hand was occasionally inflicted on men guilty of slave stealing.

The second quarter of the nineteenth century was a period of general reform. Customs, usages, and institutions which a few years before passed unchallenged were vigorously attacked as ruinous to good morals. Executions of criminals in the presence of great crowds of men and women were denounced as scandalous, and one by one the States forbade them. Imprisonment for debt was abolished as a practice wholly at variance with the public welfare and grossly unjust to the individual. Slavery was attacked as a sin, the lottery was proscribed—in short, new standards of public morals were erected.

III.—VIRGINIA AND THE ENGLISH COMMERCIAL SYSTEM, 1730-1733.

By ST. GEORGE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT, Ph. D.,
Professor in the University of the South.



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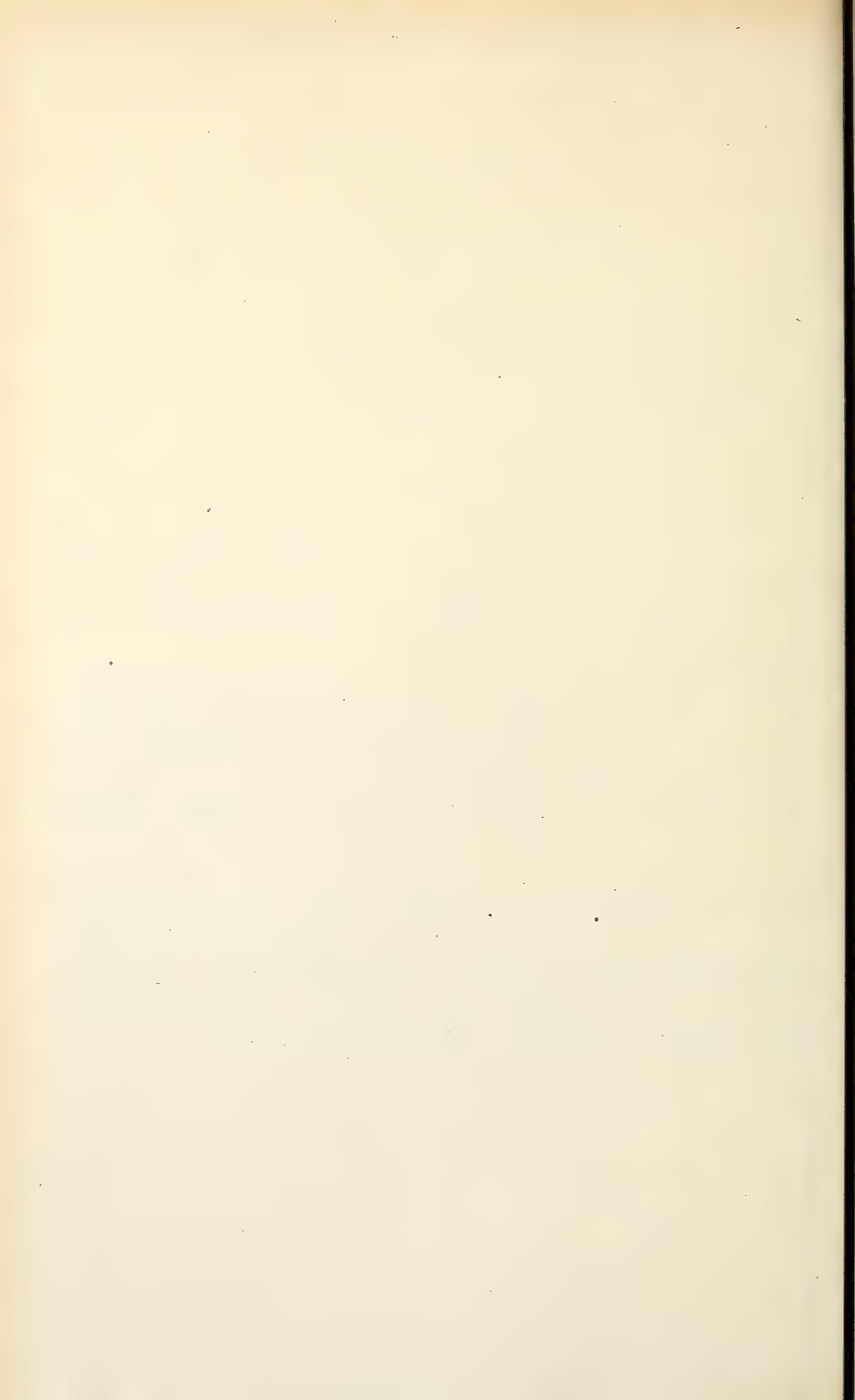
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NOTE AS TO REFERENCES.

Most of the references in the footnotes to this paper are believed to be self-explanatory. It may be added that the word "Abstract," used by itself, refers to transcripts made for the author from materials in the British Public Record Office, by Messrs. Stevens and Brown. "Pennsylvania abstracts" refers to the copies of the Board of Trade journals and papers in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. "Sainsbury abstracts" refers to the well-known collection in the Virginia State Library at Richmond.



VIRGINIA AND THE ENGLISH COMMERCIAL SYSTEM, 1730-1733.

By ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT.

Within late years more than one admonition has been delivered to students of American colonial history that they should forsake older methods of particularism and antiquarianism and adopt a broader outlook. This principle, always praiseworthy, applies with peculiar force to the interrelation of the history of the colonies and the history of Great Britain; and it is strikingly apparent that the clear appreciation of this idea is the factor which chiefly distinguishes the best recent historical literature upon the colonies. For the seventeenth century, indeed, we may feel that we are approaching a definitive history of Anglo-American development. But for the eighteenth century, and especially with reference to the Southern colonies, the case is still very different. A beginning has been made, but until far more material shall be rendered accessible through printing, we shall continue to deal with outlines and to fill in gaps, one by one. It is to fill in one such gap that this paper is presented, with the hope that it will successfully establish proof of a connection between the activities of the Virginia legislature, in the years immediately succeeding 1730, and some of the Parliamentary measures of the same period—notably the excise bill of Sir Robert Walpole.

I. VIRGINIA.

The events and the negotiations to which we refer center in the years 1732 and 1733, but for the proper elucidation of them a retrospect, both in Virginia and in England, is necessary. We need go no further back than 1727, in which year George II became King of England, and William Gooch lieutenant-governor of Virginia.

By this time Virginia had attained her characteristic economy. This has been well studied and its evolution carefully described, so that the facts are well known. Nevertheless, let us briefly recall that, while there were a few great fortunes, the planting system gave rather the appearance than the reality of wealth. The extensive

cultivation in enormous quantities of one staple—tobacco; dispersion of population and well-defined industrial peculiarities—due in part to the physical geography of the tide-water region; the social and political institutions of the colony; all these features of Virginia life gave to it an individuality very distinct from that of the Mother Country, or of other divisions of the Empire.^a

The tobacco crop also constituted a source of revenue, both to the Colonial Government and to Great Britain. It was taxed when it was exported out of Virginia; it was taxed when it was imported into England. Again tobacco was an enumerated commodity. It could not be exported directly to any foreign market, but must be taken first to England. Through drawbacks, however, the whole of the import duty was repaid when the tobacco was reexported to the Continent. Moreover, certain privileges were accorded the planters. The raising of tobacco in England was forbidden by law, and Spanish competition was checked by discriminating duties.^b

Such was what we may call the outward aspect of the system. When we try to look within and to see how it really worked we are struck with this fact: that with the exception of a few brief periods there was a uniform and continuous complaint upon the planters' part over the hardness of their lot; and at no time was the cry more acute than at that of which we are writing. To be more specific, it was the *low price* of tobacco that constituted the grievance of the planters. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every document of the period, which can have anything to do with the subject, refers to the low state of the tobacco trade and to the impending ruin of the planters. Even if this were but a psychological phenomenon, it would be worthy of investigation.

The causes of the evil, which were suggested at the time, and the proposals which were made to better the existing conditions were various. The Virginia planters had long ago protested against the enumeration,^c but their protest was unsuccessful, and the mercan-

^a Bruce, P. A. *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, N. Y., 1896.

^b Bassett, J. S. (ed.). *The Writings of Col. William Byrd of Westover in Virginia*, Esq., N. Y., 1901.

Ballagh, J. C. *A History of Slavery in Virginia*, Baltimore, 1902.

Beer, G. L. *The Commercial Policy of England toward the American Colonies*, N. Y., 1893. See bibliographies attached to these works.

Brock, R. A., *Virginia, 1606-1689* (in Winsor, J., *Narrative and Critical History*, 1884-89, vol. 3, chap. 5).

Id. *History of Tobacco in Virginia from its Settlement to 1790*, in *Statistics Agriculture and Commerce*, 10th Census, U. S. A.

^b For the taxation in Virginia, see Ripley—*The Financial History of Virginia*, N. Y., 1893. Beer, *Commercial Policy of England*, pp. 43-52, contains a convenient summary of the English laws, and these should be read in full in the *Statutes at Large*. But with Mr. Beer's *dictum* that "the history of tobacco from 1700 to 1750 is most uneventful," we are constrained to differ.

^c See, especially, *The humble Remonstrance of John Bland, of London, Merchant, on behalf of the inhabitants and planters of Virginia and Maryland*. Printed in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 1, pages 141-155.

tilist ideas of the time were too deeply fixed for the code to be modified in that respect. Next, it was generally admitted that too much tobacco was raised, and especially too much *bad* tobacco. The statute books are full of laws for improving the staple of tobacco, for forbidding the tending of "seconds," etc., but these seem to have been entirely ineffectual. It was equally hard to improve the quality of the tobacco exported. Legal regulations passed either by the Assembly of Virginia or by the Assembly of Maryland were of no avail unless the two colonies would act together, and on this point Leah and Rachel could never agree. Human nature is very much the same, whether men are raising tobacco or cotton, and selfish interests opposed the general welfare. About the only limitation of the crop which had any salutary effect was the result of natural forces, the effect of a bad season, a blight, or a storm, or of lawless actions, like the plant-cutting, which sometimes swept hysterically over whole counties.^a

These evils which we have been describing were realized and regretted by the intelligent planters within the province; but they were pointed out, also, by the English merchants, who, acting as factors for the producers, came, in course of time, to be their economic masters. This leads us to another *fons et origo malorum*, discovered and set forth by the planters—the oppressive exactions of all the merchants and the fraudulent methods of some of them. The commercial history of tobacco, from the standpoint of the London merchants, has never been thoroughly worked out. Elsewhere we have called attention to the definite and interesting organization which these merchants had effected at a time prior to the period under our review. By 1727 they had formed an association sufficiently strong to incite outside inquiry into some of its acts, notably its agreement not to sell tobacco at less than a certain price. This "gentlemen's agreement" was broken, however, and over the failure of it a spirited controversy was carried on, in 1728-9, in the *Maryland Gazette*.^b At this time the chairman was an individual whose name will be met with more than once in this essay, Micajah Perry. This merchant prince, residing in St. Mary Axe, was alderman of London, and at one time lord mayor. He was a member of Parliament from the city. Through

^a 1682, Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia*, vol. 1, page 406. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1732, page 824, No. XVIII., states: "Tis advised from Maryland that a great number of planters there had destroyed *seventy tobacco* plantations and were resolved not to leave a plant of tobacco standing, saying that it was not worth sending to England, whereupon the Governor had assembled the militia to stop them."

It is probable that this wild story has as its basis a disturbance that took place in the northern part of Virginia. See letter of Gooch to the Board of Trade, in *B. of T. Virginia*, vol. 20, S. 6 (abstract), dated March 30, 1732.

^b Feb. 7th, *Maryland Gazette*, 1728-9, Annapolis. Printed by Will Parks. See, also, Sioussat *Economics and Politics in Maryland, 1720-1750*, page 30-33 (298-301). Baltimore, 1903.

the influence of such individuals, and by their collective weight, the merchants were a powerful factor in English politics. They were usually consulted by the ministry and by the various boards, and often, through their chairman, gave their opinion on matters which concerned the colonies and trade about the time which we are considering. For example, they contemptuously disapproved of one Mr. Nichol's scheme for stopping the manufacture of tobacco stalks and otherwise improving the staple.^a They gave excellent advice to the Maryland planters as to how they should mend their ways.^b Some of the petitions which Virginia at this time presented to the Government the merchants supported, and against others, as we shall see, they turned the whole weight of their disapproval.

Nor was their influence any less in Virginia, for to some of them nearly every planter, it is to be feared, was in debt.^c The firm of Perry and Lane, for example, was of long standing; one of the Perrys was a prominent merchant in King Charles I's time. They represented many Virginia exporters. They were bankers for William and Mary College;^d they had taken care of Virginia youths in England.^e Alderman Perry was, in William Byrd's estimation, a hard master. In 1736 Byrd was "selling off land and negroes to stay the stomach of that hungry magistrate," and declared that he "would rather incommode himself a little than continue in the gripe of that Usurer."^f That Perry was powerful in politics as well as in finance we shall see hereafter.^g

The time devoted to describing conditions in Virginia, the means suggested for improving them, and the resented power of the merchants will be held justified when, upon considering Governor Gooch's administration, we find in Virginia great activity upon all the lines mentioned, and on the part of the English merchants a direct opposition to the wishes of the colony. Let us take up, first, the matter of the tobacco crop, its quality and its quantity. In September, 1729, we find Gooch writing to the Board of Trade that

^a Board of Trade, Commercial Papers, series 1, S. 83, 112 (abstract). Board of Trade, Virginia, vol. 17, R. 30 (abstract).

^b Maryland Gazette, 1728-9, No. LXXXIII, pages 8-17. Letter from the merchants in London to the gentlemen and planters of Maryland, dated London, Nov. 7, 1728.

^c For conditions in the seventeenth century see Bassett, J. S. The Relation between the Virginia Planter and the London Merchant. Amer. Hist. Assoc. Ann. Rep. 1901, vol. 1, pp. 551-575.

^d See below, p. 88.

^e Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 2, No. 4, p. 413.

^f Bassett, Writings of Col. Wm. Byrd, of Westover, Introduction, p. LXXXIV.

^g A letter in America and West Indies, 652 (transcript), written by Perry to Newcastle, dated St. Mary Axe, 12 May, 1731, has this interesting paragraph: "Your Grace was so good yesterday as to promise me the nomination of a Counsellor in Virginia in the room of Mann Page, Esq., who I have received advice is dead. The person I would recommend is John Tayloe."—Compare, in an earlier period, a letter of Blackstone to Ludwell, in 1711, in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 4, p. 15-23.

the last season had been especially bad. He begs them to give attention to a scheme which he sent them in June for improving the staple of tobacco in Virginia and for preventing frauds therein.^a

As the planters and overseers never fail to pack up the very worst they make, whenever their crops fall short, it is the wish of the trading men and of the most judicious planters themselves, that such an inspection was established as I lately had the honour to send to your Lordships, being sensible that no diminution of the quantity will avail to raise the price of tobacco without a due care to prevent the exportation of trash; and that on the other hand, let the crops be never so plentiful that tobacco which is really good will always meet a ready sale & an encouraging price.^b

Although Gooch feared that the Assembly would oppose the measure, for which reason he wished the authority and the approval of the Board of Trade, the journal of the Upper House for that year indicates that little difficulty was experienced.^c Indeed, the act fared worse when sent to England, for the Board of Trade had difficulty in getting the Commissioners of Customs to give any opinion upon the measure unless specifically commanded by the King or the treasury. Furthermore, when pressed, the customs officials declared against the act as prejudicial to the revenue, on the ground that "the charges for examination will discourage the lesser planters, which will advance the price," and because, if the "ordinary sort of tobacco is not sent, it will entail a loss to the revenue, as all tobacco pays the same duty." But its defence was undertaken by Peter Le Heup, the regular agent for Virginia, and Gooch wrote several letters in its behalf.^d Towards this measure the attitude of the merchants was favorable.^e It could hardly be otherwise, for this act embodied much of their own recommendation. At length, upon the representation of the Board of Trade, an order in council was passed that the act should "lie by probationary."^f

The Virginians took this as a sufficient assent, and continued the act with amendments. Briefly summarized, its provisions were as follows: After August 1, 1731, all tobacco intended for export must be

^a America & W. Indies, 16, No. 74. Endorsed, "Scheme for a Tobacco Law" (abstract).

^b Letters from Lt. Gov. Gooch, 7 Sept., 1729. B. T. Virginia, vol. 19, R. 144 (abstract).

^c Journal of Council as Upper House, MS. copy (Virginia Historical Society), 1730, June-July session.

^d B. of T. Virginia, vol. 19, R. 134-137-141-142-152-160-176 (abstract). These papers and the journal of the Board of Trade afford an excellent illustration of the inner mechanism of the Government with respect to colonial affairs, and reveal that the wheels did not always run smoothly. In this matter appear the Board of Trade, the Commissioners of the Customs, the secretaries of each board, the surveyor-general of the customs, the solicitor-general, and the merchants.

^e B. of T. Journal, Feb. 27, 1730-31. Sainsbury abstracts, Virginia State Library.

^f B. of T. Journal, Sept. 21, 1731. Sainsbury abstracts. The date of the order in council is Aug. 12, 1731. Next year (Sept. 13, 1732) the Lords of Trade wrote to Gooch that they were glad to learn of the good effects of the law. "We advised his Majesty to let the law lye by probationary upon the confidence we had in your judgment." A. & W. I., 16 (abstract).

brought for inspection to warehouses constructed for this purpose. The inspectors were to be appointed by the governor and council. Severe penalties were laid against shipping tobacco illegally. One of the great evils of the trade, the shipping of tobacco in bulk (i. e., not encased in hogsheads), was rigidly prohibited.^a All tobacco which failed to pass the inspection was to be destroyed. An interesting feature was the system of tobacco notes, to be issued in receipt for the crop, which notes were made payable in all debts where, under the existing laws, tobacco might be paid.^b This was the most radical measure of improvement ever yet passed by the Virginia Assembly. The idea had already been carried through in part by Governor Spotswood, but only for a very short time.^c Like all such laws, this of Gooch was unpopular in some quarters, and strenuous efforts were made to repeal it.^d But it was continued and not only served gradually to improve the tobacco cultivation of Virginia, but also formed a pattern for the inspection law of Maryland, which all the wisdom of that province could not get passed until 1747.^e

By the inspection law of 1730 Virginia was doing all that she could to help herself at home; and meanwhile she was adopting an aggressive policy in England. In one of the acts of Parliament which concerned the tobacco trade there was a provision which forbade the importation into England of all tobacco which had been stripped from the stalk.^f This prohibition was held by the planters to be an inconvenience and a decided hindrance to the improvement of the staple, and they earnestly desired its repeal. In 1729, therefore, they sent to England a special agent, instructed to use every means to have this law abrogated.^g The agent was Sir John Randolph, one of several brothers who held positions of importance in the colony, a lawyer, and, through his wide acquaintance in England, well qualified for his task. After considerable negotiation, Randolph was successful in his mission,^h and also concluded satisfactorily some business which

^a Cf. The Essay on Bulk Tobacco, formerly attributed to William Byrd.

^b May, 1730, 3d and 4th, George II, Chap. 3. Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. 4, pp. 247-271, Richmond, 1820.

^c Referred to as "The Agent Laws" of 1714 in Edwin Comegys's Reasons against the Tobacco Law: Virginia Gazette, Nov. 17-24, 1738. See, also, Brock, R. A. (ed.), The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Vol. II, pp. 48 ff. (Letter of 1713, Dec. 29) and Keith, W., the History of the British Plantations in America, etc., Part 1, containing the History of Virginia, p. 173, London, 1738.

^d Journal Board of Trade, May 1, 1734, Pennsylvania Transcripts. In America and West Indies, 16, is a letter from Gooch to Newcastle, dated July 13, 1733, which refers to the tranquil state of the province under the new law. In letters of July 15 and September 12 to the Board of Trade are similar references, and Gooch urges that the people "are come universally to like the present regulations." B. of T., Va., 20 (abstract).

^e Economics and Politics in Maryland, Chapter IV.

^f 9 George I, chapter 21.

^g In B. of T., Virginia, 18, R. 108, is a copy of a letter from Gooch to Newcastle, arguing for its repeal (abstract).

^h The repealing act was 2 George II, chapter 9. See, also, B. of T., Virginia, vol. 14 (?), R. 99, January 17, 1728-9 (Sainsbury abstracts).

had been entrusted to his care by William and Mary College.^a He returned to Virginia in great favor, if we can judge rightly from a laudatory letter addressed to him by Robert Carter, of Corotoman,^b and from the action of the Assembly, which resolved to pay him a thousand pounds.^c

Within these two years, then, we have the inspection law and Randolph's first mission to England. We now come to the third and most important measure of all—one which was *not* initiated by Governor Gooch. On July 18, 1732, the latter writes to the Board of Trade:

But the most remarkable step in this session is the application made to the King and Parliament for *changing the customs on tobacco into the nature of an excise*. * * * I don't pretend to interpose my opinion on the several facts suggested in the petition, otherwise than as it appears very plain to me that both the King and the planters run very great risques by the breaking of the merchants under the present management of that trade, and that both would be better secured by the method the Assembly propose.^d

Two days later Gooch wrote in similar strain to Newcastle, thus evidencing his support of the Assembly's scheme.^e

This scheme of the Assembly was drawn up in the form of a petition, and when afterwards printed was entitled the *Case of the Planters of Tobacco in Virginia*. As it is of first importance to the subject of this paper, we shall proceed at once to an analysis of it.

The petition begins (pp. 4-6) with a summary of the customs then levied in England—the "old subsidy" of 1d. per lb. and the "additional duty" of 1d. per lb. were the oldest.^f Next came the additional subsidy of 3d. per lb. under an act of James II,^g the "new" or "further" subsidy of 1d. per lb. under an act of William III,^h and the " $\frac{1}{3}$ subsidy" or $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per lb. levied under an act of Anne.ⁱ Collectively these made the gross duty on each pound of tobacco amount to 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. Part of this might be reduced in certain ways, and all except $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was

^a For Randolph, who filled many colonial offices, see notices in the William and Mary College Quarterly, especially Vol. XII, pp. 66-69, where the "free" translation of his epitaph neglects the fact that he is described as "legati ad Anglos *semel atque iterum* missi." This reference to his two missions to England is confused in most accounts of Randolph. One of his brothers, Isham Randolph, also represented Virginia in England, sent as regular agent, after Lé Heup.

^b MS. letter Robert Carter, of Corotoman, to J. Randolph, Esq. (1729.) Library of Virginia Historical Society.

^c Journal of Council as Upper House of Assembly, MS. copy (Virginia Historical Society), under May 29 and June 9, 1730.

^d B. of T. Virginia, vol. 20, S. 11 (abstract).

^e America and West Indies, 16, No. 87 (abstract). See Appendix A, where the significant paragraphs of this letter to Newcastle will be found reproduced at length. Note especially Gooch's anticipation of objections from the merchants.

^f These go back to the Act of Tonnage and Poundage of 12 Charles II, chap. 4, and the Book of Rates.

^g 1 James II, chap. 4.

^h 9 and 10 William III, chap. 23.

ⁱ 2 and 3 Hume, chap. 9.

repaid when the tobacco was reëxported, while Spanish tobacco, the chief competition of the Virginia-Maryland crop, was taxed three times as much. Beer, in his discussion of this legislation, has a brief reference to the petition which we are now considering, and indicates that it was merely a protest against these high duties.^a This is an erroneous view, for the memorial was not drawn up for this purpose. It is intended, first, to find fault with the incidence of the duties. Formerly, before a law of 7 and 8 Wm. III changed the system, these duties were paid by the buyer or "consumptioneer," and the importer had to give bond not to deliver the tobacco to the purchaser until the duties were paid. The act of 7 and 8 Wm. III, however, requires the importer, i. e., the tobacco merchant, to give bond himself for the payment of the imposts. The reason for the change was that the earlier system was alleged to be "prejudicial to trade and grievous to the merchants." The *Case of the Planters* asserts that, on the contrary (pp. 6), the later method of making the merchants responsible has brought with it a train of abuses. For the merchants, being in a position of advantage, have *added* to the duties a large number of extra charges. These are outlined as follows: First, their heavy *commissions*, which amount to $\frac{1}{8}$ the net produce of the tobacco, and which, even if the merchant be bankrupt, none the less fall upon the planter; second, a further allowance to the merchant to make good all *debts*; third, "tret and clough," an allowance made by custom to the "freemen of London," for *waste*; fourth, the *custom-house allowance* of 8 lbs. the hogshead for "draught," and 2 lbs. for "sample," which the merchants have appropriated to themselves; fifth, "*petty charges*," which formerly amounted to little more than 5s. per hogshead, but which the present set of merchants have contrived to raise to 10s. or 15s.; sixth, an extraordinary charge of 3d. per hogshead, now amounting to between £400 and £500 for Virginia alone and to as much again for Maryland, imposed "without our consent, to defray their *expenses* in applying to the Parliament upon any occasion to relieve us from the hardships we groan under. How well they deserve this money will appear from the records of Parliament." (pp. 10-11). Lastly, the petition urges that the merchants take advantage of their position as creditors to divert to themselves *allowances* that belong to the shippers, and make the latter "lodge" with their correspondents double the sum needful to pay the duties (pp. 11-12).^b

Moreover, besides complaining of these extortionate money charges, the Virginians accuse the merchants, or at least some of them, of actual fraud in connection with the trade. They allege that very ex-

^a Beer, *The Commercial Policy of England*, pp. 50.

^b These charges and the duties appear in various forms on the old bills of lading, very many of which are still preserved.

tensive smuggling is practised in importing tobacco, and many crooked dealings in getting it out for reexportation. This charge is not left indefinite, but specific instances are given, notably the case of one Midford (pp. 7-9). These dishonest importers cut the ground from under the feet of the "fair trader." In contrast with the corrupt practices, emphasis is laid upon the excellent provision against deception in Virginia attained through the inspection law of 1730 (p. 8). A paragraph is devoted to the injustice of the recent law for collecting the debts owed to British merchants in the plantations (p. 13). The whole aim and intent of the memorial is expressive of a revolt against the domineering and "grafting" rule of the combination of merchant creditors.

For a remedy a definite and positive proposition is made. In the petition the Assembly asks:

1. That the storage of tobacco in England be taken out of the hands of the merchants and that instead royal warehouses be established, to which both royal officers and merchants shall have keys.
2. That all the duties be reduced to 4d. 3f. the lb., which is the net duty at present (for tobacco not exported).
3. That no bonds be taken securing the duties upon importation.
4. That all tobacco be weighed twice: when it is landed, and again when sold or exported.
5. That such retailer pay down the duty according to the last weight, and only remain answerable to the merchant for the surplus of the price.
6. That all tobacco be exported duty free and with the same allowance of time as at present.
7. That some severer penalties "be annexed" to the relanding of tobacco after it has been delivered out of exportation, and to the illegal selling of it at home (pp. 14-15).

Such, in brief, are the complaints and suggestions embodied in the *Case of Planters*. The date is given as Williamsburgh, June 28, 1732. The journal of the House of Burgesses refers repeatedly to the petition in its legislative course.^a

By its own testimony, let it be noted, this was to be presented to the *Parliament*. Doubtless by reason of the former experiment, a special commissioner was charged with its delivery, and this person was, as we might expect, Sir John Randolph. The precise date when Randolph, with his papers, reached England, can not be stated. It was probably in August or September, 1732.^b But now this interesting

^aAbstracts from a printed journal, 1732. A full abstract of the legislative proceedings in regard to the petition will be found in Appendix B. This material was received by the writer too late to be incorporated in the text.

^bRandolph was again commissioned to attend to the interests of William and Mary College. This was in reference to the export tax on tobacco applied to the support of the college, and the instructions "to John Randolph, esq., now bound for England," drawn up August 8, "on occasion of Mr. Randolph's going for England," contain interesting comments on the trade of Virginia. See *Journal of the Meetings of the President and Masters of William and Mary College*, in *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Papers*, vol. 1. Randolph's letter of credit, dated August 10, is addressed to Mr. Alderman Perry. See, also, Appendix B.

fact develops: The petition, as such, never came before Parliament. The ordinary course of such petitions was through the Board of Trade, but the records of that body seem to be silent concerning it; and though a communication was directed to the Board, and though Gooch wrote about the petition both to the Board and to the Secretary of State, it is in the papers of the Treasury that the petition and Gooch's letter recommending Randolph appear most prominently. In the Calendar of Treasury Papers these documents are dated July 1 and July 18. But these are the dates of their Virginia origin, not those of their reception in the Treasury Board.^a Even here, however, no record of *action* appears. Quite as unsatisfactory is the only bit of information from Randolph himself, which we have been able to find. This is in a personal letter dated December 29th, wherein he says:

Our business will, I am told, be one of the first of the session, and, if we succeed, will soon be over, and then I can have no temptation to stay here. I say nothing to you about the price of tobacco, as you will have better intelligence from your merchant; only the sweet scented is fallen a half penny a pound by the conduct of some who move in a lower orb of trade, which will always be the case while the merchants are obliged to bond or pay the duty. And yet those who complain of this mischarge and openly avow it to be so are raving at the folly and madness of the Virginians to desire a new regulation. I have a great deal to say upon this subject; but as every day is bringing forth new matters, I will leave it for some other opportunity.^b

Exactly how the "business" fared we shall see hereafter.

II. ENGLAND.

Let us for the present leave the Virginia matter in this state, and look at the situation of English affairs at the time. The general policy of Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, need not be outlined here; of greater interest to us are, first, his legislation in regard to the colonies; and, second, his undertakings with reference to finance.

The first of these topics has been extensively discussed, although no thorough investigation has been made. Sticking to the period of which this paper treats, we find it hard to discover any real unity underlying the various acts of government. It was in these years that Parliament released the restrictions upon the exportation of rice from South Carolina, established the colony of Georgia, continued the subsidies of the Royal African Company, and forbade the manufacture of hats in the American colonies. Virginia was favored with the repeal of the law against importing stripped tobacco, and with

^a Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, Vol. II, 1731-1734, p. 241. See the proceedings of the Virginia Assembly for June 28, 1732, in Appendix B.

^b Manuscript letter, Virginia Historical Society, John Randolph to John Custis, dated London, December 29, 1732.

the somewhat hesitating approval of her own act for improving the staple of tobacco. It was in opposition to the wishes of the colony, on the other hand, that the Board of Trade brought about the veto of the Virginia law which prohibited the importation of tobacco from North Carolina,^a and of those which laid taxes upon liquors and upon negroes imported from without the province.^b Another measure to which the Virginians strenuously, but without avail, objected, was the act of Parliament which facilitated the collection of debts due to British merchants.^c But the most famous, of course, was the "Molasses act," as the colonists called it, or the "Sugar bill," as it was known in the debates in Parliament. This measure was discussed for three years, and in one form was twice thrown out by the lords before it was finally passed. It should be noted that the Virginia merchants, Micajah Perry, Sir John Barnard, and the others, were solid against this bill, and that Barnard's speech was especially strong. Gooch used his efforts to defeat it, writing a letter of protest to the Board of Trade,^d but the influence of the West India possessions, coupled with a desire to repress the New England colonies was sufficient to overbalance all opposition, and the act was passed.^e

If there is any respect in which Sir Robert Walpole may be considered a great statesman, it is in his management of domestic affairs. By means fair or, to our modern understanding, foul, he kept the Hanoverians on the throne, a Whig majority in the House of Commons, and himself in the first place in the ministry. His services were greatest in the field of finance, from the time when the South Sea Bubble exploded, throughout his long régime. His general plan so far as he had any, embraced the simplification and improvement of the system of taxes. He would have liked most of all to do without any, but the necessity of constant preparation for war made high taxation indispensable. Some of his measures have been severely criticised; even the Boswellian Archdeacon Coxe regrets that Sir Robert was obliged to invade the sinking fund to pay current

^a B. of T. Journal, July 29, 1731, *Pennsylvania Abstracts*. The law of Virginia was, 1726, chap. 6. *Hening's Statutes*, vol. 4, pp. 175-6. See also *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, vol. 3, p. 196.

^b 1727, chap. 1, *Hening's Statutes*, vol. 4, pp. 182. This was an old question. See, as far back as 1724, a petition from several merchants of Bristol trading in Africa as to the act levying duty upon liquor and slaves, etc., B. of T. Journal, Jan. 7, 1723-4 (*Pennsylvania Abstracts*); also, for 1731, *ibid.*, June 29, 1731.

^c See letters, petitions, and papers in B. of T. Papers, *Plantations General*, 1729-1733 (*Pennsylvania Abstracts*), and the *Statutes at Large*, 1732, 5 George II, chap. 7.

^d *Board of Trade Virginia*, vol. 19, R. 167. Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Gooch, 8 Sept., 1731, Rec. 10 Nov. and read 7 December, representing that the proposed prohibitions as to exporting sugar will prejudice the plantations on the continent of America, and the French and Dutch West Indies will not suffer, and advising that trade be permitted with foreign settlements under necessary restrictions (abstract).

^e *The Statutes at Large*, 1733, 6 George II, chap. 13. The debates on this bill are especially interesting and valuable.

expenses.^a But the measure which since Adam Smith's time has redounded especially to Walpole's credit—the excise bill of 1733—was that which led to the most venomous attack upon him when he proposed it. To-day it is amusing to see how Pulteney and the opposition caught at any and everything which might be turned against the great minister. The debates throughout King George the Second's first Parliament afford ample illustration of this, and the rancor that developed in the House was exceeded, if that were possible, by the vituperation of the press.

As early as 1731 the *Craftsman* began to accuse Walpole of intending to fasten upon England the curse of a general excise. Then, for a while, other matters diverted attention from this. But in the latter part of 1732 the attacks on this line were renewed. Such forms of taxation were by no means unprecedented, but the extension of this kind of tax to any *new* commodities was stubbornly fought.^b The salt bill was successfully carried, but the contest gave the opportunity to Pulteney to try to draw out Sir Robert. Sir Robert, however, would not be drawn out. If they did not want the salt duty revived, said he, then he must ask for a land tax of two shillings to the pound; if they would consent to it, he should ask for only one shilling. Further, said Walpole, upon this occasion—

If this be agreed to, some means may be fallen upon to relieve them of the whole again next year.^c

In this debate Horace Walpole thought it necessary to repudiate the suggestion of a general excise, though he considered the customs so severe that it would be a benefit if some were changed into excises. Further than this he did not go. When Sir Robert rose again, he spoke in much the same terms, denying absolutely any intention of a general excise. After this assurance and the passage of the salt duty, nothing of prime importance was said in Parliament on this subject during the rest of the session.

But in the latter half of the year, between the sessions, the pamphleteering, as we have said, began afresh. Still, for some time, the *Craftsman* hammered away at excises in general and no specific charges were made.

With the turn of the year, however, a change took place. In January, 1733, the *Gentleman's Magazine* notes, as fresh news, that the assembly of Virginia has advanced £2,200 to John Randolph, Esq.,

^a Coxe, William. *Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford: with Original Correspondence and Authentic Papers never before published.* London, 1799 (the Quarto Edition), Vol. I, p. 369.

^b The 41st chapter of Coxe's Walpole is that which covers the story of the excise bill. In Vol. III, pp. 1–160, are the letters covering this period; only a few are helpful. Coxe gives at length an account of former excises. As pointed out below, Coxe makes a serious error in his account of the parliamentary history of Sir John Coxe's committee report.

^c *History and Proceedings of the House of Commons: Printed for P. Chandler, London, 1747.* See 1732, Feb. 9, vol. 7, p. 159. Hereafter cited as *Commons Debates*.

their agent at London, to get tobacco excised, and the law for securing the payment of debts in the plantations to the merchants in England repealed.^a On January 12, five days before Parliament convened, a committee appointed by the merchants and traders of London waited on the speaker of the House of Commons, concerning this affair of a general excise, while everywhere expressions of alarm were heard. The *Craftsman* slackened its monitions upon the dangers of a standing army, defended the merchants' address, and got ready for the excise fray. Parliament met, and after preliminary skirmishing upon the address to the King, and upon the number of the land forces, the sugar colonies bill was put through.^b Then Sir Robert introduced his proposal to issue £500,000 out of the sinking fund.^c In the hot debate which this caused, to which we have made reference above, Pulteney opened fire upon the excise.

But, sir, there is another thing, a very terrible affair impending, a monstrous project! Yea, more monstrous than has even yet been represented. It is such a project as has struck terror into the minds of most gentlemen within this House, and into the minds of all men without doors, who have any regard for the happiness or the constitution of their country. I mean, sir, that monster, the excise! That plan of arbitrary power, which is expected to be laid before this House in the present session of Parliament.

In answer Sir Robert averred briefly that his scheme would appear not so monstrous to the impartial and unprejudiced part of the nation. "Let it be what it will, I am resolved to propose it." A few days later he went further:

It is certain that I have a scheme which I intend very soon to lay before you. I am resolved very soon to make a motion for this House to go into a committee of the whole house on something or another. I have not, indeed, as yet fully determined what my motion shall be, but I suppose it will be for this House to go into a committee on the state of the public revenue, or on the frauds committed in the collection thereof, or on the frauds committed in some particular branch or branches of the revenue; it must be, I believe, a motion to some such purpose.

He had no intention, he continued, of delaying to the end of the session. He had never had any intention to propose it as a supply for the current service of the year. As for the schemes having received alterations and amendments, he did not deny that:

I do not know but it may. I never thought myself so wise as to stand in no need of assistance. * * * As to the scheme now talked of, I have not only examin'd it by myself as thoroughly as I could, but I have taken from others all the assistance and advice I could get. * * * It is certain that there are daily very great frauds committed in the collecting of the public revenues, and if any way can be fallen on to prevent these frauds and enable the public to receive what it is now justly and legally entitled to, such a project ought to be

^a Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 3, p. 50, 1733, January. See also Appendix B.

^b Commons Debates, Feb. 21, 1733.

^c February 23, *ibid.*

embrac'd, and the author, whoever he may be, would deserve the thanks of his country.

The very mention of smuggling brought to their feet the representatives of the mercantile interests. Sir John Barnard resented the insult to himself and his brethren, and Mr. Alderman Perry joined in protest.^a Both these gentlemen took part in the debate of March 8, which is of special interest to Americans, as it concerned a petition from Rhode Island and Providence Plantations against the sugar bill. Perry and Barnard made a strong plea for the continental colonies against the demands of the West India sugar planters.^b

Finally, upon March 14, Sir Robert showed his hand. A week before a motion to go into committee had been adopted, and on the 14th the House sat as a "Committee of the Whole House for considering of the most proper method for the better security and improvement of the duties and revenues already charged upon and payable from tobacco and wines."^c From all accounts this and the succeeding debates over the excise bill must have been among the most dramatic in all Parliamentary history.

In this paper only a sketch of the history of the bill is needful.^d Walpole submitted four resolutions. The first proposed the repeal of import duties, amounting in all to 5½d. per lb. on tobacco. The second declared that instead there should be an inland duty of 4d. per lb. to be paid before it should be taken out of the warehouse. The third appropriated the new duties to the same purposes as the old, while the fourth related to fines and forfeitures.

What must be especially emphasized is this: That the propositions of Walpole are, with an exception that is only a modification, *the same as those which were suggested in the "Case of the Planters" drawn up several months before by the Virginia Assembly.*

But further, in developing his plan, Sir Robert called attention to the wretched state of the planters of tobacco in America.

"If we can believe them," he said, "if we can give any credit to what they themselves say, we must conclude that they are reduced almost to the last extremity. They are reduced even almost to a state of despair by the many frauds that have been committed in that trade, by the heavy duties which the importers of tobacco are obliged to pay upon importation, and by the ill usage they have met with from their factors and correspondents here in England, who from being their servants are now become their lords and masters. These poor people have sent home many representations of the bad state of their affairs, and have lately sent over a gentleman with a remonstrance setting forth

^a All this was on February 27, 1733. Commons Debates.

^b Ibid., March 8, 1732.

^c Commons Debates, March 14, 1732.

^d The course of the measure may be traced with exactness in the Journals of the House of Commons for this session. In this paper, throughout, the progress of the debates, rather than the formal legislative history of the bill, is emphasized.

their grievances and praying for some speedy relief. This they may obtain by means of the scheme I intend now to propose, and I believe that it is from this scheme only that they can expect any relief."

From the misfortunes of the planters the minister turned to the "fair trader." The man who deals fairly and honorably with the public as well as with private men, the man who honestly pays all those duties which the public is justly entitled to, finds himself prevented and forestalled almost in every instance by the smugglers and the fraudulent dealer." This holds good not only for the colonial trade, but also for the foreign trade in tobacco. Next must be considered the loss sustained by the public. If the prevailing frauds could be stopped there would be a great addition to the revenue, which would tend to relieve the nation of some of its heavy taxes, whereas now the innocent pay for the losses caused by the guilty. Continuing, Sir Robert drew a contrast between the interests of the planters, the fair traders, and the public, on one side, and the unfair traders and the tobacco factors, on the other, which accounts very easily for the attitude which the latter assumed in this controversy.

The accusation of fraud was not left vague or indefinite. On the contrary, Walpole spent some time in a specific rehearsal of the chief methods used to evade the customs. The falsifying of weights upon exportation he explained in detail, instancing as an especially flagrant case that of "Midford," which "we lately came to a knowledge of by a mere accident." Midford had *failed* when he owed a large sum of money upon bond to the crown, so that the Government got possession of his bonds, and these the minister was able to produce. "Yet, sir," Walpole went on, "this Midford was as honest a man and as fair a trader as any in the city of London. I desire, sir, not to be misunderstood. I mean before he failed, before these frauds came to be discovered, he was always reckoned as honest a man and as fair a trader as any in the city of London, or in any other part of the nation."

Other frauds were taken up in order. The practice of relanding tobacco after it had been shipped for exportation; that known as "socking" or stealing it out of the ships after their arrival in the river and before their unloading; that of stripping the leaves from the stalks and manufacturing the stalks by an "engine" contrived for the purpose; that of giving bonds for the duty payable upon importation whereby the Government had lost several large sums by the failure of the payment of such bonds; that of the rich moneyed men making prompt payments, by which the public was obliged to allow them ten per cent discount as to the duties, and entering the tobacco soon after for exportation and drawing back the whole duties, so that the public actually lost ten per cent upon all tobacco that had been so entered. The "gross produce" of the present taxes

he calculated as £754,131 4s. 7d., and the "net produce" only £161,000.^a

In view of these notorious frauds, which he developed at great length, he proposed to add to the laws of the customs the laws of excise. His elaborate explanation of the duties, discounts, and drawbacks we need not review in detail. After making further explanations and answering some possible objections against excises, he moved the first of his four resolutions: That the existing duties upon tobacco "shall from and after the 28th day of June, 1733, cease and determine."

In the debate which followed it is not altogether surprising that the necessities of the poor planters received little attention. Sir Robert had stirred up against him the whole merchant interest, which had the city behind it; and the leading part in the opposition, for the time being, was taken by Alderman Perry. The latter did not limit himself to ranting about excises as bad taxes, but undertook to deny Sir Robert's facts and to rebut his arguments. He scouted the sufferings of the planters, and made this very interesting assertion:

I am sure, sir, none of them ever thought of complaining till they were put upon it by letters and applications from home. * * * As to the remonstrance mentioned by the honorable gentleman to have been lately sent over by the tobacco planters, I know it was *obtained by letters sent from home*,^b and I believe many of those who joined in it now heartily repent of what they have done. It was drawn up in form of a petition to this house, but it seems the promoters of it have thought better of the matter. However, that it was obtain'd in the unfair manner I have represented I am now ready to prove to the whole world.

He also offered to answer for all the bonds then outstanding in consideration of a discount of £20,000. Sir John Barnard also spoke and called in the Commissioners of the Customs (who were in attendance) to elicit from them the opinion that the frauds in the customs did not amount to more than £30,000 or £40,000 a year, and that if faithfully executed the present laws were sufficient. Walpole carried his first resolution, however, by 266 votes to 205.^c

Two days after this, when the committee's resolutions were reported to the House, another debate ensued, but the resolutions were carried for the Government by 249 to 189.^d

Meanwhile the battle raged in the prints, from the *Craftsman's* Cassandra-like prophecies to the squibs of the poetasters. By March,

^a Coxe's Walpole, vol. 1, chap. 41, p. 390. Coxe's account of Walpole's speech, which he says is taken from Sir Robert's own heads and memorandums among the Orford papers, is in parts fuller and more satisfactory than the versions found elsewhere; e. g., in the Commons Debates. It was in this speech that Walpole used the famous words, "London a free port, and by consequence the market of the world."

^b The italics are ours.

^c Commons Debates, March 14, 1733.

^d Ibid., March 16, 1733.

1733, the "*Case of the Planters*" was printed, and soon after many pamphlets appeared.^a The most noteworthy of these is the *Vindication of the Case of Planters*, a somewhat longer document than the other, with which, in the copies extant, it is usually printed and bound. As the *Vindication* quotes a letter in the *True Briton* of March 8, it must have been prepared in London and not in Virginia, and the conclusion is almost irresistible that Randolph himself wrote it. It contains in much more detailed form the allegations of overcharges and fraud on the part of the merchants. It quotes at length a letter supposedly written by a London merchant, to show the necessity of the high charges and the poor return of the trade, all of which the author of the *Vindication* regards as absurd and severely criticises. The pamphlet closes with a sentence which, evidently written with purpose, is of especial significance in view of its time.

"It is hoped the nation will not think themselves injured by giving a reasonable relief to these colonies, when they consider what numbers of people they employ here, and that one man there brings more profit to this Kingdom than two men in it, which will not be the case if they should be driven to the necessity of turning their industry to manufactures, which they are very capable of."^b

We have heard of the rise of the excise bill: the story of its fall is brief. April 4, 1733, the bill was passed to its second reading by a vote of 236 to 200.^c Next, a motion to print it was negatived by sixteen votes.^d April 10 the city of London presented a petition against the bill, followed upon the 11th by similar petitions from Nottingham and Coventry, and by Sir Robert's motion to postpone the second reading to June 12.^e This postponement was equivalent to dropping the bill; and with the enthusiastic joy in the city and elsewhere, that attended the victory of the opposition, English historians have made us familiar.^f April 13 the committee of the whole adjourned to June 14.^g

On April 19th Alderman Perry struck back with a motion that a committee of 21 should be *elected* to inquire into the frauds in the revenue. This was a direct challenge, for Sir Robert could not consistently refuse to have such a committee. He accepted the other horn of the dilemma and undertook to elect the committee from his own side. The struggle over this election was regarded at the time as more important than that over the bill itself, but again the

^a The titles of these pamphlets, full extracts from the periodical magazines, poetic effusions, and other items of interest may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1733 and the preceding year.

^b *A Vindication*, etc., p. 64.

^c Commons Debates, April 4, 1733.

^d *Ibid.*, April 5, 1733.

^e Commons Debate for three days.

^f Coxe, op. cit. John, Lord Hervey, *Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second*, etc., London, 1848. Leckey, W. E. H., *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, London, 1878-90. Morley, J., Walpole.

^g Commons Debates, April 13, 1733.

Government was successful and elected its entire list. The chairman was Sir John Cope. It is a curious fact that Coxe, the admiring and usually accurate biographer of Walpole, puts this committee as of June, 1732, exactly a year too early. He probably thought it must logically precede the introduction of the bill.^a

On June 7th^b this committee made its report, which, in print, makes a voluminous document. After an impressive introduction on the seriousness of the question, the committee proceeds first to discuss the existing duties, the landing of tobacco in England, and the provisions of the Virginia law as to taking the weight of tobacco when shipped, and then enters upon a discussion of the frauds practised in the customs. These are, respectively, the alteration of weights, as in the case of Midford and others, the deceptions practised in exporting tobacco from England, the relanding of tobacco and the practise of "socking." Then follows a considerable discussion of the present method of bonding, and a few remarks on the frauds in tea, brandy, wines, linen, and other commodities bring the report to a close.^c There are, however, twenty-eight appendixes, which contain matters quite as interesting as the report itself. For here we have not only samples of entries, etc., papers submitted by the customs and other offices, a report of a memorial sent by Virginia to the Board of Trade twenty years before, but also the reports of the examinations of several witnesses. Among them the most interesting is that of John Randolph, which is contained in Appendix IV. He states definitely his opinion that the abuses arise chiefly from the method of securing the duties by bond and the discharge of the duties by debentures so loosely worded as to leave room for construction. Whereas if the tobacco was locked up and the other parts of the new plan carried out, all the frauds in weighing would infallibly be prevented. Randolph's examination is dated May 2, 1733.

^a Commons Debates, April 9, 1773. Commons Journals, April 24-25, Cope, chairman, had 294 votes. See letter of Thomas Pelham to the Earl of Waldegrave, and letter of Delafaye to the Earl of Waldegrave, dated Whitehall, April 26, 1733, extracted by Coxe (Walpole, vol. 3, pp. 132-134) from the Waldegrave papers.

^b The Journal of the House of Commons and the Calendar of Treasury Papers show that Walpole had been already possessed, since February and March, of the materials needed by this committee. For these papers he had called on the commissioner of the customs, the commissioners of excise, and others. See Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, vol. 2, 1731-4, pp. 369, 371, 377, and Commons Journals, 1732-3, February 6, 23, 26; Mar. 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22; and 1733, Apr. 3, 5, and dates subsequent, out-Revenue. The body of the report constitutes pp. 601-613. The appendixes take up the petition of the Virginia assembly had reached England.

^c Reports from Committee of the House of Commons which have been printed by order of the House and are not inserted in the Journals. Reprinted by order of the House. Vol. I, pp. 601-654, 1733. The Report of the Committee Appointed to Inquire into the Fraud and Abuse in the Customs to the Prejudice of Trade and Diminution of the Revenue. The body of the report constitutes pp. 601-613. The appendixes take up the rest.

III. CONCLUSION.

If, now, we briefly review the narrative which we have just finished, and compare the dates of the important events in Virginia and in England, it appears beyond question that the excise bill, so far as it related to tobacco, was based upon representations and suggestions which had their immediate origin in the *Case of the Planters of Tobacco in Virginia*—that is, the petition sent over from Virginia to England in the care of John Randolph. This came directly before the Treasury Board, and was there used by Walpole for his own political purposes instead of being submitted to Parliament as the Virginia legislature intended.

The bill which resulted was in line with the general policy of the minister, but met defeat through the opposition of the mercantile interest, the strength of which Sir Robert, in his reliance upon the landed gentry, seems to have underestimated. The excise bill was a magnificent failure. As Adam Smith said many years later:

Faction, combined with the interest of smuggling merchants, raised so violent, tho' so unjust a clamor against that bill that the minister thought proper to drop it, and from a dread of exciting a clamor of the same kind, none of his successors have dared to resume the project.^a

Before Adam Smith's time heavier duties had been laid on tobacco, but no more complaints like the "Case of the Planters" had been sent from Virginia. The proposition seems to have died as completely in the province as in the mother country. But it is not only the successes of history which are interesting. If it was their own inspection law and the settlement of their western territory, rather than the measures suggested in 1732, that improved the condition of the Virginians, still the story of the petition is of importance. In the first place, while it has been fully recognized that the excise bill was intended to reform the tobacco customs,^b and while the "Case of the Planters" has not escaped notice,^c the intimate connection of these factors has not previously been made clear.^d

Again, we can find in this scheme, which came near succeeding, evidence that Sir Robert Walpole was not so careless of colonial affairs as has sometimes been suggested. This matter had his personal interest and attention: he took it entirely out of the hands of the Board of Trade. If the molasses act was a concession to the

^a Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*, Vol. III, pp. 301 (edition of 1789).

^b See Morley, J., *Walpole*, London and New York, 1889. Cunningham, W., *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, etc., Cambridge, 1896-1903, and other works upon England in the 18th century.

^c Compare Brock, R. A., *History of Tobacco in Virginia*. Ripley, W. Z., *The Financial History of Virginia, 1609-1776*, N. Y., 1893.

^d Chalmers has a vague reference to the matter. *Introduction to the History of the Revolt*, etc., Boston, 1845, vol. 2, p. 162. He confuses Randolph's two missions to England.

island colonies, *this* would have pleased the plantations of the Chesapeake. Nor must it be forgotten that the price of tobacco continued to fluctuate, and to disturb Virginia and Maryland, even after Maryland in 1747 joined in inspecting the exported crop; and that out of those disturbances in value arose such controversies as the Parson's Cause, in Virginia, which prepared the Chesapeake colonies for the Revolution. It is hardly probable that the excise bill would have entirely obviated these difficulties; it must be clearly borne in mind that neither the planters nor the minister proposed to change the enumeration of tobacco. But in view of the accumulation of charges and losses which aroused the complaint of Virginia, it does seem that the excise scheme might have rendered the burden of the enumeration much less vexatious.

That something was wrong, at any rate, with the existing situation, and that the complaint of the Assembly was no mere factitious attack upon the merchants, is deducible not only from the documents which we have examined, but also from the opinions which Keith, who about this time was writing his *History of Virginia*, developed at considerable length in that work,^a while the same ideas are less systematically but more pungently expressed in the genial cynicism of William Byrd.^b

In conclusion, a word should be said as to the origin of the petition. The proceedings of the Assembly give no clue to the authorship of the *Case of the Planters*, and other documents are equally unsatisfactory. It will be remembered that Perry asserted that the suggestion came from England. The proof of this, however, he did not submit. It appears, indeed, that early in 1732 some of the merchants had asked for a change in the method of bonding, though not for a change to an excise tax,^c but further than this no details are given. On the other hand, the merchants had been particularly active in pressing their demands for the act which enabled them to secure their debts, and this act was regarded by the planters as very unjust. With so little evidence it is hard to reach a conclusion, but to the writer of this paper it seems not unlikely that the petition of the Assembly was *partly* retaliatory in purpose and that the person who supplied the link between the English and the Virginian ends of the chain may have been John Randolph, whose talents, whose relation to the planters in Virginia, whose education and association in England,

^a Keith, W., *History of the British Plantations, etc.* London, 1738, pp. 184-5. See also the appended Remarks upon the Trade and Commerce of that Colony.

^b Bassett, J. S. (ed.), *Writings of Byrd, etc. A Progress to the Mines*, pp. 363-367. Byrd compares the merchants to "the bald eagle, which after the fishing hawk has been at great pains to catch a fish, pounces on him and takes it from him."

^c *Calendar Treasury Books and Papers, 1730-31*, Feb. 19, vol. 2, pp. 18 and 19. And *ibid.*, 1731-2, March, vol. 2, pp. 279, and *ibid.*, pp. 387-388, where certain papers are given as of date "after June 25." It seems more probable that they form a rough draft of the excise bill and belong to an earlier month.

and whose prior employment as go-between, all would seem to point him out as possibly the man. This guess is strengthened, if anything, by the testimony which he gave before the committee of twenty-one. Perhaps when more Virginia correspondence is accessible in print and when more of the collections of manuscripts in the British Museum and other documentary treasures in England are rendered easily accessible to students in this country, this point of personal interest may be fully explained; at present we must remain content with an hypothesis.

APPENDIX A.

[Amér. & W. Indies 16.—Abstract.]

Lt. Gov. Gooch to the Duke of Newcastle 20 July 1732.

[A session of Assembly lately held affords him the honour of conveying papers.]

Tho' I am unwilling to take up your Grace's time with a Detail of the several matters contained in these Papers, yet I beg leave to inform your Grace of one Transaction in the Assembly which is of great Importance to His Majesty's Service, as well as the Interest of this Colony, and is like to make a good deal of Noise amongst the Merchants concerned in this Trade.

The extream Low Price to which Tobacco hath been Reduced for sometime past, and the disinclination shown by the Merchants and Factors to Concur in any Measures projected Here for advancing its value, together with the Melancholly Reflection, that while People in Great Britain find their acco^t. in running Tobacco without paying any Custom, there is small hope of reviving the Credit of the Staple of this Country; These things considered and duly weighed, engaged this General Assembly to prepare an humble Address to His Majesty, and a Petition to the Parliament, setting forth the Many Frauds and Abuses by which His Majesty has not only been deceived in the payment of his Customs, but the Planters greivously Injured (by the same Means) in their Property, and their Commodity brought so low, as that they are hardly able to provide Cloaths for the Slaves That Make it; and Therefore Praying that the Dutys Thereon, may be put under a different Management.

This Address and Petition, with a Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, They have sent by an Agent of their own, M^r Randolph, who hath the honour to deliver this to your Grace; and as he is a Person of great Integrity and is Employed in a Negotiation intended for the encrease of His Majestys Revenue, at the same time that it is proposed to relieve the People of this Colony, I hope I may with greater Confidence recommend him to your Grace's Favour and Patronage, being well assured how much Your Grace has at heart His Majesty's Interest, especially when it may evidently be promoted by the Rules of Justice and common Honesty, without any hardship on the Subject, unless a Compliance with the Laws be accounted such.

I am sensible great opposition will be made to what is Proposed, not only by all who have made an unjust Gain by defrauding the Crown, but even by Men of better Characters whose private Interests is like to suffer by it: and if I may presume to ask one Favour more without offence, it is that your Grace will be pleased to permit M^r Randolph, at such time as your Grace shall

appoint, to explain the present way and management of the Tobacco Trade, and the Measures now proposed for its amendment; and I am persuaded Your Grace will then be at no loss to distinguish by what Views the different Partys, that are like to be opponents, are Acted, and whether they there, or we Here, are contending most for the Public Good.

But if after all, the Times shal be found unfit for such a strict Honesty, as we are piously endeavouring to Secure, I hope Virginia will not be less in His Majesty's Favour for this Attempt to encrease His Majesty's Revenue, nor I for recommending what I sincerely believe to be as much for His Majesty's Service, as it is for the Benefit of a Colony which His Majesty has trusted to my administration; and I assure your Grace that no other consideration prevailed with me to interpose in a matter wherein I am otherwise unconcerned.

And tho' I have a good Esteem for several Persons who very likely will be disoblged by this Proposition, the Consolation of having endeavoured to do Service to My Sovereign, however it may succeed, will always support me against that share of Resentment I may happen to meet with. * * *

APPENDIX B.

[Abstracts from printed Journals of the House of Burgesses 18 May to 1 July 1732.]

BOARD OF TRADE, VIRGINIA, 65.

Tuesday, June 20, 1732.

A motion being made, That the House would take some Measures, to represent to the P^t of G^t B. the miserable state of the Tobacco Trade; and to induce them to establish some better methods of securing & collecting the duties upon Tobacco, for preventing the notorious frauds which have long subsisted & occasioned the intolerable Hardships that Trade at present labours under,

A Debate arose & thereupon

Resolved that a petition be made to the Hon. the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Parliament of Great Britain to put Tobacco under an Excise.

A Committee appointed to draw up Petition

June 27.

M^r Lee also reported, That the Persons appointed, had (according to Order) drawn up a petition, to be presented to the P^t of G^t B, complaining of many hardships and oppressions the Tob. Trade now labours under, & praying relief there: Which they had directed him to report to the House, when the House would please to receive it.

The same received, read, and agreed to.

Ordered, a message to Council for a conference.

This agreed to and the petition handed over to the Council for consideration.

They desired to know if amendments would be admitted. Answered, no instructions about that matter.

28 June.

A message delivered from the Council desiring further conference * * * The parties being returned, M^r Lee reported, That the managers appointed by the Council had acquainted the managers from this House, That they proposed to make several Amendments to the Draught of the Petition * * *, that they thought it necessary that His Majesty should be addressed on the subject matter of the said Petition; and that * * * application be made to the

* * * Treasury for their favour and assistance, And that the Council desired to be informed from this House, of the manner they propose to have the Petition presented and negotiated.

* * * * *

The Amendments read, some disagreed to.

Resolved, That John Randolph Esq be appointed Agent for this Colony, to negotiate the Affairs of the Colony in Great Britain and that £2200 be paid for his expenses and as a reward * * *.

Ordered, that the managers acquaint those of the Council with what has been done and desire concurrence.

* * * * *

Mr Lee reported that the managers from the Council had returned to the Council Chamber to make Report thereon to the Council.

29 June.

Mr Lee reported * * * that they had had a further conference, that the Council "concurred to" the Petition with the Amendments agreed on * * * also to the resolution [as to John Randolph] and the Council would prepare an address to the King and a letter to the Treasury which they would send to this House for concurrence; and the Petition and Resolution were delivered in at the table.

Ordered that the petition be fairly transcribed.

30 June.

The address to His Majesty and the letter to the Treasury delivered, read, agreed to, ordered to be fairly transcribed, signed by the Speaker, and sent back to the Council for their signing.

1 July.

(The House draw up an Address to the Governor on the proceedings of the session in which they say)

That they have prepared an address to His Majesty, a petition to Parliament and a letter to the Treasury * * * and have appointed John Randolph agent * * * and desire that he will be pleased to transmit these things to Great Britain by him and that he will cause the seal to be fixed to the petition.

[the session here ends]



IV.—WHY NORTH CAROLINA AT FIRST REFUSED TO RATIFY THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

By CHARLES LEE RAPER, Ph. D.,
Professor in the University of North Carolina.



WHY NORTH CAROLINA AT FIRST REFUSED TO RATIFY THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

By CHARLES LEE RAPER.

It is a fact well known to all students and readers of American history that the people of North Carolina refused, on the 2d day of August, 1788, to ratify the Federal Constitution. This fact, I say, is widely known, but the reasons of it are practically unknown, even to the historical student.

In connection with the other provinces, North Carolina had taken a vigorous part in the overthrow of the British control. In connection with the other States North Carolina had taken a more or less active part in the establishment and maintenance of the new central government—the Confederation. Why did she now refuse to become a member of the new union of States?

Her support of the Confederate Government, it should be said, was never the most enthusiastic and loyal, and after the war with Great Britain was over and she no longer had need of military assistance from without, the support which North Carolina gave to the Central Government was of the most perfunctory type. When now a far stronger and more efficient Central Government was being created, when a new political power was coming into being which would restrict and perhaps destroy the sovereign power of the State, the people of North Carolina were not willing to accept it by ratifying its fundamental laws—its Constitution.

This refusal to ratify the Constitution of the new Central Government called forth much criticism and engendered many strong and bitter feelings. By the defenders of the Constitution such an act was condemned as unwise and foolish, and the historians have in large part accepted such condemnation as just. It was most certainly a very bold act, but that it was foolish and unnatural no sympathetic and intelligent student of the causes will admit. It meant, to be sure, that North Carolina would, for the time at least, be deprived of the benefits and blessings of the new union. But it also meant that the people of North Carolina would govern them-

selves in such a manner as they in their minds and hearts saw fit to adopt, and to do this was the thing of most importance to them. To their mind the ratification of the new Constitution, while it would bring to them the benefits of an efficient Central Government, meant the destruction of their State's sovereignty and the restriction of their freedom of self-government. To refuse to ratify it, on the other hand, meant the preservation of sovereignty in themselves and the perpetuation of free self-government, though they could not enjoy the blessings which the new union could bestow upon them. Which alternative would the people of North Carolina accept? This was a serious and profound question.

This question came not to North Carolina alone. It came pressing for an answer upon all of the thirteen States. The American people were now called upon to answer a most difficult question, to solve a very perplexing and serious problem. The new document called the Federal Constitution came to them as a surprise. It was not only something new but also something very unexpected. The States had sent delegates to Philadelphia in 1787 for the specific purpose of amending and improving the old form of union between the States. These delegates, at least a majority of them, had not only failed to amend the Articles of Confederation, but had also formulated an entirely new constitution and provided for an entirely new central government. The Constitution was therefore a great surprise, and the fact that the delegates formulated a new constitution only after they had been profoundly convinced of the futility of amending the old one could not lessen the surprise. The battle of confederation versus federation, of a weak and inefficient central government versus a strong and efficient central government, was fought to the finish between the delegates in the Philadelphia Convention. Inefficiency, chaos, and even anarchy prevailed under the old union. The Confederation had been tried and found seriously wanting. A unified and efficient national government must be put into operation. Such was the conviction of a majority of the delegates in Philadelphia. This same problem came to the people of the States, and over this problem—over the ratification of the new Constitution—came a series of great political battles.

The struggle began at once after the presentation of the Constitution to the people of the States. In some cases the fight was of but short duration and of slight consequence. In other instances the battle was long and the issue very doubtful. Five States ratified the new document within four months after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention. Only four more States were now absolutely necessary, as the Constitution contained a provision to the effect that the new union should go into operation upon ratification of it by nine of the States. For the defenders of the new order of

things to secure these four necessary States was, however, no easy or certain task. The opposition to the Constitution and the new union became strong and vigorous, and the result of the conflict became more uncertain.

Should the American people have a strong central government? This was to the delegates of the people in the different State conventions a most serious question. The Federalists and Antifederalists were now waging a great but uncertain battle. Even in the conventions of New York and Virginia, in States whose delegates in the Philadelphia Convention had taken a most distinguished part, there was much struggle over the adoption of the union. In fact, it was in these conventions that the conflict became greatest. In spite of the great power of Washington and Madison in the Virginia Convention the issue in that State was for a time very doubtful. Virginia did not ratify the Constitution until the 25th day of June, 1788, more than nine months after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention. Four days before the ratification by Virginia, New Hampshire, the ninth State, adopted the new union of States, and the new central government was soon to go into operation.

New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island have not yet accepted the Constitution. What will North Carolina do? Will she ratify the Constitution and become a member of the Federal Union? Will she remain out of the Union and continue to be a really sovereign State? Her people were argued with and plead with by the leaders of both sides. The defenders of the Constitution were of the conviction that North Carolina would follow the lead of her sister State to the north—Virginia. The leaders of the opponents, especially Willie Jones, who was unquestionably the greatest leader of the people of the State, worked upon the minds and sentiments of the people, who by nature and political and economic experience were bent toward free self-government and popular sovereignty.^a The benefits and blessings of a strong central government were held up as the reward of ratification. The preservation of self-government and popular sovereignty were presented by its opponents, and this idea was very powerful in its influence.

Such was the situation and such were the feelings when the convention met in Hillsboro on July 21, 1788, for the purpose of considering the new Constitution. When this convention came into session ten States had ratified the Constitution, and plans were being made for the new union to go into operation. The new central government would go into operation whether North Carolina, New York, and Rhode Island ratified the Constitution or not; and it was now apparent that New York would soon ratify the Constitution and become a member of the union. What will North Carolina do?

^a McRee's Iredell, II. 226, 227, 229-232, 239. •

At the very beginning of the convention the opponents of ratification were sufficiently strong to defeat the Constitution, but after some struggle they yielded to a debate of the document clause by clause.^a At the outset of the debate Rev. David Caldwell, perhaps the most widely informed man in the convention, brought forth the compact theory of government. He demanded that this theory be made the standard by which all points in the Constitution should be tested. Other opponents of the new union had little care as to whether the Constitution should be tested by the compact theory of government or not. They were, in fact, ignorant of the doctrines of Rousseau or of any other system of political philosophy. They knew, however, from their experiences with the British administration that free self-government and popular sovereignty were, in a general way, their ideal. They believed that all political power is by nature vested in the people and that it should forever remain with the people. State sovereignty was, therefore, the test by which the Constitution should be measured. If this Constitution diminished the freedom and liberties of the people of North Carolina, it should not be ratified, regardless of what benefits the new central government might bring.^b

The position of the opponents was, therefore, that of the extreme individualist. They were on the defensive for their own individual rights and privileges, and were unwilling to accept any form of central government which might restrict these rights and privileges. And such opposition was a most natural one. This ideal had manifested itself at many times during the Colonial period. It was especially evident from 1772 to 1775. It was evident time and again from the downfall of the royal government to the meeting of this convention. Any other position would have been thoroughly unnatural to the majority of the people of North Carolina. This ideal is in the very bone and fiber of the North Carolinian. It has been his most fundamental ideal in the past, and it is equally strong in him to-day. The North Carolinian has been an individualist in government, in religion, in education, and in the social and economic aspects of life. He will not long submit to be governed from without. He must govern himself, regardless of consequences. The North Carolina farmers of 1788 would not be forced to do a thing; they must do that thing which in their own minds and hearts seemed best for their lives, liberties, and properties.

Such individualism may be considered narrow and even selfish. It is, however, one of the greatest preservers of freedom in government and in all the other aspects of life. Such individualism has been and will continue to be a great bulwark of the liberties of the people.

^a Elliot's Debates (1830 ed.), III., 20 et seq.

^b Elliot (1830 ed.), III., 25-27.

This extreme individualism manifested itself in the debate over the phrase in the preamble to the Constitution "we the people." The very preamble to the Constitution assumed a centralization of power which in the mind of the people of North Carolina threatened their liberties.^a This individualism was clearly the cause of the opposition to the power of the national Senate to make treaties with other nations and to hear all impeachment cases against the officers of the United States.^b Such great power vested in the national Senate meant, as the North Carolinians then saw it, the creation of an aristocratic and even monarchical body. As colonists they had fought against the monarchical and imperial government of Great Britain. They could not now accept a new form of aristocracy and monarchy; they were democrats and following the ideals of popular and State sovereignty.

This individualism was apparent in the debates over the power of Congress to fix the time and place of the elections of its Members. The opponents of the Constitution contended that, to give the power of elections to Congress, and not to the people of the States, meant the destruction of State sovereignty and the creation of a central legislative body which would be practically, if not wholly, independent of the people. All political power must remain in the hands of the people was their ideal, and such a provision in the Constitution meant the destruction of this ideal. This contention was regarded by many as foolish and unsound, but the experiences of American political life since that time have practically demonstrated the fact that the fear which these North Carolina farmers felt was well founded.^c

As was to be expected, it was over the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes that this individualism perhaps became the most intense. The opponents of the Constitution contended that the State legislature should collect the quota of taxes which Congress assigned to the State, and that Congress should be allowed to collect the taxes only after the legislature had failed to do so. Such a plan would, of course, fail; the experience of the feeble confederation had most forcibly demonstrated this much. That serious objection should be made to the power of Congress to collect taxes directly from the people was, however, most natural. One of the most vital points of conflict between the Crown's representative in the province and the representatives of the colonists had been taxation. The opponents of the new central government knew that the power to tax was really the power to control and even to destroy. To grant to Congress the

^a Elliot (1830 ed.), III., 30-37.

^b Ibid., 38-40, 43-45, 47.

^c Ibid., 57-74.

power of direct taxation meant the destruction of State sovereignty and great restrictions upon the individual's liberties.^a

It was over the jurisdiction of the Federal courts that another great struggle took place. It was contended that the Federal courts would virtually overrule the courts of the State, and that the individual's rights to be tried according to the laws of his own people and by a jury of his fellowmen would be destroyed. The experiences of the American people have borne witness to the fact that this contention was not foolish, for the Federal courts have extended their jurisdiction far beyond the expectations of the most farseeing opponent of the new central government.^b

After nine days of serious debate and struggle it was clear that the convention would not ratify the Federal Constitution unless it was amended. The majority declared their unwillingness to ratify such a document until it contained a bill of rights, which completely secured the individual's liberties, and also amendments which expressly guaranteed certain powers to the State. They thought far more of the rights and liberties of themselves and their State than they did of the advantages to be gained from the new union.^c In fact, they were afraid of the great power of the new union, and in their fear of this power they forgot its advantages. That their fear was well founded no student of American development can deny. The power of the National Government has grown and expanded far beyond the expectations of its most determined opponents. The objections, in detail and in general, which the North Carolina opponents offered in 1788 have all been proven to be more or less accurately founded.

The opponents of the Constitution were not alone in their demand for amendments. Its strongest defenders were also desirous that it should be amended. By July 31 the struggle between the two parties had been reduced to the point as to whether ratification should take place before or after the amendments had been made. The convention, on the next day, by a large majority, declared that a bill of rights, which secured the individual's civil and religious liberties and inalienable rights, and certain amendments, should be laid before Congress and the conventions of the States before North Carolina would ratify the Constitution. The convention not only made such a declaration, but it also formulated a bill of rights and certain amendments.^d

These declarations of rights and proposed amendments contain unmistakable evidence of the desire of the people for free self-government, State sovereignty, and the inalienable rights of the indi-

^a Elliot (1830 ed.), II., 77-91.

^b *Ibid.*, 125-136.

^c *Ibid.*, 177-191, 195-197.

^d *Ibid.*, 196-197, 210-219.

vidual to his body, mind, soul, and property.^a These rights and privileges had long been cherished by the people of North Carolina, at least as their great ideal. They had been incorporated into their fundamental laws—into their State constitution of 1776; and they have always been looked upon as the most vital points in this Constitution. And these rights and privileges were in 1791 in part incorporated into the fundamental laws of the National Government—into the first 10 amendments to the Federal Constitution.^b

Such an act, as I have said, was not at all unexpected, nor was it contrary to the trend of political life among the North Carolina farmers of the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was in fact thoroughly in accord with the spirit and ideals of this people. During the last twenty years of the provincial administration the spirit of free self-government had become exceedingly strong and vigorous, and the ideal of popular sovereignty was being fostered. When during the latter months of 1775 North Carolina became in fact an independent and sovereign power, the spirit of individualism and popular sovereignty became free and triumphant. And this spirit grew stronger as the years passed; it was full grown and defiant by 1788.

^a Elliot (1830 ed.), III., 210-215.

^b N. C. Colonial Records, X., 1003-1006.



V.—THE FIRST LORD BALTIMORE AND HIS COLONIAL PROJECTS.

By BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph. D., LL. B.,
Librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.



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By a singular irony of fate the founder of Maryland died ere its charter was granted and before he had equipped a single expedition to settle the province. Yet every history of the province must begin with the name of George Calvert,^a for without his efforts the palatinate which was given his son might have remained part of Virginia. He came of a Flemish family, which had settled in Yorkshire, where his father, Leonard Calvert, as a country gentleman, lived at Danby-wisk, 4 or 5 miles east of Kipling. His mother was Alicia Crossland, an heiress, whose arms George Calvert quartered with those given him by the Herald's College in 1622. At this time the Norroy king of arms stated that the Calvert arms were "paley of six pieces, or & sables, a bend countercharged" and added to them as a crest, that of the Calverts of Flanders; "the upper part or halves of two lances, the band roll, of the first sables, & the second or " standing in a ducal crown. This crest of the two bannerets floating from lanceheads was borne by the family from henceforth. The crossland arms were "Argent & gules, a cross countercharged,"^b and the quartered coat of the two arms is still used by the State of Maryland for its great seal and for its flag.

At Kipling, about 1580, George Calvert was born. Whether there were other children is not known. His people were Anglicans, and he entered Trinity College, Oxford, when about 14 years of age, gradu-

^a The chief authorities on the life of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, are: L. W. Wilhelm's *Life* (20 Fund Pubs. Md. Hist. Soc.); E. D. Neill's *Terra Mariæ*, pp. 1-55; his *Sir George Calvert, Balto. 1869*; *Virginia Carolorum*, pp. 61 and ff; *English Colonization of Am.*, pp. 182 and ff; J. P. Kennedy's *Discourse on the Life and Character of George Calvert*, with the accompanying controversy, viz, B. U. Campbell's *Review of Kennedy's Discourse*, Kennedy's *Reply to the Review*, and *The Remarks of the U. S. Catholic Magazine* on the discussion between Kennedy and his reviewer, C. C. Hall's *Lords Baltimore*, Lecture 1; 1 *Bozman's Md.*, pp. 232-260; W. H. Browne's *George and Cecilius Calvert, and his Md.*; 1 *Scharf's Md.*, pp. 29-ff; J. G. Morris's *Lords Baltimore* (8 Fund Pubs. Md. Hist. Soc.); S. F. Streeter's *Md. 200 Years Ago*; Gardner's *History of England* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*. See also Brantly, the *English in Md.*, in 3 *Winsor's Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, 517, and E. L. Didier "The Calvert Family," 6 *Lippincott*, 531; A *Baltimore Penny*, by H. W. Richardson, 10 *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, 194; A Latin letter written by George Calvert, *Secretarius*, is found in I Hearne's *Diary*, 79 (*Reliquiæ Hernianæ*). See also I Shea's *Roman Catholic Church in the U. S.*, pp. 28 and ff; *Calvert Papers*, MSS. in Md. Hist. Soc. Library.

^b See Hall's *Great Seal of Maryland* (Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs, No. 23).

ating there in 1597, and writing a Latin elegy in 1596 on the death of Sir Henry Unton, ambassador to France. After graduation Calvert traveled on the Continent, as young men of means were wont to do to complete their education. There he may have met Sir Robert Cecil, who was sent on an embassy to France, and who was to become so valuable a patron to Calvert that the latter in gratitude named his eldest son for him. Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, and James I kept Cecil as secretary of state. We find that Calvert is already one of Cecil's assistants in the management of the lands included in the jointure of Queen Anne of Denmark. In the same year he was elected to Parliament from Bossiney, a Cornish borough, and shortly afterwards married Anne, the daughter of John Mynne, of Hertfordshire. Eleven children were born of this marriage. Cecilius or Cecil, the eldest, was born in 1606 and became first lord proprietary of Maryland; the second son was named Leonard, for his grandfather, and became the first governor of the province, and the other sons were George, who came to Maryland with Leonard and seems to have died young; Francis, who died before his father; Henry, of whom we know nothing; and John, who died in infancy. Of the daughters Anne, the eldest, married William Peaseley,^a and Grace, the fourth, Sir Robert Talbot of Kildare; of Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Helen we know nothing. In 1617 Calvert told his monarch that his wife was a good woman, "was not a wife with a witness"—i. e., that she would not betray what was confided to her.

On August 30, 1605, Calvert was given the honorary degree of M. A. from Oxford, among the forty-three who were so dignified at King James's visit to the university. During the next decade Calvert was steadily rising in official position, largely through his association with Cecil, whose private secretary he became in 1606, in which year the King, considering him a gentleman of good sufficiency, made him clerk of the crown of assize and peace in County Clare, Ireland. This was the first connection of Calvert with that kingdom, whence he doubtless drew much of the property which enabled him and his son to spend large sums on colonization projects. The connection with Ireland grew closer with the appointments to have charge of the musters of garrisons and to serve on two important commissions in 1613 to examine into the abuses of the Irish parliament and the grievances of the Roman Catholics. Other posts came through Cecil's and James's favor. In 1610 Calvert was sent with messages to the ambassador in France, and in 1613 he was made one of the clerks of the privy council. Cecil died in 1612, leaving Calvert as one of his four executors, but Calvert was by that time secure in the King's favor and had just finished aiding him in an

^a Wm. Peaseley was a servant of Calvert in Ireland in 1613, and must have been much older than his wife, who was born about 1606 (Neill, *Va. Carolorum*, p. 62).

argument against one Vorstius, a Dutch theologian,^a who wrote on the Attributes of the Deity. A painstaking, cautious, and faithful man, devoted to the royal service, Calvert became indispensable to the pedantic monarch who was trying to govern as his own prime minister. In 1617 he was knighted, and in 1619 he was advanced to the office of secretary of state. This office he hesitated to accept, for it was a very responsible and important one, especially as Buckingham, that powerful nobleman, had urged another's candidacy. Gardiner speaks of Calvert as "an industrious, modest man, who might be trusted to do his work silently and well." In 1620 he was made one of the two commissioners for the office of the treasurer, was granted an annual pension of £1,000, and an increased grant from the duties on silk, to continue for twenty-one years. In this year, too, he bought Avalon, in Newfoundland, and entered Parliament from Yorkshire^b as the colleague of Sir Thomas Wentworth, later the Earl of Strafford, who became one of his most intimate friends. It was a stirring time; the Thirty Years War had begun, and James's son-in-law, Frederick, the elector Palatine, had been driven from his recently acquired kingdom of Bohemia. Spain and France were rivals to obtain an English alliance, and that alliance could best be cemented by the marriage of Prince Charles, the heir of the English Crown. Calvert supported the project of a Spanish marriage, but the country party opposed it, and it fell to Calvert to be one of the leading defenders of the court party and of the marriage in the House of Commons. The French ambassador wrote of him at this time as "an honorable, sensible, well-minded man, courteous toward strangers, full of respect toward ambassadors, zealously intent upon the welfare of England, but by reason of all these good qualities entirely without consideration or importance." The exertions of Calvert to obtain liberal grants of money for the King led the latter to grant him on February 18, 1621, a manor of 2,300 acres in County Longford, Ireland, to be held under condition that he should be "conformable on point of religion." When Calvert professed a change in his religion four years later, he surrendered his patent and received a grant in fee simple without the religious clause. This Longford estate was then created into the manor of Baltimore, whence the title of the peerage was taken. Why the name was given is unknown, nor does it seem to have remained, for no Baltimore can now be found in County Longford, and the Baltimore on the south coast of the island is not connected with the Calvert family.

^a In 1613 he was suggested as ambassador to The Hague, but it was thought he would not take it, as he "was reasonably well settled at home" and had "a wife and many children, which are no easy carriage, specially so far." (Neill, Eng. Col., 180.)

^b There was some objection to him as a nonresident and because he would be more devoted to the King's interest than to that of the constituency.

On August 8, 1622, Calvert's wife died in childbirth, and he erected in her memory a monument which still stands in the parish church of Hertingfordbury.^a In this year he was negotiating with the Dutch and acting as special commissioner to arrest and punish seminary priests and other Roman clergy remaining in England contrary to law. February, 1623, saw Prince Charles and Buckingham start their well-known Spanish expedition, and Calvert was very busy with the projects for the marriage with the Infanta and with negotiations with the Spanish ambassadors in London. The marriage contract was signed in London in July, but in the autumn Charles returned without the bride and the popular sentiment loudly opposed the match. Calvert sat in the Parliament of 1624 for Oxford University, not for Yorkshire, and all through that year rumors were rife that he would resign his post of secretary of state. He spent the summer at Thistleworth, whither Wentworth frequently wrote him. His final resignation was doubtless hastened when he was appointed on a commission to try recusants, in January, 1625. He could not conscientiously serve on this, for he had become a Roman Catholic himself, and this he told the King, tendering the resignation of his secretaryship. James kindly received him, permitted him to sell his position for £6,000, and on February 16, 1624-25, created him Baron Baltimore, or Baltemore, as it was more often written in that century, in the peerage of Ireland. To that island Calvert repaired and there he probably remained for two years.^b

Sir George Calvert was among those early interested in American colonization. He was a member of the Virginia Company in 1609 and continued as such in 1620, and was a councilor of the New England Company in 1622. In July, 1624, a month after the revocation of the Virginia Company's charter, he was appointed one of the quorum of the provincial council in England.^c His first separate venture was on the island of Newfoundland. There he bought from Sir William Vaughan in 1620 a part of the Peninsula of Avalon.^d

^a The inscription is given in Kennedy's Discourse, p. 36. Eight months thereafter Calvert was at the King's festival in Windsor: "Very gay and gallant, all in white, capable even to his white hat and feather."

^b Meehan, C. R., in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries," quotes David Roth, Bishop of Ossory, who wrote to Peter Lombard, Archbishop of Armagh, in April, 1625, that "the Lord Baltimore with his wife and family are now come to dwell in Ireland and reside in Fernes, County Wexford, where he hath purchased land of Sir Richard Maisterston of the value of £1,600. The place is to be called Cloghanon, where he will build, and in the interim he dwelleth in the manor house of Fernes, having left 2 children at Waterford to be brought up in a private school of humanity." Neill, Eng. Col., 201, suggests that he repaired to Ireland through hesitation to take the oath to Charles I as member of the privy council.

^c I Story on Constitution, 22; 1 Scharf's Md., 98.

^d See Prowse's History of Newfoundland, pp. 111, 113, 121, 128, 134, 141, 155, 156, 162, 170, 179; Browne's Md., pp. 5-14; Hall's Lords Baltimore, 14-78. On the meaning of Avalon see 10th Ser., 11, N. and Q., 411 (Nov. 19, 1904). Neill, Eng. Col., 201, says Calvert was a member of the East India Company.

extending northward from Aqua Forte. Vaughan had bought in 1616 the land south of a line extending from Petty Harbor across to Placentia Bay from the London and Bristol Company, which company—also known as Guy's, from its most prominent member—had received a royal charter in 1608 for the land from Cape Bonavista to Placentia Bay. Vaughan's chief seat was at Trepassey, on the south coast, and his colonists were mainly Welshmen; but he was no leader and the men were but idle fellows, who had not even made themselves houses, but "lay in such cold and simple rooms all the winter as the fishermen had formerly built there." Through need of money he sold the northern portion of his grant to Lord Falkland and to Baltimore, a former fellow-student at Oxford. Whitbourne's *Brief Discourse of the Newfoundland* was published in 1620, and doubtless the commendations of this writer had something to do with Baltimore's embarking in the enterprise. In the next year he sent over a body of colonists in two ships, one of which was the *Ark*, of which we shall hear again. Capt. Edward Wynne was sent over as governor, and the seat of the colony was located at Ferryland, whence Wynne wrote him on July 28, 1622: "Your Honour has greater hopes here than tofore I have been able to discern. All things succeeded beyond my expectation." He reports that on September 5, 1621, they began building a house, which was finished by Allhallowtide; that they sunk a well, and that during the winter they cut trees for a palisado, inclosing about 4 acres, gathered firewood, and hewed boards. In May, and again in July, a ship came from Baltimore. By the time Wynne wrote he could tell of sowing of wheat, oats, pease, and barley, amounting to 2 acres in all, and of a kitchen garden of half an acre containing lettuce, radishes, carrots, coleworts, turnips, etc. They had also a meadow of 3 acres, had broken ground for a brew-house room, had a "wharf in good forwardness," and were planning a "pretty street." There still remain a few cobblestones on the site, which tradition says were laid by Lord Baltimore's colony. With Wynne's letter went another from Capt. Daniel Powell, who had commanded the ship which sailed from Plymouth on April 18 and arrived at Avalon on May 26. He wrote that the "Coast and Harbours, which we sailed by, are so bold and good as I assure myself there can be no better in the world. * * *

The Land, whereon our Governor hath planted, is so good and commodious that, for the quantity, I think there is no better in many parts of England. His house, which is strong & well contrived, standeth very warm at the foot of an ascending hill on the south east and defended by a hill standing on the further side of the haven on the north west. The beach on the north and south sides of the land lock it, & the seas on both sides are so near & indifferent to it

that one may shoot a bird bolt into either sea." This description of the site is graphic and accurate. Ferryland's name is probably a corruption of Fore Island, and the harbor is well named. To reach the spot one sails along "the straight shore of Avalon" for 50 miles south of St. John's, or takes the mail wagon which leaves "town" thrice a week in summer and twice a week in winter. After a hard day's drive up hill and down, with fine views of ocean, ponds, hills, and moors, around a number of bays, one finally descends the hill from Capelin Bay and sees Ferryland spread before him. The harbor is nearly landlocked. On the north side a promontory projects with shingly beach. On it are a few houses, and flakes, a "fish room," and ruins of a large stone mansion of the eighteenth century. Thence the highway runs along the shore on the edge of a steep hill, once wooded but now bare and gaunt, the stones and rocks left visible after forest fires. Along the road are scattered houses and a tiny Anglican Church. A huge Roman Catholic Church stands at a turn in the highway and shortly beyond comes the Lord Baltimore's peninsula, south of which the road trends to the west over the hills to Aqua Forte, 5 miles away. Descending to the water's edge and crossing the shingle which forms the isthmus one comes to flakes covered in summer with fagots of fish at night and with spread fish by day. Beside them stand the buildings of the "fish room," and then the land rises into the "Downs," a high grassy peninsula, a steep cliff on the south but sloping or "shoaling," as the Newfoundlanders say, on the north to the water's edge. At the base of this hill, to the south of the cobblestone pavement is a smooth place which is still known as the site of Lord Baltimore's house. On the Downs cattle graze and a small garden is fenced in where cabbages and oats struggle to maturity. On the harbor side of the peninsula a bent strip of shingle incloses the Pool, a small inner harbor completely landlocked and opening only westward, where it is said the British man-of-war *Hazard*, commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, wintered once. Lord Nelson was midshipman on a war vessel wintering there, and legend shows the house at the north end of the harbor where he went to procure milk for the ship's table. A few hundred yards eastward the Downs narrow to a single ridge and then widen again, and on this eastmost portion, covered with bushes, stands the Ferryland light-house. To the north, Isle aux Bois, now a treeless waste, is across a narrow channel and still bears the ruins of old redoubts and rusty cannon, recalling the fortifications against the French which the doughty merchant, Carter, raised in the Seven Years' war. The harbor is still further inclosed by a series of jagged black rocks, which rise from the water between Isle aux Bois and the north shore, with but narrow waterways left for vessels to enter. It is a bleak

and wild scene and the severity of the climate is such that the fair promise of the early summers of Baltimore's colony was not fulfilled. Yet the spot has a fascination, and one who has experienced the cordial hospitality of the Ferrylanders can not help wishing to return thither.

On August 17, 1622, Wynne wrote again, complaining of the destruction of trees, and speaking hopefully of the crops and of the fisheries. Forest fires are also spoken of in letters of the day. Wynne expected 23 men to be with him that year.

So encouraged was Baltimore by these accounts that he pressed forward with a successful application for a royal charter for the whole island of Newfoundland in December, 1622. On March 30, 1623, a regrant was made, and this was revised and finally given on April 7, 1623. It confirmed him in the bounds he bought from Vaughan and extended them on the north, so that they ran from Petty Harbor around the St. John's colony to Salmon Cove, on Conception Bay, and thence along the limits of Guy's colony to Placentia Bay, thus giving Baltimore another water front. This charter was granted to Calvert, because he had "to his great cost" purchased land "not yet husbanded or planted, tho' in some parts thereof inhabited by certain barbarous people, and now intends to "transport thither a very great colony of the English nation." The charter is important, as the model of that of the province of Maryland. We find in it, as in the latter, the grants of the patronage and advowsons of all churches to be built there, and of civil rights as full as those held by the Bishop of Durham, making the province a county palatine. This province of Avalon was held by knight service on payment of one-fifth of the precious metals. Baltimore had power given him to make laws and appoint judges, to grant pardons, to make special laws in an emergency without consent of the freeholders, to muster and train men and declare martial law, to confer titles, and to incorporate towns. The province was free from all customs and could export free of duties all goods to England and foreign countries for ten years. After that time only such customs should be paid as the English pay. Baltimore could constitute ports of entry and enjoy all custom dues. No taxes on Avalon should be laid by the English Crown. Free liberty of fishing and of drying and salting fish, both in the sea and in the ports of the province, was reserved to all the King's subjects, and no interpretation of the charter was to prejudice "God's holy and true Christian religion, or the allegiance due the Crown."

Wynne and Powell both seem to have been unfaithful servants, but it was some years before Calvert found it out. In 1625 he intended to visit Avalon, but did not succeed in leaving England at that time.

On June 7, 1627, he sailed, accompanied by several members of his family and two priests, and arrived there in the end of July. He remained but a few weeks.^a Of the life of the province we know almost nothing until Calvert visited it, except that he wrote Secretary Conway in August, 1623, asking the pardon of a Captain Neill, who had been convicted of piracy, but had protected the infant plantation in Newfoundland. Cecilius Calvert, in 1637, said that Captain Mason and Sir Arthur Aston succeeded Captain Wynne as governors of Avalon. Calvert returned to Avalon in 1628 with his second wife, Joan, and his children, except his eldest son, Cecil. Baltimore's sons-in-law, Sir R. Talbot and William Peaseley, went with him. Just before he sailed for Avalon he wrote Sir Thomas Wentworth "I must either go and settle it in better order or else give it over and lose all the charges I have been at hitherto for other men to build their fortunes upon. And I had rather be esteemed a fool by some for the hazard of one month's journey than to prove myself one certainly for six years by-past if the business be now lost for the want of a little pains and care." It is quite possible that Calvert's entreaties at this time that Wentworth should not willfully oppose the court, may have been a chief element in changing him from the country party to that of the court, a change of momentous import for English history. Soon after his arrival in Ferryland, where he lived in a stone house, Baltimore wrote to the King asking for two men of war to guard the coast against the French; with whom war had been declared through Buckingham's policy. De la Rade, of Dieppe, with three ships and 400 men, came into the harbor of Cape Broyle, surprised the fishermen, and took two of their ships. Against the French Calvert sent two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, and a hundred men, on the arrival of which ships the French let slip their cables and fled, leaving the English ships and 67 of their own men. Baltimore then sent his ships against the French, with Captain Fearn's man-of-war, the *Victory*, which chanced to be there, and found six fishing vessels at Trepassey, which they took and sent to England. One of the prize ships, the *St. Claude*, was sent under command of Leonard Calvert, one of Baltimore's sons, whom we shall meet in Maryland as its first governor. In December, 1628, one of the six prize ships was granted by the Crown, for a year, to guard Avalon. The *St. Claude* was chosen and placed under Leonard's command, for which kindness Baltimore warmly thanked the King. Calvert

^a Wilhelm's George Calvert, p. 141, Henry Walpole Authors of England, p. 313, thus quotes Sir William Alexander, to whom Nova Scotia was granted: "Master Secretary Calvert hath planted a company at Ferriland, who both for buildings and making trial of the ground hath done more than was ever performed by any in so short a time, having on hand a brood of horses, cows, and other bestials, and, by the industry of his people, he is beginning to draw back yearly some benefits from thence."

had engaged in these naval conflicts without the license of letters of marque, and wrote to Buckingham asking that he would "pardon all errors of formality in the proceedings." He said plaintively "I came to build and settle and sow, and I am fallen to fighting Frenchmen." Leonard Calvert, in England, petitioned for antedated letters of marque, that he might be legally entitled to a share in the prize money.

Lady Baltimore is said to have left Avalon in the autumn of 1628 and gone to Jamestown, in Virginia, but Baltimore stayed till 1629. He had other difficulties besides those with the French. Rev. Erasmus Stourton, an Anglican clergyman, was found by Calvert in Conception Bay in 1627. He was at Ferryland in 1628, and was banished by the proprietor in October of that year. Returning to England, he reported at Plymouth that the mass was openly celebrated at Ferryland by a Romish priest and that a Protestant's child had been baptized into the Church of Rome against his father's will. This report had been referred to some of the privy council by Charles I, and Calvert, in a letter written from Ferryland on August 19, 1629, thanks the King for his kindness in protecting him "against calumny and malice." In the same letter he states that he intends "presently to quit my residence and to shift to some warmer climate of this new world, where the winters be shorter and less vigorous."^a In Avalon Baltimore has found "that, from the midst of October to the midst of May, there is a sad face of winter upon all this land, both sea and land so frozen for the greater part of the time as they are not penetrable, no plant or vegetable thing appearing out of the earth until it be about the beginning of May, nor fish in the sea, besides the air so intolerable cold as it is hardly to be endured. By means whereof and of much salt water my house hath been a hospital all the winter; of 180 persons, 50 sick at a time, myself being one, and 9 or 10 of them died." This had so discouraged him that he thought of "retiring myself to my former quiet;" but his inclination "carried him, naturally, to these kind of works." Consequently, he determined to "commit this place to fishermen, that are able to encounter storms and hard weather, and to remove himself, with about 40 persons, to Virginia, where he hopes Charles will grant him a precinct of land," with the same privileges as he possessed in Avalon.

Calvert did not delay to carry out his plan. Leaving Ferryland within a month of that letter, he came to Virginia about the beginning of October, planning to settle to the southward, where are now the Carolinas.^b On his arrival at Jamestown the settlers objected to papists making their abode in the province, and Baltimore and his

^a 3 Md. Arch. Coun., 16.

^b 3 Md. Arch. Coun., 17.

followers were tendered the oaths of supremacy and allegiance. The Roman Catholics could not take these,^a and Baltimore offered to take a modified oath, which was refused, so the colonists were forced to leave Virginia. A letter, justifying the Virginians' course, was sent thence to Charles I on November 30, and among the four signatures appears that of William Claiborne. Thus begins the long opposition of that man to Baltimore's project. The opposition to Calvert was not confined to the Virginian council, but the common people there were also aroused, and Thomas Tindall was pilloried "for giving my Lord Baltimore the lie and threatening to knock him down." However, the Virginians' opposition was not such but that Calvert left his wife and family at Jamestown while he sought a new charter in England. Charles answered Baltimore that he regretted the failure of Avalon, and advised him to "desist from further prosecuting your designs that way, and with your first convenience to return back to your native country." He returned, but prosecuted his petition for a new grant, and delayed longer than he had planned. Consequently, he obtained a letter from the lords of council to the governor of Virginia, directing the latter to afford Lady Baltimore and his family assistance in her return to England, which return was made in the *St. Claude*. This vessel was lent again to Lord Baltimore by the Crown, and was wrecked on the coast of England on her return voyage. The lives of the passengers were saved, but all the property on board was lost.

The rest of the story of the province of Avalon is quickly told. George Calvert seems to have paid little attention to it after he left the place. Cecil, his successor, sent Capt. William Hill as his deputy in 1632. Hill resided four or five years in Baltimore's house at Ferryland, and sent yearly accounts of his proceedings and of the profits. On November 13, 1637, in spite of an order of the King issued the previous May, that he would never permit any proceeding to overthrow the patent, a new charter of the whole island of Newfoundland was granted to the Duke of Hamilton, Sir David Kirke, and others. This charter stated that Baltimore had deserted his province. Kirke came in 1638 and turned Hill out of the mansion house at Ferryland. Cecil Calvert protested against this, and in 1651 Kirke was ordered to repair to England. On a second voyage thither, in 1652, he was thrown into prison at Lord Baltimore's suit and died there. In 1655 Sir James Kirke, brother of Sir David, succeeded in getting John Claypole, Cromwell's son-in-law, interested

^a The oath of supremacy (1 Scharf, 48) stated that the King is the "only Supreme Governor of this realm * * * in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes." Some writers have thought the Virginians had no right to require these oaths, but Wilhelm's George Calvert, p. 144, apparently proves they were within the letter of the law, and it is noteworthy that Calvert made no protest as to the legality of their action.

in Avalon, and in 1660 Sir Lewis Kirke, another brother, petitioned for a confirmation of the grant. Baltimore protested, and the commissioners who heard the case reported in his favor. A decree was therefore given in his behalf. In 1661 Baltimore sent out Captains Pearce and Raynor as commissioners to dispossess Kirke's heirs. They did this, and Avalon returned for a time to Calvert's control, and a renewal of the patent was granted. One Swanley was appointed governor in 1663, and seems to have resided in Ferryland for some years. A few years later, however, Ferryland was again given to the fishermen, and in 1754, when Frederick, Lord Baltimore, tried to revive his rights to Avalon, he was told they had lapsed through disuse for many years.

In the spring of 1631 Baltimore wrote a tract, which was not published until 1642, and sent it to King Charles. It is entitled "An Answer to Tom Tell Truth," and is a plea for a closer alliance with Spain, a project Calvert had cherished for a full decade, and for abstention from aiding the cause of the elector palatine and thus involving England in the Thirty Years' war. Calvert's fidelity to his monarch was shown until the last.

On returning to England George, Lord Baltimore, pressed his claims for an American principality, and in February, 1632, a patent was prepared to give him the territory from the James to the Chowan or Roanoke and extending westward to the mountains. Such opposition to this grant was made by the members of the Virginia Company in London that it was withdrawn, and another one prepared for the land north of the Virginia settlements and stretching northward to the southern boundary of New England. This latter patent George Calvert was not to receive, for on Sunday, April 15, 1632, he died, leaving, by will made the day before,^a all his estate to his son, Cecilius, whom he appointed his executor. He was buried in the church of St. Dunstan, Fleet street, London, which church has since been destroyed by fire, and no monument stands over his remains. A man who had risen from obscurity to the highest official position without scandal touching his name, he is shown us in his portrait by Mytens with refined, long, oval face, from which melancholy eyes look forth under high arched brows. He wears a moustache and a pointed beard. He was not brilliant, but industrious, prudent, tactful, faithful, and reliable. His nobility of character is shown by his letter of condolence to Wentworth on the death of the latter's wife,^b a quotation from which may well close a sketch of Calvert's life:

"I have been myself a long time a man of sorrows; but all things, my lord, in this world pass away, *statutum est*, wife, children, honor,

^a Wilhelm, p. 151.

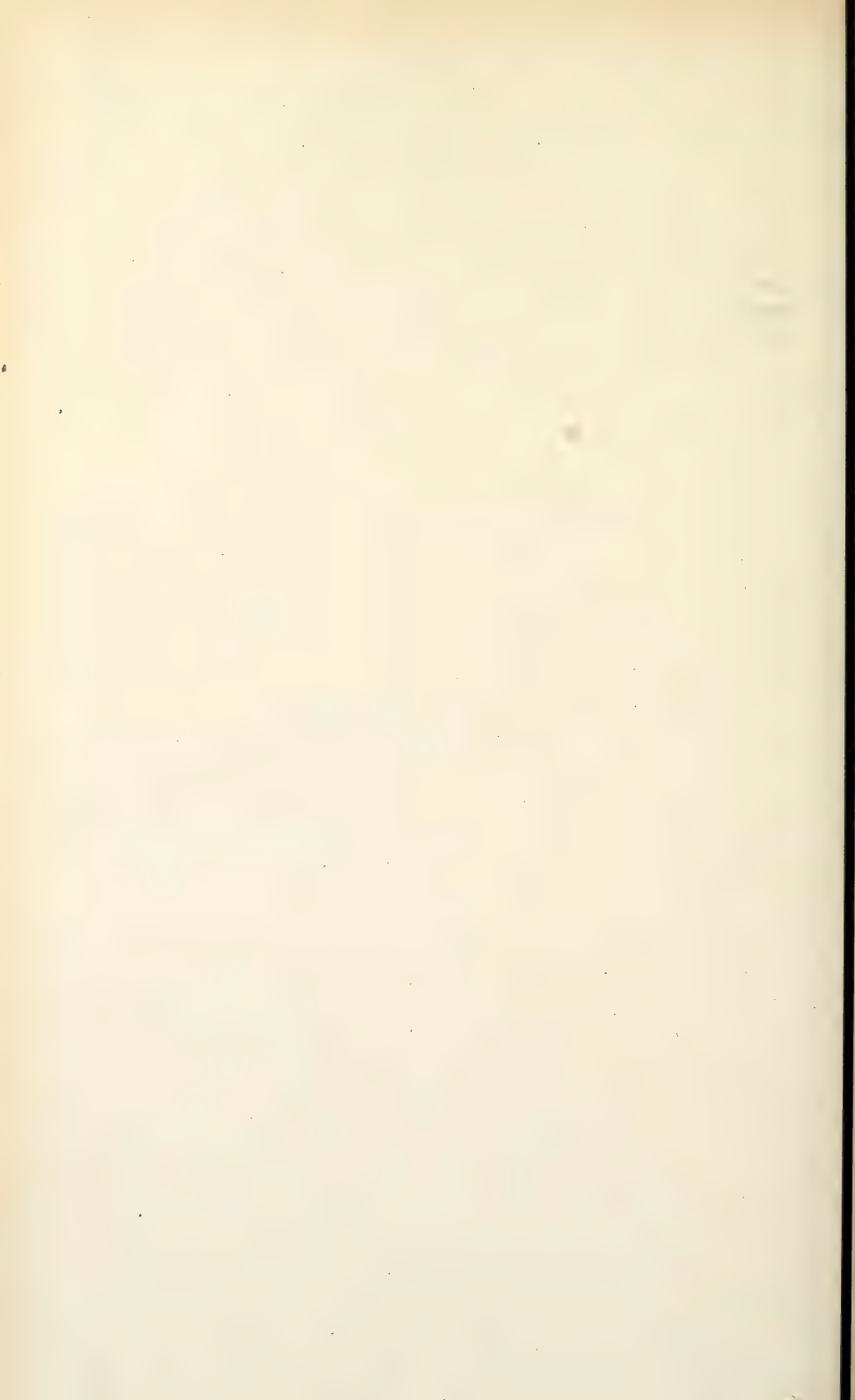
^b See Neill, *Terra Mariæ*, p. 51. Wentworth's yielding to the King's demands was largely due to Calvert's persuasions. Neill, *Eng. Col.*, p. 206.

wealth, and what else is dear to flesh and blood; they are but lent us till God please to call for them back again that we may not esteem anything our own or set our hearts upon anything but Him alone, who only remains forever.

“ I beseech his Almighty Goodness to grant that your lordship may, for His sake, bear this great cross with meekness and patience, whose only son, our dear Lord and Saviour, bore a greater for you, and to consider that these humiliations, though they be very bitter, yet are they sovereign medicines, ministered unto us by our Heavenly Physician, to cure the sickness of our souls if the fault be not ours.”

VI.—THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

By JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.



THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.^a

By JAMES SCHOULER.

Within the last two or three years several of our newspapers whose scholarly standards are recognized have attributed the authorship of the Monroe doctrine, literally and exclusively, to John Quincy Adams, President Monroe's Secretary of State. The climax of disparagement to Monroe himself in that connection was reached last July in an oration delivered before Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge by the distinguished head of one of our western universities, an ex-president of this Association, whom I respect and venerate, but from whose tribute on that occasion, quite too flattering to Harvard University and Massachusetts, I, as a Harvard man and Massachusetts born, am constrained to differ. In this address he praises John Quincy Adams as "that great Harvard statesman to whose matchless courage and far-sighted wisdom we owe the declaration which we call the Monroe doctrine, but which might more justly be called the Adams doctrine." He pictures Monroe's Secretary of State as inspiring "the slow-moving and lethargic President" to fling out his challenge of 1823 to the allied sovereigns of continental Europe, and asserts that "James Monroe held the trumpet, but John Quincy Adams blew the blast."^b

John Quincy Adams stands secure enough in the hall of fame, and the most unique and heroic record he made as a public man began after Monroe was in his grave. And anyone who carefully reads Adams's published diary for those eight eventful years while he served Monroe as Secretary, and served him faithfully, will see how greatly he admired and revered the character of that President to whom he owed high station and a training for the highest; and this, too, in memoirs which were by no means given to praising contemporaries, as posterity is well aware.

No President, in fact, ever bore office at the gift of our people who was more constant, more conscientious, more intent to serve them

^a Read at meeting of the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., by James Schouler, Boston, Mass.

^b Harvard Graduates' Magazine, September, 1905 (President James B. Angell).

ably and faithfully than James Monroe, nor has any President of eight years ever yet succeeded more positively in doing so. All the great measures of his long Administration—and they were many—bore the stamp of his practical initiative and capable fulfillment. We see this in the political wisdom expressed in his correspondence, which assuaged all sectional bitterness from the war of 1812 and ushered in, as he planned it, an era of good feeling while keeping the old opposition leaders from reorganizing; in his patient financial lead from national collapse and depression to high prosperity and credit; in his admirable conduct of those negotiations with Spain which secured us peacefully the Floridas to add to our Louisiana purchase; in the executive influence which he exerted for composing the first great anti-slavery strife of our politics, which merged into the Missouri Compromise, for whose aid in pacifying the North he caused the sacrifice of Texas in our Florida treaty; in the friendly recognition, earliest among the world's powers, of the independence of the Spanish-American republics in North and South America; in checking by his veto message the dangerous passion developing in Congress for internal improvements and road building under national auspices; and finally, near the close, in this bold stand of 1823 against the Holy Alliance of European despots. In these and all other acts of his eight years' official term, as Adams's diary plainly indicates, this President consulted his Cabinet advisers and the whole of them, and while he weighed carefully and diligently their several counsels, he led and directed his Administration from first to last, sensitively ambitious in his high career for the just applause of posterity, magnanimous and considerate at all times, but the compliant tool of no one.

This new misapprehension, as I must call it, of the annals of 1823 seems to have begun with a paper read by Mr. Worthington C. Ford in 1901 before the Massachusetts Historical Society and entitled "Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine." A few written drafts from among the still unpublished papers of John Quincy Adams were here produced as the basis of a new theory. Mr. Ford, whom I esteem as a personal friend, is far too accurate a scholar in manuscripts to leave out of sight the other written data which bear upon such a controversy; but he has, I think, read into the Adams papers, and especially into Adams's diary, conclusions which they by no means justify when candidly verified. He starts with a postulate that the statement in Monroe's message of 1823 that America is no longer open to colonization by any European powers came "admittedly and undoubtedly" from John Quincy Adams; and this postulate should be qualified.^a

^a John Quincy Adams's diary, December 6, 1845, asserts (and so does Monroe's 1823 message) that this statement was transferred from the text of a diplomatic dispatch sent shortly before, as announcing a principle duly authorized by the President. Adams here claims, further, that he himself framed the sentence; but he does not claim, nor is it probable, that the idea expressed in that sentence was exclusively his own.

He next claims that the authorship of the other material statement of the 1823 message (which runs into two long paragraphs) is shown by the new testimony he adduces to have come from the same source; but to me that testimony shows nothing conclusive except that the President, while in general harmony with his Secretary of State, controlled and revised carefully, with his own corrections, all important dispatches of this date, anxious to avoid irritating Russia or her allies separately. This does not look like lethargy on his part in the conduct of his own Administration.

Even were it proved that Monroe borrowed for his momentous message a phrase, an idea, or an inspiration from any one of his capable Cabinet officers, why should he not have historical credit for his courageous pronouncement before Congress and all Europe, upon his own solemn responsibility as Chief Magistrate? There were many who, in 1862, urged President Lincoln to proclaim emancipation before he did so, and various words and phrases contained in his famous document are known to have been supplied by members of his Cabinet. President Washington had his Hamilton; and it is well known that he composed his "Farewell Address"—the real historical precursor of our Monroe doctrine—from drafts furnished him by statesmen whom he had consulted long before that address was published. Yet no one seeks to deprive either Washington or Lincoln of the authorship of an immortal instrument upon which our whole national destiny has turned.

Both President Angell and Mr. Ford write disrespectfully and even contemptuously of James Monroe. But no estimate of Monroe can do him justice which fails to consider the broadening effect of a long and varied public experience upon one singularly just and open-minded in public endeavor, attached and attaching in his friendships, amiable at heart, and of pure and unsullied honor. The public example he left was a noble one, though somewhat lost sight of when political passion surged presently about the rude person of Andrew Jackson. The same impulsive Monroe who left college to join the northern fight for independence, fought gallantly, and received a wound in action, who later came into public life under Patrick Henry's auspices as a Virginian Anti-Federalist, opposed to the adoption of the Constitution; who, sent by Washington on the well-known mission to Revolutionary France as a counterpoise to Jay at Great Britain, yielded to the fraternal embrace and other enthusiastic follies of the French Directory, and after his recall antagonized Washington and nearly fought a duel with Hamilton—this same man was characterized when President by painstaking, deliberate, and comprehensive wisdom and gravity, manifesting traits not unlike those of Washington's own peerless Administration. For meanwhile he had grown slowly but surely into wisdom: first as governor of

Virginia, next as Jefferson's special envoy to France to conclude with Livingston the Louisiana purchase, and again as minister to England, where he framed a treaty which, had not Jefferson suppressed it altogether, might have prevented the war which ensued. Still later, after a new lapse of discouragement and vexation, he had joined President Madison's Administration as Secretary of State, strenuously conducting our foreign relations into and through the whole war of 1812 and carrying on his shoulders at the darkest episode of that struggle the burden of the War Department besides. It was these later services to his country in his prime that commended him pre-eminently for the Presidency in 1817, which our electors accorded, and so popular was his first term's Administration, upon the Washington pattern, that he received from the people, like Washington himself, a unanimous reelection by right for a second term. And though one of our State electors, with an independent disregard of his constituency which in our day would have been thought infamous, threw away his ballot spitefully to prevent such a parallel, the fact remains in history that of all Presidents hitherto chosen since this Union went into operation, none have gained nor even approached the plane of unanimous approval to which Washington and Monroe attained. Monroe, though slow moving in conclusions, was at all times alert, deliberate, dispassionate, true to his once-formed convictions. John Quincy Adams has eulogized him as one who studied alone far into the night the great problems which confronted his Administration, while Calhoun, his ardent Secretary of War, said of his highly accurate judgment, after viewing a subject patiently on all sides, "I have known many much more rapid in reaching their conclusions, but very few with a certainty so unerring."

Monroe's chief counselors, especially in foreign affairs, during his Presidency, were his two great predecessors; and it should be said that this trio of successive Presidents, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, all congenial and disposed to mutual conference, knew European politics more intimately at this particular period and exerted together more influence in European circles than any other contemporaries. For in those first twenty-four fruitful years of the nineteenth century, we should remember, Virginia was steadily at the helm of our young Union; and the spectacle of three Presidents from a single State, all living through such a period, all fraternal in politics and personally, and each watchful of current events, we are never likely to witness again.

Few, probably, who enter into a question of authorship like the present have taken the trouble to explore diligently President Monroe's own correspondence. This correspondence has recently been published as a complete work of seven printed volumes, well edited

by Mr. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, of the State Department. I commend to historical scholars the careful perusal of the sixth volume of this collection, together with Mr. Hamilton's exhaustive note at the end on "The Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine." Monroe's whole correspondence of 1823 with the Virginian ex-Presidents shows him watchful of foreign affairs and fully cognizant of their progress, months before Rush's momentous dispatches came to hand. There is one highly significant letter of 1823, as far back as June 23, which reviews the European situation as opposed to aiding the cause of human rights. "Our relation to Europe," he states to Jefferson, "is pretty much the same as it was at the commencement of the French Revolution. Can we in any form take a bolder attitude in regard to it in favor of liberty than we did then? Can we afford greater aid to that cause by assuming any such attitude than we now do, by the force of our example?"

Thus cogitating upon some new stand for liberty under our auspices, Monroe received the two startling dispatches from Minister Rush. Taking them to his Virginia home, he promptly submitted a copy for advice to the two ex-Presidents, at the same time indicating, though calmly, in his letter to Jefferson, October 17, the drift of his own purpose. If ever we could justly entangle ourselves with the affairs of Europe, now appeared to him the time. "My own impression" he writes "is that we ought to meet the proposal of the British Government, and to make it known that we would view an interference on the part of the European powers, and especially an attack on the [Spanish-American] colonies by them, as an attack on ourselves."

Jefferson's reply of October 24, long since accessible in his own writings, has often been pertinently quoted. It is one of the grandest letters he ever wrote, and he so considered it. We are not to ignore that letter nor pass it carelessly by. In its flaming sentences we see illumined like a beacon light the whole long pathway of the doctrine, in its noblest development, which Monroe presently uttered and meant to apply, as a doctrine which should add to nonintervention in European affairs, already imbedded in our policy, the prohibition of all European intervention in affairs cis-Atlantic, so that this whole New World might be held sacred henceforth to systems among congenial republics and dedicated under our lead to liberty and the rights of man. Jefferson advised cooperation with Great Britain in the present crisis, confident that a joint prohibition, such as Canning seemed to invite, would, instead of bringing a European invasion of America, effectually prevent it. Madison, though wary and distrustful of Canning's overtures, advised a similar course.

In this joint consultation of Virginians, then, originated his-

torically the Monroe doctrine, so far as that fundamental of our policy was not rather the gradual and legitimate outgrowth of sentiments repeatedly expressed earlier by several American statesmen, to be on this prime occasion positively proclaimed for enforcement.

Turn now to John Quincy Adams's diary, studying carefully its whole record from Monroe's return to Washington in November to the assembling of Congress in early December, and we shall find that our President arrived at the seat of government already confirmed in a purpose to initiate resistance to the reactionary plans here of the Holy Alliance, though long deliberative as to methods, and inviting, in fact, the free counsel of his whole Cabinet upon these and the later Rush dispatches. The diary shows that Monroe promptly stated to his counsellors that the United States ought to take no subordinate part to Great Britain in this business; and that he kept much in mind the idea that if England with her fleet were left alone to prohibit the alliance from these shores, she might, when successful, compel the southern republics to become her own commercial dependents. It also shows that in an interview with the President, November 15, by special appointment, the Secretary of State was shown the two letters of Jefferson and Madison, and was duly impressed by their contents; and this date precedes that of the more important of Adams's diplomatic drafts which Mr. Ford has lately brought to light.

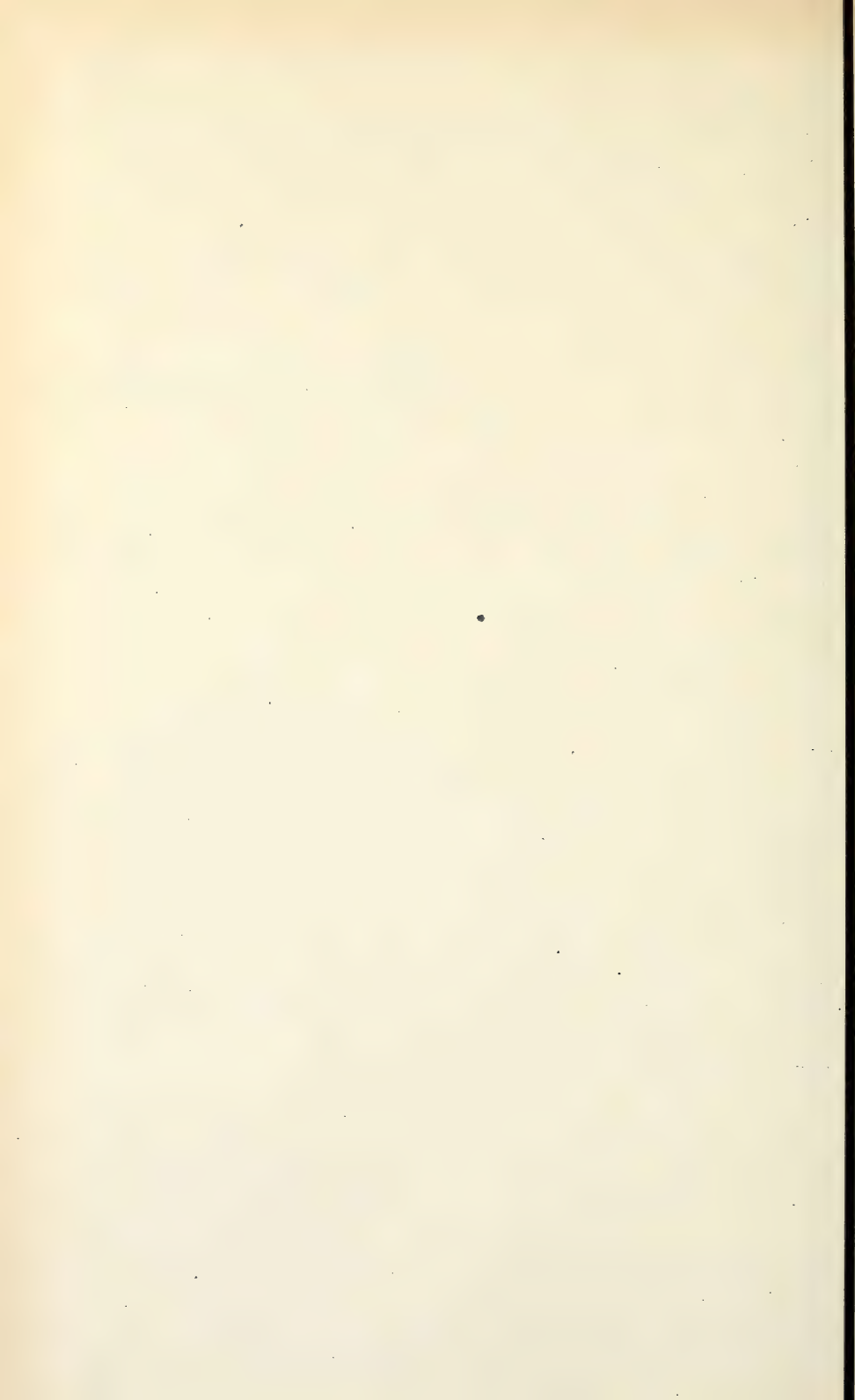
It is true that, according to the diary, the President appeared at one stage of deliberation dejected and despondent; nor would this be strange, considering the tremendous responsibility which rested upon him personally and the dread he entertained that the allies would really carry out their threat, in which case, as these southern republics were still juvenile, the brunt of repelling foreign invasion must have fallen upon their avowed champion. Moreover, Great Britain would not at this time follow us in recognizing Spanish-American independence, and Rush's later dispatches showed Canning more dubious in his overtures. Perhaps, too, Monroe's dejection was partly due to his own private distress, for it is well known that he left office presently, so harassed with debt that he had to sell out his Virginia estate and pass his old age in pecuniary dependence; he had served his country's fortunes, these many years, to the detriment of his own. But the diary does not impute to Monroe the thought of retreat from his courageous purpose, and if it did so I for one should think that Adams misapprehended.

The President's message to Congress was the great document which should evince a predetermined defiance of Europe. Adams's diary shows that Monroe prepared his own statement and then submitted it to his whole assembled Cabinet; that in the exordium of its first draft

it sounded an alarm of war, like a thunderclap, so that the President was persuaded to make an utterance more subdued; that in another draft which he submitted the message met their united approval. And thus, December 2, 1823, when Congress assembled, that famous manifesto went forth for which London had waited with extraordinary interest; and, as Rush presently wrote home, the most decisive blow was given thereby to all despotic interference with the new republics of our continent.

To read finally Monroe's own authentic statements in this connection. Two letters which he wrote to Jefferson, this same December, shortly after the message had been read in the two Houses of Congress and published broadcast, reveal the explanation of his course. In the first of these, December 4, which accompanied a copy of the document, he says: "I have concurred thoroughly with the sentiments expressed in your late letter;" and he adds of independent Spanish America, with the same turn of expression which he had used to Jefferson in October: "I consider the cause of that country as essentially our own." Monroe's second letter, still more explicit, shows Jefferson that in order to give our action here the greatest effect, and at the same time for conciliating better Russia and the other powers of the Holy Alliance than if we had joined Great Britain at London in a joint remonstrance, our Administration had taken its own opposing stand, its separate initiative. It would thus seem that the master stroke, at this juncture, of warning off European aggression in an opening message to Congress, rather than by a joint protest with Great Britain, was Monroe's own idea.

In short, as history may in fairness conclude, the United States at this time had a President who held up no trumpet for his Secretary of State or any other member of his Cabinet to blow into, but sounded his own sufficient blast and flung out his challenge, as a self-poised and self-respecting head of this nation, whose simple word carried the weight of a world-wide reputation, and who, in talents, public experience, and nobility of character, was the peer of any crowned monarch of his times in all Europe.



VII.—REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY
IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

By J. A. JAMES,
*Professor of History, Northwestern University, and Chairman
of the Conference.*



REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

By J. A. JAMES, Chairman.

In opening the conference Professor James, of Northwestern University, spoke of the programmes which had already been prepared on history for the elementary schools. According to the Madison conference of 1892, in the schools examined, there was an average of one year for history in the grammar schools of the country. "A few cases have been found," it says, "in which history is systematically taught in each of four or five years of a high school course." The simple, practical programme which was outlined was based on the work already being done in some of the good schools of the country, and was believed not to be beyond the possible in any school where there was an efficient system of gradation. The programme adopted for a course in history was grouped into two parts—the first group covering the last four years of the grammar schools and the second group of four years was to begin with the first year of the high school. Biography and mythology were recommended for the first two years. In the third year American history and the elements of civil government were to be studied, and in the fourth year Greek and Roman history with their oriental connections. While it is not possible to state the results with accuracy, it is certain that this programme has, through the National Educational Association, had a far-reaching influence, and that history since that time has been accorded a larger place in the curricula of the schools of the country, both secondary and elementary.

The influence of the report of the committee of seven is so well known that it does not now need to be commented on. A member of that committee presented a report on the study of history below the secondary schools, which has not received the attention it deserves. Besides giving a review of the conditions under which history was then taught, Miss Lucy Salmon outlined a six-year course of study, which she thought suitable for the elementary schools.

These two reports represent, so far as I am aware, the only attempts to secure, by the aid of a national organization, some uniformity in the programme for history in the elementary schools. In the meantime, however, individual writers, superintendents of schools here and there, many efficient teachers, and associations of teachers have given considerable attention to the subject.

The committee on the programme for the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago, under the conviction that there was still much to be desired in the teaching of history in the public schools, arranged for a conference on the topics: "Some suggestions for a course of study in the elementary schools, and the preparation desirable for the teacher of history in these schools." The practical discussion which followed the presentation of the papers finally lead to the resolution that it was thought desirable that a committee should be appointed to make out a programme in history for the elementary schools, and consider other closely allied topics. The executive council of the association acted favorably on the resolution and recommended that a committee of eight should be appointed. This report was adopted unanimously by the association. In due time, the committee was appointed, and consists of Miss Mabel Hill, of the Lowell Normal School; Mr. Henry W. Thurston, then of the Chicago Normal School, now chief probation officer of the Chicago juvenile court; Messrs. Brooks, Gordy, and Van Sickle, superintendents of schools respectively in Goldsboro, N. C., Springfield, Mass., and Baltimore; Dr. Julius Sachs, of the Sachs school, New York; and Messrs. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, and J. A. James, of Northwestern University.

During the year the following topics have been considered by subcommittees and reported on at the regular meeting of the whole committee: (1) Suggestions for a course of study in history for the first four grades; (2) suggestions for a course of study for the last four grades; (3) European background; (4) elementary history in European schools; (5) relation of history to geography, literature, and art; (6) suggestive methods, text-books, and supplementary material; (7) civics in elementary schools; (8) what preparation for teaching history should be expected of the teacher in the grades; (9) what has thus far been accomplished in the formation of a course of study in history for the elementary schools?

It is our plan to bring to your attention but a partial report of the work of the committee. In doing so there is the desire on the part of the members that out of the discussion may come suggestions which shall enable us to strengthen the whole programme upon which we have been at work. While there is a general assent to the plan which will be presented by Professor Bourne for the last four grades, it

must be understood that upon no point has the final word been pronounced.

Prof. Henry E. Bourne presented a paper on "A Course in History for the Last Four Grades."

In his introductory remarks Professor Bourne referred to the work on this problem done by a committee of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland. The committee seemed to be agreed upon two propositions: First, that American history should furnish the subject-matter of the course in the last four years of the elementary school, and, second, that American history should be treated "in carefully delimited stages, each period fully and finally presented at a given point in the curriculum." With these conclusions, interpreted as will appear in what follows, the committee of eight at its recent meeting had found itself in substantial agreement. In practice it may be possible to construct more than one programme in accordance with such principles. Professor Bourne explained that the particular solution which he was to submit had received the favorable consideration of the committee, although it had not been formally adopted.

In drawing up any scheme for the study of American history there are two questions which must be considered. The most important is, What is meant by American history? Do we mean simply an account of the events which have occurred in America? Upon reflection such a view must be regarded as inadequate. The aim of historical teaching is to explain the America of to-day, its civilization, its institutions, and its traditions. If America can not be understood without taking into account the history of its peoples before they crossed the Atlantic, this must be done. But, it will be objected, this is equivalent to studying European history, something which, by implication, was excluded at the outset. To a certain extent such an objection is well founded, although it is evident that if those characteristics and incidents are chosen which are indispensable to enable the pupil to understand the peoples who followed Columbus, Cabot, and Cartier across the Atlantic, the objection loses most of its point. Too much emphasis has been laid upon the Atlantic as a natural boundary not merely of the American continent, but also of the history of America. Teachers can not afford to content themselves with the ordinary commonplace about the brevity of American history, unless they are careless of the very object of giving instruction in the subject.

The second question concerns the place in the course where this preliminary matter shall be treated. On the whole it seems better to adhere in this work also to the chronological order. It is true that at a later stage of the pupil's work he might be able to appreciate

other seemingly more important aspects of the subject. But, it is necessary for him to have some of this information at the start in order to know the elements of the subject with which he is dealing. Moreover the material which should be included is simple in character, akin in some respects to the stories which in his supplementary reading he has already become acquainted with. If the subject were deferred until the seventh year of the elementary school, it would then appear as distinctly European history and half of the value of giving it would be lost. Many teachers would also be tempted to omit it altogether as unessential.

In subdividing the subject-matter the committee has considered favorably the following periodization: For the fifth grade, the period of the discoveries, together with the introductory topics selected from the history of the emigrating peoples before they left Europe. In the sixth grade would be taken up the period of settlement from 1600 to 1763. The seventh grade would consider the period from 1763 to about 1825, during which both North and South America were transformed from a group of colonies ruled from Europe to a sisterhood of republics. The eighth grade would have as its subject the industrial and political development of the United States, its expansion westward, and the growth of the great rival states of Europe.

This periodization might be summed up, having regard to unity of subject, as follows: Discoveries, colonization, struggle for independence, national development. In neither the seventh nor the eighth grades is it the purpose to give much attention to affairs in Europe or in South America, but the aim should be to bring more into view than has been customary the broad sweep of the revolutionary movement, and also to show, near the close of the course in the eighth grade, enough of the reconstruction of modern Europe to enable the pupil to gain some comprehension of what England, France, Germany, and Italy have become through the events of the last fifty years. Without submitting a detailed list of topics it is difficult to avoid the impression of overemphasizing the European elements. They must in any brief statement be stated emphatically simply because they are so often ignored altogether. Their importance may be shown from one or two illustrations taken from the period 1763-1825. All American histories touch the question of impressment and the rights of neutral commerce, but in teaching the subject in the elementary school the great European struggle which brought these questions to the front and which partially explains, if it does not excuse, England's exasperating conduct is generally ignored. In explaining the pre-Revolutionary controversy, would not the grievances of the American colonists be better understood if the much

worse grievances of the Spanish colonists were touched upon at the same time, and if some little account were given of the condition of the European people at home? A simple explanation of the changes affected by the French during their revolution would also bring out the exact political character of our own struggle against the English Government. Some notions of the revolt of the Spanish colonies is a fitting sequel to the whole subject.

After all, the critical point in such a scheme is the programme for the fifth grade. This is guided by the following considerations: First, the desire to emphasize geographical facts, not only those which form a part of the history of the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but also the simpler incidents of previous geographical discovery. Second, the desire to put the facts of emigration to America in connection with earlier movements of peoples. Third, the effort to show in a very simple way the civilizations which formed the heritage of those who were to go to America; that is, to explain what America started with. Lastly, to associate the three or four peoples of Europe which were to have a share in American colonization with enough of their characteristic incidents to give the child some feeling for the names "England," "Spain," "Holland," and "France." It may be added that some effort must be made to show how Europeans became divided in religion just as this work was beginning.

At the conclusion of the paper Professor Bourne read from an outline of topics into which the work of the fifth grade had been subdivided. These were not a final selection, but, rather, indications of a possible solution of the problem, a tentative line of thought. In outlining the topics which brought in some notions of the earlier history of the European peoples these topics included references to the tales with which the children were already familiar in their supplementary language work. The purpose of this was to connect their work in history with their work in language.

Miss Mabel Hill opened the discussion, saying, in brief:

I feel that my only excuse for addressing the conference is my hearty personal belief in the work of the committee, and my very great desire to see history taught with a broader outlook which the point of view of this syllabus offers.

We have set forth in the syllabus a course in history which corresponds appropriately to the child's mind. The boy from 9 to 14 years loves adventure; let him hear the story of European adventure. Children love to build huts, camps, fortifications, through actual experience; Europe in the middle ages was building its castles, its monasteries, its abbeys, its palaces. Children love to play "house-

keeping" and "to make believe" they are "grown-ups." Knight-hood and the days of chivalry, colonial homes in New England life, Virginia plantations, or Dutch establishments, any and all answer the purpose for the "make-believe" knight or lady, the Priscilla or the Madam Yearley, as the case may be. In fact, history, taken chronologically, as we propose it shall be in these four years in the elementary curriculum, has developed as the child develops. Europe grew physically; Europe had its great age of discipline; Europe asserted its right to make self-governing laws; finally Europe became conscious of its intellectual and spiritual powers, an analogous sequence to the sequence of childhood and adolescence and strong young manhood.

The syllabus has also logical sequence and moreover it has the fundamental principles of education in its purpose, because (1) it sets forth an outline of facts for the sake of knowledge, per se; (2) this outline of facts has been so chosen and developed that individual stimulation of each student is hoped for, because of the underlying ethical influences emphasized especially in biographical work and literary inspiration; (3) out of this knowledge, per se, and out of the ethical influence we hope there will come the assimilated culture which makes individuality of service to the world—the final aim of education.

Personally, the psychological and pedagogical value of this syllabus does not appeal to me as so necessary as does its broader point of view, its strong argument that history shall be taught fairly. The syllabus is timely, because surely to-day, if never before, we ought, in our public schools, to be able to teach the coming generation of citizens the real story of the past, without prejudice and without narrowness. We must acknowledge that in our American history text-books we have been desperately narrow, and our text-books have been about all the historical material handled by the great mass of elementary school teachers. For instance, Protestantism and democracy and Northern institutions have been so emphasized upon the pages of American historical storybooks and text-books that the lay student who has not had the opportunity to be scholarly has no light whatsoever upon the important and significant contributions given to civilization through the power of the Catholic Church, of aristocratic government, and of sectional developments. * * *

History, as it has been taught from the elementary text-books, has enumerated facts chronologically; it has defined conditions; it has even gone so far as to look for causes and decide upon results. But the teaching of history in the future ought to do something more than further information. History ought to be the foundation for the philosophy of living. How far this syllabus, set forth by the committee

of eight, can bring about this philosophy remains to be seen. As a member of the committee, it seems to me a stepping-stone toward such a philosophy, and I indorse the syllabus most heartily.

Prof. Henry Johnson, of the Charleston, Ill., State Normal School, continued the discussion, saying in brief:

There is an impression, more or less general, that history can not be presented to children as history. The assumption seems to be, in many cases, that school work in this subject must follow the natural instincts, the natural tastes and interests of children, laborious analogies being drawn from the growth of historical consciousness in the race. It may be readily granted that children will not, on their own initiative, stumble upon the principles of historical criticism. Neither will they on their own initiative stumble upon the multiplication tables. The question is not "What kind of history would children write for themselves if left to their own untutored fancies?" It is, rather, "What kind of history can be brought within range of their cultivated intelligence?" This question I do not find seriously raised in educational discussions, a special reason, in my judgment, for raising it here.

The schoolmaster is so busy with his *methods* and *purposes* of instruction that he often finds himself unable to devote proper attention to the *subject-matter* of instruction. Having decided, for example to demand from history entertainment, inspiration, ideals of life and conduct, lessons in patriotism, he has a way, too often, of setting the prominent characters of history up on pedestals and treating them as mere pieces of educational apparatus. Having laid it down as an axiom that the educational value of the story does not depend upon its literal accuracy, he proceeds to fill the minds of children with historical delusions, which most of them must carry to their graves. This sort of thing doubtless has its uses, but the question may well be asked, "Is it history, or even a preparation for history?"

It is time to recognize that history has rights as well as pedagogy—rights which experience has shown can be enforced. As early as the fourth year of school life it is possible to arouse interest in historical literature proper, and even in history as a method of establishing truth. The children are ready to do their part. The teachers will respond to proper guidance. The time is opportune, in my judgment, for embodying in the report of the committee suggestions designed to establish a definite relation between history in school and history in histories.

Dr. W. H. Tolson, chairman of the committee on history teaching in the Baltimore public schools, continued the discussion.

"Rarely," he said, "has it been my privilege to examine a more comprehensive course of study in history for the fifth-grade class.

"The introduction of European history broadens our view, and its study is both fascinating and instructive, and since history teaches the moving causes which led to events, its introduction, if kept within proper limits and application, is a logical procedure, and will aid in interpreting present conditions.

"The course, as regards Old World history, is all that could be desired, not only for elementary but for secondary schools also.

"It is a question, however, whether its arrangement and exclusiveness are the best for American children. And more, a course of study, apparently topical, built upon chronological lines, seems to be illogical.

* * * * *

"It is doubtful whether any teacher has the time or ability to develop the prescribed work. The year seems overcrowded."

In the general discussion which followed a number of speakers took part, among others several who were engaged in teaching history in the elementary schools.

Dr. James Sullivan, of the High School of Commerce of New York City, and President G. W. Ward, of the Maryland State Normal School, spoke in favor of the report. Doctor Sullivan said, in part:

In the ordinary elementary school there has been a constant attempt to present two courses in American history—one in the eighth grade and one in one of the lower grades. This has largely met with failure owing to the difficulty of finding texts and teachers that make a proper differentiation in material and in methods of presentation between the lower grades and the last. This difficulty the committee has overcome in a way which, I must confess, had not presented itself to me. The scheme which the committee offers is certainly an admirable one in this respect and deserves our commendation and support.

President Ward continued the discussion, saying:

The work of this committee is so important that it seems to me this discussion might be more profitably directed toward perfecting what has already been done than toward merely pointing out what may appear to the individual as weaknesses.

A great deal has been said about the amount of work proposed for the fifth grade. Would it not be easier to view the outline proposed as merely suggestive, and let each teacher adapt it to each class? But is it true that the points touched upon in the suggested outline for the fifth grade can not be profitably presented to average pupils of that

grade? When once the teacher knows the subject-matter and not the text-book merely, it is surprising how rapidly and successfully the work in history will progress. Remember that pupils of the fifth grade are not pupils of *5 years* of age. They are pupils of 11 or 12 years of age, and there is no more serious injustice done to the average pupil than the almost universal practice of underestimating his ability to understand subjects, if only the subjects be rationally presented.

Every progressive teacher of American history has felt the inconvenience and the loss of time involved in presenting the whole of American history two or three separate times to the same class. The plan of this committee therefore seems to me attainable, and I earnestly hope that their work will include a suggestive outline which may be profitably followed by the progressive teacher in every grade from the first to the eighth.

This Association can do no more needful and helpful work in any direction than in this of giving its widespread and powerful influence to the rational organization of history teaching in the grades.

Prof. N. M. Trenholme, of the University of Missouri, favored the introduction in the fifth and sixth years of a good, clear, elementary course in English history, in which the relation of the English people to the continent of Europe should be laid stress on. Such a course would be the best introduction to American history.

Prof. F. M. Fling, of the University of Nebraska, spoke as follows:

I feel compelled to take exception to the suggestion of the committee that the mythical stories of the early Greeks and Romans form a good starting point for the teaching of the history of those peoples. That matter undoubtedly has its uses, but one of its uses is not to furnish a foundation for historical training. What a people *thought* its early history was may be quite a different thing from what that history *really* was, and there is hardly time in the brief school life of a child to teach both the false and the true. If these myths are to be used at all, they should be treated as fiction and connected with literature rather than with history. It would be just as reasonable to precede a course in astronomy with a course in astrology, or a course in chemistry with a course in alchemy, as to precede an exposition of man's evolution in society based on the latest investigations by an account of the false theories that have been held concerning that evolution. Such a study has its place, but that place is not in the grades. To teach pupils in the secondary schools what historical truth means, to give them some idea of how we distinguish fact from fiction, is a most difficult task under the

most favorable conditions. Why render it more difficult? Why teach, in connection with history, things that must be unlearned later on? Why not discard from the histories and from historical instruction matter that the trained specialist of to-day regards as the creation of the imagination of a youthful people and utterly outside the domain of reality?

Let history be placed in the class of strenuous studies. Let our pupils be taught that proof must be insisted on in historical work, and that when the proof ends the history ends. Teach them that no matter how long a story has been believed nor by how many people it has been accepted as true, if it does not rest on trustworthy evidence it is not a historical fact, and can not be classed as history. If they do not learn these things in an elementary way in the secondary school, they are not likely to learn them at all.

Prof. W. H. Mace, of Syracuse University, took part in the discussion, saying, in part:

Teachers of elementary history will be grateful for the work this committee of eight is doing. Professor Bourne calls attention to the report of the work of a similar committee of History Teachers' Association of the Middle States and Maryland. As a member of this latter committee, I suggest that too much stress should not be placed upon its conclusions, since they were not final and were not unanimous. At least two members of the committee do not subscribe to all the conclusions of that report, especially to the recommendation that Explorations be studied in the fifth year, Colonization in the sixth, the Revolution in the seventh, and the remainder in the eighth. Personally I much prefer the plan prepared by another member of the Middle States and Maryland committee, Dr. E. W. Lytle, State inspector in history for New York, and published in the Regents' Academic Syllabus. This scheme, for the fifth and sixth years, covers the whole of American history by a series of well-selected biographies. For the seventh and eighth years the entire field is covered again by following the course of events. The New York scheme escapes the defect of repetition by shifting the point of emphasis. It enjoys the advantage of giving the pupils a continuous story and also lends itself to giving proper attention to European history.

The plan now before us, however, seems to be top-heavy with European history. Professor Bourne seems to have outlined enough of European history to occupy the entire period. Whatever your committee may have had in mind, you will frighten superintendents and teachers in the grades with the vast amount of European history to be studied. When you consider the fact that neither the superin-

tendents or the teachers are specialists in this field, it seems to me that they would have the right to object.

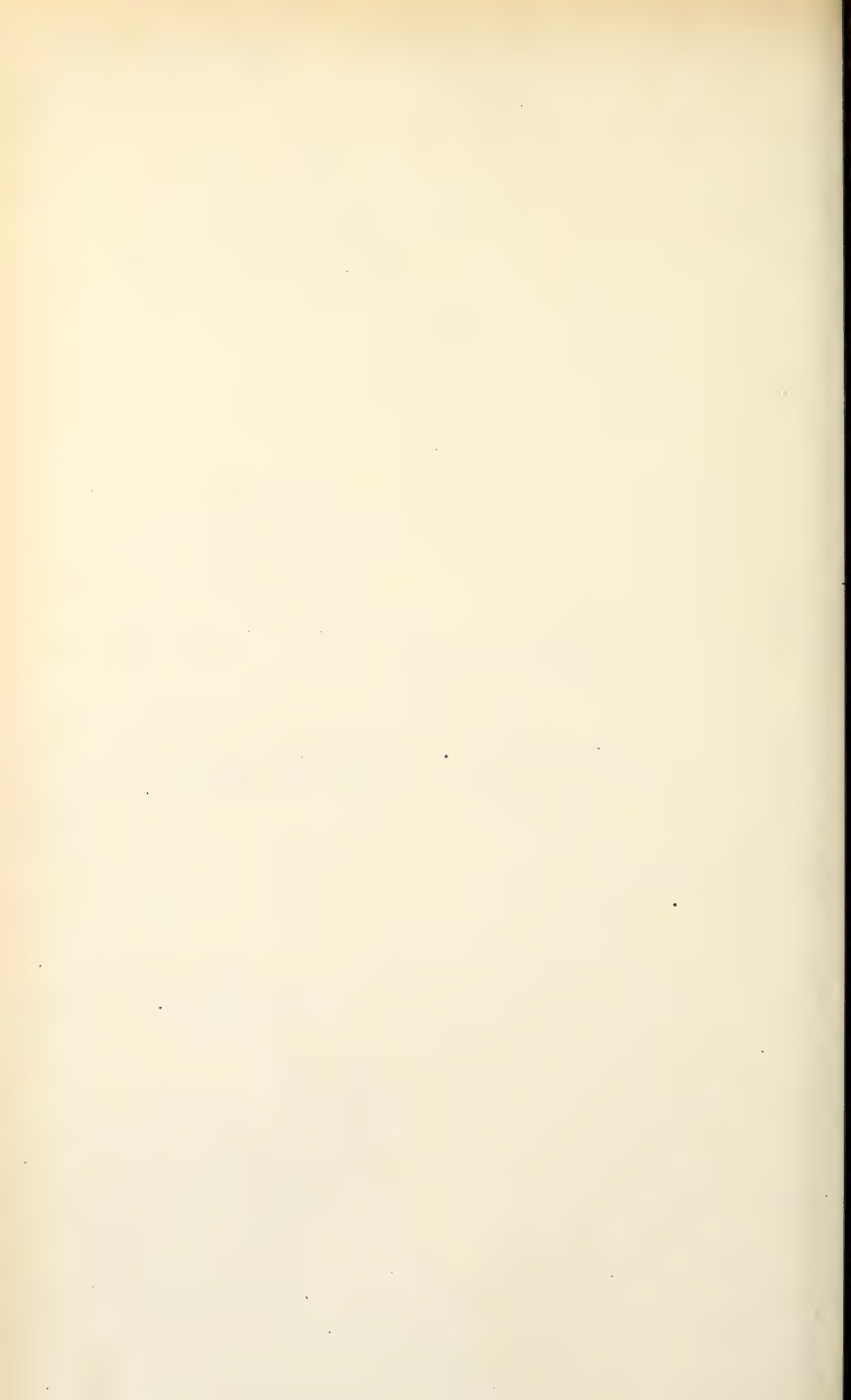
I certainly can not subscribe to the idea that fairy tales, myths, and legends have no place in a course of study such as your committee contemplate. No course will be received with favor unless it adjusts itself to studies already recognized as having a permanent place in the curriculum of the elementary school. This class of stories, so much utilized for reading and language work, must be utilized by the teacher of history also. In these stories we have thought and action, purpose and deed. What, besides, do we have in history? While such material is primarily literature, it does involve the explanation of action by thoughts and motives. Thus it is a preparation for the study of real history.



VIII.—REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE FIRST YEAR OF
COLLEGE WORK IN HISTORY.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS,

Professor of History in Harvard University, and Chairman of the Conference.



REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE WORK IN HISTORY.

By CHARLES H. HASKINS, Chairman.

In opening the conference the chairman spoke as follows:

The most difficult question which now confronts the college teacher of history seems, by general agreement, to be the first year of the college course. The problem is comparatively new, and becomes each year more serious. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the small amount of history taught in American colleges came in the junior or senior year and was not organized into any regular curriculum. With the recent development of historical courses, however, the teaching of history has worked down into the sophomore and often into the freshman year, so that the teacher of the first course in history is not only charged with introducing his students to college work in history, but must also take his share of the task of introducing them to college work in general. At the same time the enlargement of the curriculum and the improvement of instruction in history in many of our secondary schools result in sending to the colleges each year a considerable number of students who have already some familiarity with history and can not be treated in quite the same way as the great body of freshmen. Moreover, the first college course in history in all our larger institutions attracts a large number of students, in some cases as many as four hundred, so that the management of a large class adds another element to the problem.

No one pretends to have found the ultimate solution of these difficulties, though each historical department is working at the question in its own way, and what seems to be needed at present is not dogmatic discussion so much as a comparison of the experience of different institutions. This conference is, then, an informal experience meeting, and the speakers have been selected so as to represent, so far as possible, different types of institutions, different subjects of study, and different methods. I shall begin the discussion with a brief account of the introductory course at Harvard.

This course, History 1a, is designed as an introduction to the college study of history. The purpose is to show students how to

do college work in history, to give them some idea of the nature and methods of historical study, to stimulate their interest, and to teach them something of an important historical period. The field covered is mediæval history from the fourth to the fourteenth century. The course is not a prerequisite for all the other courses in the department, but it is the only course open to freshmen who have not given considerable attention to historical study before coming to college, and it is taken by the majority of students. The number averages about four hundred, nine-tenths of whom are freshmen.

The class meets three times a week throughout the year, twice in a body for lectures and the third hour in sections of from twenty to twenty-five men. The lectures do not attempt to give a narrative, but seek to bind together the student's reading, comment upon it, clarify it, reenforce the significant points, and discuss special aspects of the subject. The reading is divided into two parts, prescribed and collateral. The prescribed reading, from seventy-five to one hundred pages a week, is made as far as possible the central part of the student's work. At first this is selected largely from text-books and illustrative sources; later in the year text-books drop into the background, and biographies and narrative histories are taken up. Each student provides himself with two or three texts, a source book, and an historical atlas, and many buy the prescribed works as well. The other books for the course are kept in a special reading room, where there are enough duplicates to provide one copy of the prescribed books for every ten men.

At the weekly section meetings the students are held responsible for the required reading and the lectures for the week. There is always a short written paper fifteen to twenty minutes in length, including usually an exercise on the outline map, and the rest of the hour is spent in oral questions and discussion. These sections are held by the assistants—four in number—chosen from men who have had two or three years of graduate study and generally some experience in teaching.

For the collateral reading a certain number of books are recommended each week, and the students are encouraged to read freely upon subjects which interest them. A fixed minimum of such reading is set for every one in the course, and a higher minimum for those who expect distinction, but students are expected to read beyond these amounts, and generally do so. Each man has at least six individual conferences a year with his assistant, devoted mainly to a discussion of the collateral reading. The conference also serves as an opportunity for examining notebooks, talking over difficulties, and in general for closer personal acquaintance between student and assistant.

The course in this form is a new one, this being its second year, and is still in an experimental state; but after having tried a number of different types of first-year courses for college students, I find myself better satisfied with this than with any other.

"The First Year of College Work in History at Yale," was then described as follows by Prof. O. H. Richardson:

The elementary course in history in the academic department of Yale University purports to give a "general survey of the political, economic, and social development of the peoples dwelling upon the continent of Europe" from the fall of Rome to 1870. Institutional history is reduced to an adequate minimum; English history is excluded. The object of the course is to enable students to acquire a knowledge of elementary facts and their significance; bibliographical knowledge—including facility in finding and handling books as well as extracting information from them; to arouse enthusiasm and induce proper modes of historical thinking. The course is at once an end in itself and introductory to later courses in both substance and acquisition of elementary methods, particularly bibliographical. There are three exercises per week throughout the year.

At present there are in the course 333 men, of whom approximately one-third are sophomores and upper classmen. These fall under the care of one instructor and are divided among three divisions of 39 men each. The remaining members of the course—freshmen all—are divided into nine divisions with 24 men in each—suitable therefore in size for the use of a conference method, the great desideratum. The work is divided among three instructors, two of whom devote their entire attention to the care of four divisions each. It is of the methods applied in these freshman divisions that I propose mainly to speak, first mentioning certain points common to all divisions.

In them all a syllabus is used as the basis of instruction, necessitating the simultaneous use of several required text-books; all require use of the library and collateral readings; all employ as media of instruction informal lectures, daily quizzes, and short written tests at least once a week. Finally, the same paper is set for the entire course at the term examinations. Formal lectures are not given, and the course never meets as a unit.

The distinctive features of the course are three in number: (1) The Syllabus; (2) Bibliographical training; (3) Collateral reading.

I. THE SYLLABUS.

The syllabus employed is peculiar both in substance and mechanical construction. Broadly speaking, one page of the syllabus contains material for one class-room exercise. First is printed the main topic;

next, bibliographical matter, usually arranged as follows: Required readings, contemporary material of an illustrative or documentary nature, geographical references, further readings, advancing from books of comparative simplicity to those of greater difficulty and standard excellence. Next follows the various topics embraced under the general subject, and care has been taken to arrange these in logical order and due coordination. This assists the student in the work of preparation, while in the class room the instructors omit or emphasize such points as they see fit, do not necessarily adhere to the outline with rigidity, and introduce fresh material in the informal lecture. The mechanical construction of the syllabus enables the instructor to compel the student to fulfill the requirements of the course, especially in the lines of preparation and collateral reading. Each page of the syllabus may be separated from the rest and fastened into one of the patent-covered notebooks commonly in use; each student is required to arrange his notes in a definite order: First, the syllabus sheet; second, collateral reading in connection with the topics of that sheet; third, notes taken from required text-books in preparation of the daily lesson; and, lastly, notes taken in the class room. Then follows a second syllabus sheet and similar arrangements, a third, and so on. In connection with the daily quizzes and weekly tests, every student is thus kept up to his work—for the scrutiny of notebooks is not a mere form.

During the second term this scrutiny is relaxed, for a new feature becomes prominent in the course—the bibliographical element.

II. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

It would be quite possible for a student to lose his course by neglecting work in this line. Last year in certain divisions it counted as one-fourth of the course from Christmas to June. Instruction is given individually at a series of personal interviews.

The student receives a card with the name of a topic—always one of some breadth—upon which he is to produce a bibliography in one week. No limit of titles is given, no method of work prescribed, and no titles of bibliographies are furnished, for one object is to bring home to the student how helpless he is. At the end of the week occurs the first conference. The student produces his list of titles—scanty, unclassified, incorrectly stated. His method of collecting is now criticised and he is required to state which books he has read, which he considers best, and why? He is then told to take two or three of them as a basis and write an essay on his subject, to be presented in another week. Paged references, logical arrangement, and the choice of salient points are required. This essay may itself be regarded as altogether of secondary importance; its chief object is

so to acquaint the writer with the ramifications of his subject that he can the more intelligently proceed with his bibliographical work.

At the end of the week occurs the second and most important conference. The men are summoned to it in groups of five. The essays are handed in—not criticised—and the students started on the most serious stage of their bibliographical work. Full directions as to methods are now given. The student is told how to take down a book title in scientific form, and how to construct a classified bibliography, dividing his titles into four prescribed classes, two of which are sources and magazine articles together with essays and fiction. He is then told where to find material. For sources the procedure has been as follows: The student is referred to the library card catalogue of topics, to material given at the end of chapters in certain well-known text-books, and to the footnotes of standard histories. Formal bibliographies are also named—for example, Gross, Adams's Manual, and exceptionally even Dahlmann-Waitz, Monod, or Molinier. As of sources, so of literature. Under magazine articles acquaintance is made with the leading English and American historical reviews, also with the use of Poole's Index and similar works. The bibliographies produced are handed in at the end of the third week; they and the essays are criticised later at a third conference at the instructor's convenience. During the current year each student in the freshman divisions will produce three such bibliographies.

As to results: Last year, out of divisions numbering 142 men, the briefest bibliography contained 28 titles. An average bibliography would contain, perhaps, 4 sources, 8 to 10 monographs, many more pagged references to general histories, while the division of magazine articles, essays, and fiction was usually largest of all. For the best men the results were fine, and the poorest man, at any rate, became acquainted with the interior of the library during his freshman year, learned to use both the author and subject catalogue, and handled at least a dozen books not text-books.

III. COLLATERAL READING.

Collateral reading is required throughout the year. The student is advised to avoid the use of compendiums and to read biography and standard works, following his own bent after more or less consultation with his instructor. During the past term about 50 per cent seem to have read one hour or more each week, and 13 per cent upward of three hours. Six per cent have sought to evade this duty altogether.

Attempts are making to increase the efficiency of work in collateral reading, bibliography, and, so far as pressure of numbers will allow, in scientific note taking, with a view to making the third essay scientific.

IV. USE OF SOURCES.

By a majority of the instructors concerned the source method is considered not available in a course of this kind. It has been used to a limited extent this year in four divisions only. Its success has depended largely on the assignment in advance of specific questions based upon specific sources, followed by class-room discussion. Greater success, too, has been attained in the comparison of related systems of thought—Roman philosophy, for example, and Christian doctrine—than in drawing matters of specific fact from formal documents. It would appear that the extra demands of source work upon the time of the student outside and of the instructor inside of the class room have been met by diminishing the severity of the notebook requirement on regular text-book reading and by simplification of the treatment of syllabus topics. At the same time it should be stated on the one hand that the divisions which use the source method take the same final examination as the rest, and on the other that one of the text-books required in all divisions is a source book and questions which necessitate its perusal are introduced into the regular exercise.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College, was unable to be present, but her views were set forth by her colleague, Miss Ellery, and were put into written form as follows:

It is difficult to put into ten minutes' time the theories, experiences, and observations of fifteen years—it were easier to make them the basis of a book.^a The discussion must therefore take somewhat the form of an analytical table of contents.

The question of what can be done in the first year of college work in history involves the antecedent one, What do students bring with them from the high school in the way of historical training?

All college instructors who have read for a period of years the entrance papers in history will probably agree that the preparation in history has shown steady improvement. Yet it is still true that this preparation leaves much knowledge yet to be desired as to how history should be studied. Students too often apply for admission to college who do not know how to read a history intelligently, who can not think independently, who do not understand how to analyze material or to combine material synthetically, who have used only a single book, who have had only deadening routine drill work, who show an entire lack of even the germ of independent method of work, whose notebooks in history are made up of the teacher's work dic-

^a The speaker wishes to assume the responsibility for the opinions expressed and not to commit her colleagues to subscription to them.

tated either before or after the study of the facts, and whose childish dependence on the teacher is illustrated by the frequent questions, Shall we read to the bottom of the fifteenth page or to the top of the sixteenth? Did you say we must look up Marathon on the map? Do you want us to write our notes with a pen or pencil?

Stated negatively as regards the preparation in subject-matter, students enter college too often with a mass of unrelated facts—they have studied facts exclusively, but they have no command of these facts; they have spent an inordinate proportion of their time on the Peloponnesian war, the Samnite wars, and the Punic wars, while they have no knowledge of the events between the time of Augustus and of Charlemagne, as they have been expected to prepare this period by themselves; they have made no connection between the facts learned in history and the same or similar facts learned in geography, in English, in Latin, or in Greek.

If we ask the cause of this inferior preparation on the part of the high schools we may find a partial explanation in the social distractions of city life, in the rapid development of secret fraternities, in the mechanical tests applied to work, and in the inferior work of the grammar grades.

Is an explanation sought for the inferior preparation in history in the grammar grades, it is in part to be found in the lack of scholarship on the part of the teachers in the grades, in the enforced subserviency of teachers to principals and superintendents, and in the influence of politics in the appointment of teachers in the public schools and the influence of social position in the appointments made in private schools.

Is this statement of conditions far afield? It is a statement of the conditions we have to meet and to understand before we can answer the question of what is to be the aim of the first year's work in history in college and what can be accomplished in one year with a class meeting three hours per week.

Three general classes of aims are attainable: First, to teach the technique of the subject; second, to teach the students to think historically; third, to arouse an intelligent interest in historical material and historical subjects.

A knowledge of the technique that it is possible to gain through the study of the subject includes a knowledge of how to use books in a mechanical way, involving a knowledge of general form—what is meant by title page, copyright, table of contents, chapter headings, headline, side lines, margins, signature, body of the work, footnotes, illustrations, maps, charts, diagrams, genealogical tables, appendixes, and index.

It includes a knowledge of how to get at material on its mechanical side. This involves an understanding of general library arrangement, including the use of card catalogues, book catalogues, bibliographies, and of how to find material through the study of footnotes.

It also includes a knowledge of how to preserve material on its mechanical side. This includes an understanding of how to make out a bibliography; how to take notes from reading, including the use of single slips; of what goes into the notes proper and what goes into the footnotes; how to make out an outline, and how to classify notes.

From the study of the subject can also be gained a knowledge of how to use books as regards subject-matter. This involves knowing how to select the facts desired; to turn over the pages that do not give these facts; to discriminate between the facts essential and those unessential to the object of the search; to realize that facts unessential to the study of one subject may be of vital importance to the study of another; to recognize a principle when stated; to differentiate a principle from a detail; to distinguish between a generalization and a law; to understand the difference between a primary and a secondary authority; to know how to make some use of sources as illustrative material.

A knowledge of technique also includes an ability to define and to understand the definition of the common technical words and phrases used, such as *code*, *charter*, *bull*.

It includes a realization that it is a matter of ethics as well as of historical accuracy to cite an authority accurately, giving chapter and verse for every statement made—an accuracy that has in it something of the German spirit that “would cross the ocean to certify a comma.”

It is not possible or advisable to do much, even if anything at all, in the way of historical criticism, but students can be taught to appreciate quickly the difference between an inferior and a superior text-book, and between an unauthoritative and an authoritative history.

It is possible also in the first year to cultivate the historical observation through the study of the external conditions of the home and the college town familiar to the student.

It is possible, therefore, during the first year's work in college history to gain such familiarity with the technique of historical study as is included in a knowledge of how to use books on their mechanical side, how to get at historical material on its mechanical side, how to preserve such material, how to use books as regards their subject-matter, intelligent definition of the terms used, accurate citation of authorities, accuracy of quotation, discrimination in the use of authorities, and the cultivation of historical observation.

An intelligent understanding of the tools of historical study and a knowledge of how to use them would seem to be essential to the young student even if such knowledge is gained at a sacrifice of some of the details of the Hundred Years' war, the war of the Roses, the struggles of Francis I and Charles V, or even of the interminable struggles between the various Ottos and the contemporary Popes.

Yet a knowledge of the technique of history is not a knowledge of history. A second great class of aims must be to teach the student how to think historically, a knowledge that comes through the subject studied. It is possible in one year to gain a bird's-eye view of the history of western Europe, and to have a fairly clear outline of events that can be filled in later on. It is possible to gain an appreciation of historical perspective and of historical developments, to understand what is meant by the unity of history, and to find in history a background for work in other subjects.

If our first aim must be to give a knowledge of the external means of studying history in order that we may gain our second aim of teaching the student to think historically, it must follow that these two aims must lead to a third if the work in history is to be vital in character. Some means of growth must be provided, and this comes through awakening an intelligent interest in historical affairs. This can be done through a study of the personality of a few great historians, the reading of standard essays on the nature and study of history, a study from the historical point of view of genuinely good historical novels, poems, and dramas, a knowledge of the place in historical study of a few great collections like the *Rolls Series*, Hansard's *Debates*, and the *Moniteur*, and an interest in the preservation of historical material both literary and monumental. This last end may be gained through the distribution of blanks asking for information in regard to the historical material in the home towns of the students, instances of the neglect of this material, and efforts made to preserve it. The distribution of such blanks may often result in securing information important in itself, but even when otherwise, their circulation has served a valuable purpose in awakening in the students a knowledge of the fact that historical material lies all about them.

It seems possible, therefore, during the first year's college work in history to encourage the student to gain a method of work that will enable him to collect, to collate, and to interpret historical material. For the attainment of this end the means necessary would seem to be open library shelves, small sections, personal conferences with instructors, class discussions on the subjects studied, and occasional illustrated lectures that serve to carry out the idea of Percy Gardner when he says, "It is as much the function of the historian to vivify as to verify history." For the attainment of this end it seems, on

the other hand, necessary to avoid set, formal lectures, outlines of facts, specific page references for reading, and the writing of essays.

The training thus given would seem to be in line with the general development of historical teaching in this country. During the first period this concerned itself with subject-matter. The essential thing was scholarship on the part of the instructor, and his *ipse dixit* counted for everything. It was the period when the instructor absorbed history and contented himself with giving out his stores.

During the second period the instructor was interested in methods of dealing with this accumulated material. It was the period of elaborate outlines arranged with reference to giving the student a compact body of facts, of definite, specific page references, and elaborate bibliographies. The tendency was to make the student an absorbing intellectual sponge.

This period is apparently giving way to one where the primary aim is to develop in the student a method of independent work. Through this method the student learns how to carry on after leaving college the processes that have been begun in college, and thus his work has received vitality.

This discussion of the first year's work in college can not be dismissed without the suggestion that as this work must be based on what the student brings to college from the high school, so it must lead to courses founded on this first year's work and as carefully differentiated from it as it in turn has been differentiated from those below it.

Prof. Frank Maloy Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, asked the attention of the conference to a number of features of the general problem which he thought ought to be discussed, promising that through allusions made in support of his arguments he would bring out the most characteristic features of the system in use at the University of Minnesota. He said in substance:

We should all agree, I presume, upon the proposition that the character of the first course ought to be determined largely by the amount and kind of preparation in history enjoyed by the students who are to take the course. It follows, therefore, that if some of the students have had considerable history and others none or only a little, there ought to be two or more courses carefully adapted to meet the varying needs. This principle would seem indisputable unless we are to suppose that the history work done in the preparatory schools is of so miserable a character that it makes no real difference whether there is much or little of it. I do not believe that such is the case. Doubtless the preparatory work in history is not as well done as in mathematics and languages, but it is done well enough to warrant some recognition where the amount is greater in

one instance than in another, and the situation is rapidly improving. It is significant, however, that with the great majority of our colleges and universities (including many of the best and most progressive) there is no recognition of the fact that some students have had far more preparatory work in history than have others. An examination of the catalogues will show not only that most institutions offer only a single beginning course, but that only a few of those which do offer more than one course really meet the need of which I am speaking, because the courses offered are open to all instead of being graded according to the amount of previous preparation. This I consider a most unfortunate condition of affairs. It is unjust and often demoralizing to the student who has had two or three years of preparatory history to put him in the same class with the student who has had none at all or only a year. It is also unjust to the history department of the college, for it usually results in dragging down the standard of the earlier courses to the level of the least prepared students, and through holding back the well-prepared ones prevents the more advanced courses from ever getting their fair quotas of students. It is unjust to the preparatory schools and is most admirably calculated to discourage the extension and improvement of the history instruction in them. It seems to me that it is time for us to wake up to the fact that our efforts of late years to improve the quality and to increase the amount of the history taught in the preparatory schools have already borne much fruit, and that if the movement is to continue, if we are not to lose a part of what we have already gained, we must recognize the changed conditions.

The problem of meeting this demand no doubt presents some real difficulties, especially owing to the small number of instructors in many history departments. But the difficulty is not as great as it might seem. Practically all students have at least a year of preparatory history, only a very few have more than two years; the great majority have either one or two years. The problem then may be met in a fairly satisfactory way by offering two beginning courses, one to be taken by those who have had one year of preparatory history or less, the other by those who have had two years or more. At the University of Minnesota we have been following substantially this plan for the past two years and we find the results increasingly satisfactory. We count it one of the two most distinctive features of our arrangements, and set a high value upon it.

There is another matter closely connected with the one of which I have been speaking, and of equal importance. Not only should the courses offered be graded according to the amount of preparation of those who take them, but great care should be taken to correlate them with the subjects already pursued and at the same time to make them

the most suitable preparation for the advanced courses which are to follow. What should be offered to the student with two years of preparation? What to those with one year or less? I believe that the answer to the first question is not difficult. It ought to be English constitutional history—not necessarily covering the whole field, but at least to the middle of the seventeenth century. I believe this for three reasons, among others: It is altogether the best, and in my judgment the indispensable preparation for American history; it is as good a preparation as any other for the more advanced courses in European history; while English history is the subject which the student taking the course is most likely not to have taken in the preparatory school, for high school authorities are rapidly adopting the view that the four courses recommended by the committee of seven ought to be reduced to three by combining with the mediæval and modern course, as outlined by the committee, a brief survey of English history. I presume that there are many present who, on one ground or another, will take issue with me upon this proposition. If I had more time I should be glad to present some facts and some additional arguments in support of my position, but it must suffice for me to say that at the University of Minnesota we have long maintained such a course for beginners, and now that we are confining it to those who have had two years of preparatory history, putting into a separate course those who have had only one year, we think the only serious and valid objection there ever was to the course has been removed, and we should not think of abandoning it for anything else.

It is not so easy to determine what should be offered to those who have had only one year of preparatory history. If that one year has been upon ancient history (and that is the case with the larger number, for the high schools are rapidly coming to insist upon a study of ancient history), in my opinion the course should be almost entirely upon the middle ages. I believe that the day of the old general course has passed, and that the very same reasons which induced this association through its committee of seven to labor for the suppression of the general course in high schools (now, most happily, pretty generally accomplished) ought to bring about the abolition of the general course in colleges and universities. The mediæval course may include a brief survey of the civilization of the Roman Empire at the time when the barbarian invasions began, or it may terminate with a glance at the main features of the Reformation. In one or the other of these forms it covers as broad a field as can be traversed in a single year with the requisite degree of attention to the development of the correct methods of study. I am well aware that there are weighty objections to such a course as this for students who have had only one year of high school history.

I have had a good deal of sympathy with the idea that such students ought to begin with a course in ancient history, especially if they have omitted the subject in the high school. It is, however, a choice of evils, for few institutions can offer more than two beginning courses, and in my judgment the mediæval course is open to the fewest objections. Ideally, perhaps, the thing to do would be to offer an ancient and a mediæval course, putting into the ancient course those who have not had the subject in the high school, together with those who desire the course to correlate with the study of the classics or as a foundation for advanced courses in ancient history. At the University of Minnesota we run a course covering the history of continental Europe from 31 B. C. to 1500 A. D., open only to those with less than two years of preparatory history. The Roman portion occupies about six weeks and consists almost exclusively of a survey of the principal features of Roman civilization. It is included because we find that the period of the Roman Empire is the weak feature in the ancient history of the high schools. This course we have found eminently satisfactory.

I have occupied about all of the time allowed me in considering what courses should be offered, and I can not speak as fully as I should like upon the still more important question, how the courses should be conducted. I wish to say, however, that my experience and observation have impressed upon me three strong convictions.

In the first place, I believe that a large part of the work—all of it, if possible—ought to be done in small classes. At the University of Minnesota we do it all in small classes. We have three sections of the mediæval course and six sections of the English constitutional course. None of the sections has more than forty members. That is the second of the two distinctive features of our arrangements. It is the one which we value beyond any other. We believe that it is essential, if the best results are to be obtained.

In the second place, I believe that the first course, whatever may be the subject, ought to lay an especially strong emphasis on training in the proper methods of historical study. The methods should be something distinctly different from those of the high school, a genuine foretaste of those pursued in the most advanced courses of the college. Source materials, for example, should not be used, as in the high schools, simply for illustration. A considerable number of documents should be critically studied as evidence, so that the student may learn how the historian does his work, and thus how to estimate at its true value the history which he reads.

Finally, I believe that the text-book, supplementary readings, and the source or document book must all be used, and that the students' time should be divided between them in substantially equal propor-

tions. One-third for the text-book, one-third for supplementary readings, one-third for the study of documents may well become a pedagogical maxim.

Dr. Hiram Bingham, of Princeton University, then read a paper on "The Princeton System of Undergraduate Instruction, with Particular Reference to the Department of History, Politics, and Economics."

As is well known, Princeton has recently adopted a new plan for the instruction of undergraduates. That the change is revolutionary in character is shown by the fact that in order to put the plan into operation she has increased her faculty nearly 50 per cent by the addition of a group of men whose rank is that of an assistant professor, whose title is the good old English word Preceptor, whose main business is teaching, and whose characteristics were understood even by Boswell, when he said: "Good temper is a most essential requisite in a preceptor."

The plan which these preceptors are engaged in supporting, and which is now under consideration, is in effect a remedy to meet new conditions. The existence of these undesirable conditions was acknowledged about a year ago by the Yale Alumni Weekly, which declared editorially: "Something is very far from right here at Yale (and we imagine it is very much the same throughout the university world) with the relation of teacher and student. They do not get together as they should. Why not confess it? We have seen effort after effort, by the best men in the Yale faculty, working with the best men in this country, fail miserably to produce that communion which is necessary for the best results in teaching."

The editor suggested no definite remedy, but almost predicted the outlines of the Princeton plan when he went on to say: "A great lecturer is a great man, a great teacher is infinitely more. But a man can not be a great teacher without personal contact at one point or another. * * * It is necessary * * * that teacher and student meet * * * in great sympathy."

There he struck the keynote of the new system—sympathetic personal contact. That this principle has not been sufficiently emphasized before is partly due to the fact that the present system of American collegiate instruction is based on German models, and the average German professor does not take kindly to the idea of personal contact with the average undergraduate. Yet this is the corner stone of the new system—another instance of the stone rejected by the builders being made the head of the corner. As the structure itself is too large to be treated here as a whole, it will be necessary to confine ourselves to the way in which the system is being worked out

in that department in which you are most interested—the department of history, politics, and economics.

In the first place, we offer no courses open to freshmen and only one open to sophomores. The latter, if they propose to take any other work in the department, are obliged to elect a drill course in the outlines of the history of western Europe.

In the second place, we offer to juniors three courses, one in each division of the department, and to seniors six courses, two in each division. Each course is conducted by a professor, who usually lectures twice a week, who sets the examination, and, after conference with the preceptors, assigns the grades.

In the third place there are small weekly conferences in each course conducted not only by the professor in charge of the course, but also by some or all of the preceptors in the department.

In the fourth place it is intended that each undergraduate should report to the same man for all of his conferences in this department, no matter how many of its courses he takes.

Although it may not seem necessary to enlarge upon the advantages of small weekly conferences in undergraduate courses, perhaps I may be pardoned if I revive your recollection of the point of view of the average undergraduate, lest it be forgotten in the midst of this atmosphere of learning. Last October, when we might suppose that the story of Odessa and the mutinous battleship *Knaiz Potemkin* would be fresh in everyone's mind, I found eight out of twelve juniors declaring they had never heard of it. Upon further questioning, six of the twelve could not locate the somewhat important city of Constantinople. Now, what kind of an impression does the average lecture make when outlined against such a background? Furthermore, there are other things besides current events and geography which are sometimes lacking. A student, brighter than the average junior, declared in a discussion on the Petrine Supremacy, that the Almighty gave Peter the keys. "What keys? "Why, the keys to the city of Rome, of course!"

What such a man needs, what the average undergraduate needs, is not more lectures, but more reading, comprehensive, regular reading, reading stimulated by the absolute certainty of being expected to take a large part in a live discussion of the subject of that reading. And that is just the stimulus which the small weekly conference gives him.

It not only keeps him steadily at work; it does more than that—it arouses an unheard-of interest in the subject of his study. There is a very noteworthy reason for this. Heretofore, somewhat regardless of human nature, we have expected the undergraduate to take a real interest in subjects which were, so far as he was concerned, purely, if ever, the topics of conversation. The monologue of the lecturer may be amusing, but it can never become a real conversation.

However, this *is* obtainable when there are gathered together informally four or five men who have all been reading about the same things. That is what happens at the small weekly conference in the preceptor's study. The discussion is about the reading; it is free and informal. Everyone has to talk, and before he knows it he "gets the habit," the habit of talking about intellectual matters. A discussion begun in the preceptor's study is continued at the club. A topic which was before an unspeakable nuisance becomes a matter of live interest. There is a new object in reading. Almost everyone likes to be able to talk about the subjects his friends are discussing. The result is that the conversation around the club tables in Princeton is actually undergoing a marked change in its character, and that while no one pretends that the reading is light or easy, very few do not find it interesting and worth while.

This result is also furthered by the fourth feature of the Princeton system: The plan that each undergraduate shall report to the same man for all of his conferences in the department, no matter how many of its courses he takes. Furthermore, his relations with his preceptor become almost necessarily friendly and intimate, and his courses tend to become coordinated.

Unfortunately, owing to the unprecedentedly large number of men who elected three or more courses in the department, it was found necessary to leave the junior course in economics out of the system, and also to relieve the preceptors of the care of any men who were not electing this department as the one in which to do three-fifths of their work. And yet even of these there are 200. However, to each preceptor were assigned 25, of whom 14 are juniors conferring with him in history and politics, while 11 are seniors reporting to him three times a week in three or four of the six senior subjects.

That it has been possible even to approximate the original plan is due to two causes: First, to the fact that the curriculum is characterized by courses, limited in number but broad in scope and fundamental in character, and, second, to the practice of relieving the preceptor from all other duties. His business is to prepare for and conduct about fifteen hours of conferences a week.

The ordinary conference consists of four or five men and lasts about fifty minutes. The main object of the preceptor is to get the men to talk freely and intelligently about what they have read.

Seeing them so frequently and informally, in his own study, about a variety of topics, he has the opportunity for that sympathetic personal contact with the undergraduate which is so essential.

These friendly relations are the more easily maintained because the student knows that the preceptor gives neither examinations marks, or grades. Lest the student take advantage of such a loose bond the preceptor is given the absolute right to debar any man from

taking an examination. This power enables him to secure regular attendance at conferences and faithful attention to work. But there is removed from his relations with the student that commercial idea of working for marks which has annoyed so many of us in the past. For this there is substituted in the student's mind the desire to be able to take an intelligent share in his friends' conversation—in other words, a desire to maintain his self-respect. It goes without saying that this attitude of mind lends itself much more readily to the acquisition of a permanent and genuine interest in the subjects of his reading. He is, in fact, likely to become a reading man.

Another good feature of the plan is its flexibility. The majority of men are sufficiently alike to be handled successfully in the small groups. But for the exceptional man individual conferences are essential. If he is exceptionally good and stays so, he now has the chance to go as far and as fast as he likes. If he is exceptionally poor and stays so, he is the sooner tried out and dropped from the course. And it is quite as essential that the exceptionally poor student should be steered out of that course which, in his unwisdom, he has selected, as that the exceptionally good student should be steered as far along the chosen course as his motive power will carry him.

It was feared by some that the system would lead to coddling and that the preceptors would become mere private tutors, coaching for examination. Now it is the business of the coach to cover all the points that are likely to be asked on an examination and to see that his pupil has mastered the necessary elements. But this is not the business of the preceptor. He is not a quiz master. In fact, there may be large and important sections of the book under discussion which he never mentions at all. While, to be sure, it is his place to see that the student has been working, and to find out how the work was done, it is more especially his duty to clear up dark corners, to answer questions, but above all to arouse and stimulate the undergraduate's interest in intellectual matters.

The results, so far, are most satisfactory. More work; more regularity; fewer delinquents; more interest; and a few cases of really remarkably extensive reading. Although working without the assurance of extra credit for collateral reading, one man has already read in one course the equivalent of twenty octavo volumes like Ireland's "Far Eastern Tropics," and another man has read the equivalent of ten such volumes.

To arouse, stimulate, and establish a sound, healthy, manly, interest in intellectual matters, this, if I understand it aright, is the aim of the Princeton system. It is too early to say definitely that it will succeed, but so far as one can read the signs, the ultimate results will be such as to delight and surprise even the most ardent supporters of

President Woodrow Wilson, whose clear vision is directing the establishment of the system, and to whom belongs the credit of recognizing and appreciating the importance of the man who teaches, and of making it possible for him to get together in sympathetic personal contact with the undergraduate.

The introductory course in European history at the University of Nebraska was then described by Prof. F. M. Fling:

There are three departments of history in the University of Nebraska—American, European, and Institutional. The description of the first year's work that follows applies only to the department of European history. The course is elective and runs through two semesters, three hours each week. It is required of all students taking work in the department who have not had college training in historical study. As a consequence, about half the members of the class enrolled this year, 125 in number, are freshmen, the rest sophomores, juniors, and seniors.

One hour each week is devoted to lectures on the evolution of European society, one hour to training in historical criticism and construction, and one hour to class room work, for which the class is divided into small sections of 10 or 12 students. Printed outlines, with library readings in secondary writers and sources, are used with the lectures. Notes are taken upon the lectures, and each student reads four hours each week in connection with the lectures. The notebooks are passed in each week and carefully read by graduate readers. Two hours each week outside the class room are given to the work in historical method.

This course, covering the whole of continental European history in one year, was substituted some years ago for a first-year course dealing with Greek and Roman history. There were several good reasons for the change: The majority of the students took but one year of European history; they ought, I believed, to have some conception of that history as a whole; it did not seem wise simply to take them over the Greek and Roman history that they had had in the high school, and it did not seem fair to sacrifice them to the minority that did go on by devoting the first year to mediæval history. Although the course is necessarily superficial, it aims to do something that courses dealing with portions of European history can not do, namely, to emphasize the unity of history, to show how the European society of to-day has taken shape.

Some compensation for this lack of detail in the lecture work is found in the intensive study that is, perhaps, the characteristic thing about this first-year course. An instructor's methods in teaching are shaped, consciously or unconsciously, by what he thinks a teacher of

history should try to accomplish. It is my belief that the teacher of history in the college should aim to do two things at least: (1) To awake historical consciousness in the student, to supplement his personal experience by a knowledge of the experience of the society of which he forms a part, and (2) to introduce him to the process by which we ascertain what the truth of this past really is. I aim to attain the first end through lectures, readings, and discussions, acquainting the student with the present generally accepted restoration of the past, but reminding him constantly that much of this synthesis is only tentative and that an army of historians is constantly engaged in the labor of rendering the synthesis more complete and more reliable. That it is necessary to teach the subject-matter of history goes without saying. Many teachers of history teach nothing else. As to the desirability of acquainting even the college undergraduate with the methods of historical criticism and construction there is some difference of opinion, although it would appear from the discussion here to-day that that difference is not as fundamental as it was ten years ago.

There is a pedagogical theory, a theory that seems to be gaining ground rapidly, to the effect that an educated man is one who is capable of getting at the truth, who is acquainted with the various methods of getting at the truth, and who uses those methods consciously. This theory is being applied more or less consciously in mathematics, the natural sciences, and language study, but it has not yet succeeded in attaining general recognition in the teaching of history. Topics are assigned for papers in colleges and even in high schools, but not, for the most part, with the conscious purpose of introducing the student to the process of historical construction, but rather to give him a more detailed and familiar knowledge of a period than he could obtain from the general work of the class. While the topic studied by my first-year class does give detailed knowledge of an important period of European history, that is only incidental; my chief aim is to teach them the process by which we attain to historical truth—in other words to teach historical method. This is the so-called "source method." The method can be taught only through the use of the sources, but it can not be taught when the sources are used simply as "illustrative material," however good and desirable that use of the sources may be. It is a common thing to ask the undergraduate to select one of a number of topics and write a paper upon it. As a rule, he is given no instruction as to how the work should be done; and if one of the ends aimed at in the work is to teach him how to investigate, that end is missed in the majority of the cases that have come under my observation. Why not put the student through the process once carefully and correctly and impress upon his mind

the vast amount of careful, patient, unprejudiced effort that is demanded of the seeker after historical truth? If there is a technique in this work, why should it not be taught and why should it not be called "historical method," if that is the name by which it is known to scholars?

In the attempt to make the process conscious, I begin by a half dozen elementary lectures on the definition of history, on sources and their relation to the past, on historical method as the process of reconstructing the past, on the choice of a subject for investigation, bibliography, and the criticism of the sources. The class takes notes on the lectures, rewrites and outlines them. In the divisions, a portion of the quiz hour each week is devoted to clearing up points that may have been obscure. A collection of sources is then taken up for the application of the method. I make use of a pamphlet of about 60 pages prepared for this class. It consists of translations from ten different sources—treating of the Royal Session of June 23, 1789, namely, a letter of the Comte de Fersen; a portion of the work of Neckers on the French Revolution (*De la révolution française*); a letter of Desmoulins; a letter of the Swedish ambassador, Baron de Stael-Holstein; an extract from the *Mémoires de Bailly*; a letter of Gaultier de Biauzat; a letter of the Venetian ambassador, Antonio Capello; a portion of one of Mirabeau's *Lettres à ses commettans*; the *Procès-verbal*; and the official publication containing the speeches of Louis XVI and the series of articles presented to the estates on June 23.

I introduce the subject by two letters on the Revolution, leading up to the Royal Session and giving the setting. These lectures are worked over by the students and discussed in the divisions. The sources are then taken up and criticised one by one. The importance of the questions of genuineness, localization, and value is emphasized and typical problems in the text worked out. The students are required to work over the same points in dealing with the other sources. Their work is passed in each week for criticism and correction. This part of the process is completed at the close of the first semester. When it is finished, the general lectures are continued, and interpretation, the relationship of the sources, the establishment of the facts, and synthesis are dealt with. We then turn again to the sources, and the application of the method is continued in the class room. This exercise I conduct before the whole class, the text serving as a basis for the work. In the outside preparation, the students make careful analyses of the sources, compare them to learn if they are independent, ascertain what the facts are by comparing the statements of the different witnesses, group the facts thus ascertained in outline form, and finally write a narrative of about 7,000 words, supporting their statements by the citation of evidence.

The results are not ideal. I never taught a subject in which ideal results were obtained, but I am convinced that few students get through the course without a pretty fair idea of how the past is reconstructed from the sources, the remains of the past, and without a keen realization of the great difficulties encountered in getting at the truth of history. They have learned also that the only *authority* in history is the evidence found in the sources, and that no man, however eminent, can ever escape the necessity of citing the proof upon which his scientific reconstruction rests.

I know that my present method of doing this work is not the only way by which the process may be taught. There are other ways, and perhaps better ones. The character of my own work has changed frequently in the last fourteen years and, doubtless, will change many times more. It might be made entirely inductive, without any formal lectures, the process being outlined as it was developed, step by step; a much simpler problem might be selected than the one I am making use of (I have used, at different times, the *Iliad*, Thucydides, and Arthur Young's *Travels in France*), but the end aimed at and the results attained should be the same—namely, to give the first-year student a fairly clear idea of the process of historical investigation.

This elementary work forms an excellent preparation for advanced work. I have this year a seminary consisting of five seniors and two graduates, all of whom have had the first-year work and all of whom read French. We are investigating a topic from the French Revolution, using the *Procès-verbal*, the *Point du jour*, the *Courrier de Provence*, the *Mémoires de Bailly*, the *Journal d'Adrien Duquesnoy*, the *Mémoires de Ferrières*, the *Travels of Young*, the *Précis* of Rabaut de St. Etienne, and the *Moniteur*. The work is done critically and carefully, and the students seem to enjoy it. Such students, when they go on, produce excellent theses for their master's degree, and if they go abroad seem quite competent to take care of themselves in libraries and archives.

Prof. Dana C. Munro, of the University of Wisconsin, was unable to be present, but submitted the following statement of the work at that university:

It seems to me that the way to make this conference fruitful is to make it an experience meeting. I hope each one will tell what he does, and what he considers the strong and weak points in his method. I presume that no one is so fully satisfied that he is not desirous of learning what others are doing.

At Wisconsin, our History 1 is medieval history from 395 to 1500. Other courses, for special administrative reasons, are open to freshmen, but History 1 is the usual course for freshmen to take, and I

shall confine myself to that. I give two lectures each week, and, for the third hour, divide the class into quiz sections of about twenty each. These sections are in charge of instructors or assistants. They are expected not merely to quiz the students on their work, but to give all possible aid. Students are encouraged to ask questions freely, and often the "quiz" hour is spent almost wholly in answering the students' questions, suggesting new points of view, or discussing topics which have not been taken up in the lectures.

There are graduates, seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen in the same class. In the quiz sections the students are divided as far as possible by classes, and much more is expected of juniors and seniors than of freshmen. For example, we require about a thousand pages of reading each semester from the freshmen and thirteen hundred from the other classes. This is a minimum, and the good students do much more. Of this amount, about four hundred pages, required of all, is in Munro and Sellery's *Medieval Civilization*. These passages are gone over as carefully as possible in the quiz sections, and to this extent we attempt to make the required reading really a matter of careful study. All except the freshmen are required to have Robinson's *Readings* in addition. This is handled in the same careful manner. The balance of the required reading can be done from a long list of references, but we insist that each student shall read some of Gibbon, Bryce, and other standard works. Each student hands in a card each week, giving a statement of his reading for the week. He may be called upon to discuss this reading.

Early in the year we assign a topic to be worked out from a small body of historical material. The later topics are more difficult, and frequently require the use of two hundred or more pages. We have some map work in the quizzes, and require each student to draw at least one map.

In the Renaissance period, Professor Sellery, who has charge of the class during the last quarter of the year, requires the students to hand in cheap reproductions of Renaissance paintings, such as the Perry pictures, with notes on the artist, the subject of the painting, and the value of the picture from the historical standpoint. We make such use of lantern slides as we can.

We have two written quizzes of one hour each semester, and frequent ten or fifteen minute written quizzes. A student who is absent from any oral quiz is obliged to make it up by a written quiz lasting one hour. Thus the students who are most likely to need it get additional written work.

We pay careful attention to the form of note taking on the lectures and on the required reading, and mark the students on this. The assistants are expected to keep track of each student's work. I encourage the students to come to me freely with their questions and

difficulties. Each week Professor Sellery and I have a meeting with the quiz instructors to go over the work to be done in the quiz sections, and thus keep the elementary work fairly uniform for the freshmen and the more advanced work adapted to the other students.

Now, as to what I consider the strong points and the weak points of our plan. I do not believe in formal lectures for freshmen. If it were possible, I should divide them into small sections and combine recitations, informal talks, etc. But I believe that the freshmen ought to be under one of the leading men of the department. We can not afford to supply high-priced men for the ten or more classes which would be necessary if the large class was divided into suitable sections. Consequently, I compromise in the manner I have indicated, lecturing to all twice a week and then dividing them into small sections for more personal work. My six assistants are able to help the students and to give them individual attention.

Having the students read the same extracts and go over them in the quiz sections makes the reading far more effective than in any other plan I have followed at Wisconsin or elsewhere.

The large class is an inspiration to the lecturer and to the individuals in the class, so that something is undoubtedly gained which in part offsets the weakness of the formal lectures. I ought to add that I use a syllabus with a rather full analysis, which materially reduces the note taking. Moreover, I am able to omit many subjects and to require the students to work out these subjects from the assigned reading.

Finally, Professor Sellery and the assistants are thoroughly interested, and by their conscientious work and advice do much to make the whole course more effective. It is really a course conducted by seven men, and not a one-man course.

I am informed that I am expected to state why I have chosen mediæval history as the introductory course. For the great mass of students the purpose of such a course (sometimes the only course in history which they take) must be preparation for a broad, enlightened citizenship. They must have brought before them a point of view from which they can understand the civilization of their own times. Moreover, they must be led to form historical judgments. Mediæval history seems the field which best serves these two purposes. It is absolutely essential if we would understand modern history. This is axiomatic. It is, especially in the earlier portion, remote enough from the burning questions of our own day so that students may be led to take unbiased positions on the subjects which agitated the men of that time. They can grasp the fact that every important question of public policy has two sides, which can be held honestly by men of equal ability.

Ancient history, which is sometimes preferred, does not serve either purpose as well. It is too remote from our present-day interests. Because of the bias of the source material, it is difficult in many cases for the students to see both sides of a question. Catiline or Tiberius or Nero may have been traduced, but the extant sources are not sufficient to demonstrate this to freshmen. Moreover, we are interested at the present day in social and economic history, in the life of the people, and these subjects have been only imperfectly developed for ancient history.

The history of a single nation, England, for example, seems too narrow for an introductory course. Our interests in world history have expanded so rapidly in the last generation that we should lay the foundation as broadly as practicable. The question of United States history as the introductory course need hardly be discussed. The consensus of opinion is clearly against it.^a An important practical point to be remembered is that students have generally had better preparatory courses in ancient and United States history, and even in English history, than in mediæval. Consequently, the latter is more necessary, and also has a novelty which adds largely to the interest of the student. Interest is, in fact, all essential. And where can a more interesting field be found than mediæval? This can hardly be argued in a brief discussion, but attention may be called to the fact that the great mass of popular historical novels deals with the middle ages.

Unity is one of the prime requisites for successful treatment in an introductory course. The unity of the mediæval history of western Europe, when all education was carried on by one agency and in one language, when movements like the Crusades embraced all Christian nations, renders it especially satisfactory for the introductory course.

This unity is sacrificed to a great degree if we yoke together mediæval and modern history. The subject-matter also becomes too extensive and the course must be made thinner. Pedagogical advantages must be sacrificed to acquiring information. The limitations of this discussion preclude speaking of the other pedagogical advantages which mediæval history offers, as well as arguing the statements which have been made.

The general discussion was opened by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, who made a strong plea for the formal lecture as a source of inspiration to a large college class, and believed it to be an effective means of teaching when accompanied with suitable provision for assistants, as in the introductory courses in history and government at Harvard. The excellence or lack of ex-

^a See Haskins's excellent summary in "The History Curriculum in Colleges" in the *Minutes* of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, 1904.

cellence of such lectures depends on the lecturer. The more formal and careful the lecture is, the better. Perhaps the most important work is with the freshmen, and the most experienced professor should have charge of this work. It is also a good thing to have all the men together in one class, as students in this way come to know their classmates and there is a stimulation to them and the lecturer from the size of the class. Clergymen do not divide their congregations into sections. Professor Stephens described briefly the course in English history which he conducts for four hundred freshmen in the University of California. Although the students do not learn much about English history, they learn something of the historical point of view; they deal with various kinds of historical material, and come to know the documents and the different sources of authority. What we have to do with freshmen mainly is to expel the schoolboy and give them the nature of the thinking man. It matters little what subject is taught—the end is the same.

Prof. Max Farrand, of Leland Stanford University, spoke of the results of experience at Stanford in giving a definite training course in the use of the library and in the handling of historical material. Such a course is required of all students making history their major subject. It begins in the freshman year, and is practical library work of the equivalent of two hours' credit (six hours of work) per week, and is planned to extend through at least three years of the course. It is as yet in the nature of an experiment, although thus far quite successful, and many modifications will doubtless have to be made. One of these may be reduction of the time required. The work which is attempted is of a purely practical nature. The students are first taught how to use their own library, how to find books, how to use books of reference, bibliographies, etc., and then how to use books after they are found. The work at each stage is carefully adapted to the capability of the students, being at first extremely elementary and advancing steadily until the students become practically acquainted with the principles of historical criticism. The ultimate purpose is to render them more independent in their library work, and eventually in their research or advanced work if they continue their studies so far.

The discussion was continued by Prof. Sidney B. Fay, of Dartmouth College, who defended the formal lecture to a large class as a means of arousing interest. The ultimate working out of this question he believed would be by a compromise which should use both the lecture and the discussion in small divisions. It requires experience and tact to conduct a successful discussion as well as to give a good lecture. At Dartmouth a carefully prepared syllabus is used, and this is found of much assistance in dealing with a large class.

Prof. Norman M. Trenholme, of the University of Missouri, believed in the formal lecture if the lecture were worth hearing. Dry, detailed, compulsory lectures may be productive of much harm. Much of the work done with large classes is superficial and does not produce results. Moreover, there is a danger in the elaboration of machinery lest we make history mechanical and kill the student's interest in history and historical reading. Prof. Marshall S. Brown, of New York University, emphasized the fact that the freshman has other courses besides history for which he must prepare, and that we must be careful not to push the work in history too far. Brief remarks were made by Dr. James Sullivan and Mrs. Robert Abbe, of New York, and Dr. E. D. Fite, of Harvard.

In summing up the discussion the chairman called attention to the fact that practically all of the speakers had put emphasis upon the method of treatment rather than upon the particular field of history to be taught. He agreed that it was far more important to introduce the students properly to the college study of history than it was to give them knowledge of any particular historical field, but urged that in the choice of subject it is important to get a field which is not too large. In a general course of mediæval history and modern history, for example, the amount of ground to be covered is so great and the pace so rapid that students are confused and get little acquaintance with the real nature of historical study. Professor Anderson was quite right in maintaining that the time was coming when such courses would be a thing of the past in colleges. On the other hand, the field must not be so limited as to prevent the student's getting an idea of a large and important period of history in the course of his year's work. An important point to keep in mind is the stimulation of the better students, who are likely to suffer from the tendency toward lock-step methods in large elementary courses. The chairman was also in hearty agreement with Professor Stephens that there was a place for the formal lecture in the introductory course, and that this course should be regularly in the hands of one of the most experienced men in the department.

IX.—SECOND REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND LOCAL
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By FRANK HAYWARD SEVERANCE,
Buffalo Historical Society, Secretary of the Conference.



SECOND REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By FRANK H. SEVERANCE, Secretary of the Conference.

At the Chicago meeting of the American Historical Association, held in December, 1904, a conference of State and local historical societies was held, at which there was an informal discussion of the best method of organizing State historical work and the possibilities of cooperation between societies. At the close of the session, after a spirited and suggestive discussion, a motion was adopted requesting the council of the American Historical Association to provide for further conferences of State and local historical societies, "the chairman and secretary thereof to be appointed by the council, and such officers to provide a programme for at least two meetings at the next session of the National Association." Later the council voted that a similar round table of State and local historical societies should be held at the meeting of the Association in Baltimore in 1905. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, was appointed chairman of the conference, and Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa, secretary.^a

In accord with this action, representatives of State and local historical societies assembled at 10 a. m., December 28, 1905, in the physical laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. In the absence of Doctor Owen the meeting was called to order by Dr. R. G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, who called to the chair Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, representing the State Historical Society of Iowa. Frank H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society, was called on to act as secretary. The following letter was presented from Doctor Owen:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *December 23, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: It is a genuine regret to me that I am unable to be with you in the second of your annual round-table conferences. My local engagements are such as, at the last moment, to prevent my attendance, but I am nevertheless with you in spirit, and I shall look forward with eagerness to a report of your proceedings.

^a For report of the first conference of State and local historical societies, by Frederick Vightman Moore, secretary, see Annual Report American Historical Association for 1904, pp. 219-234.

At the initial conference held last year in Chicago the discussions were restricted to a consideration of two points—"the best methods of organizing State historical work, and the possibilities of cooperation between societies." The chairman and the secretary for this conference [Professor Shambaugh], after an exchange of views and consultation with others interested in securing the best results, decided that the discussions for the present meeting should be again devoted to the "problems" of the organizations embraced in the scope of the conference, with particular reference to questions of (1) cooperation in the larger sense, (2) publication, and (3) miscellaneous (unclassified). In the detailed development of the programme we have to present a series of subjects which must be of the very greatest value. While many of the so-called "problems" which we are wont to discuss are important, it seems to me that the most difficult of all is the matter of relation; that is to say, the relation of historical societies, State and local, to other agencies working to a like end, even if in a different way, the scope and demarcation of activities, interdependence, etc. Therefore, the first subdivision of the general subject, namely, on "Cooperation," is of special interest. The questions of cooperation as involved in the relation of societies to the college chair or department of American history to the subject of archaeological investigation and to the matter of the general federation of all historical societies in a given area can not be discussed without valuable results. The remainder of the programme will be found of equal interest, although presenting an entirely different range of topics.

At the last conference, 1904, I had the honor of presenting an account of the form of historical organizations represented by the Alabama Department of Archives and History. At that time I was not able to make any other than a general statement as to the relation of the department to historical organizations in the State. Since then a plan of affiliation has been perfected, which I describe briefly here. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the department, October 2, 1905, at the instance of the director, a resolution was adopted reciting the desirability and advantages of cooperation, and inviting all historical and patriotic societies in the State to make to the department an annual report of the historical work accomplished by such societies or organizations, all of such reports to be carefully edited, and, with accompanying papers, to be printed as a part of the annual report of the director. The plan has met general favor, and the following organizations will make reports each year, viz:

Alabama Historical Society, Montgomery; Iberville Historical Society, Mobile; Tennessee Valley Historical Society, Guntersville; Old St. Stephens Historical Society, St. Stephens; Alabama Conference Historical Society, M. E. Church South, Montgomery; Alabama Polytechnic Institute Historical Society, Auburn; Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Alabama, Montgomery; Daughters of the American Revolution in Alabama, Birmingham; Colonial Dames in Alabama, Mobile; United Confederate Veterans, Alabama Division, Mobile; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Alabama Division, Tuscumbia; United Sons of Confederate Veterans, Alabama Division, Montgomery; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Synod of Alabama, Synodical Historian, Birmingham; Alabama Baptist Historical Society, Fayette.

The object of the plan is twofold: (1) To affiliate all of these organizations with the department, and (2) to bring together in authoritative form a summary of historical progress in the State each year. Apart from the support which will be brought to the department by this arrangement, the advantages to the organizations themselves will be great. Regular and systematic work will be stimulated, and dignified publications will take the place of desultory effort. It is felt that a great forward step has been taken in the adoption of

this plan, for now all of these organizations are articulated in an admirable way with the department as a central head and as the State's official representative of historical activity.

The status of the several reporting bodies is in no wise disturbed by the plan. They work and proceed in their own way. They publish as usual. The department holds an advisory and consulting relation. The only requirement is that something be done, and that full report thereof be made at the close of the calendar year.

While in many cases local societies have successfully sustained a relation to State societies, similar to that above indicated, the value of the above scheme lies in its carefully developed application to the whole group of historical and patriotic societies in the State.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. OWEN.

The chairman called attention to the following programme, which had been arranged for the session:

(1) Cooperation.

- a. Relation of the college chair, or department of American history, to the work of historical societies, by William O. Scroggs, Cambridge, Mass.
- b. The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, as illustrating a new phase of cooperative activity, by S. P. Heilman, secretary, Heilman Dale, Pa.

(2) Publication.

- a. Publishing activities of the historical societies of the Old Northwest, by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- b. Documentary collections and publications in the old States of the South, by Ulrich B. Phillips, instructor in the University of Wisconsin.

(3) Miscellaneous.

- a. Spanish archives of the Natchez District, as illustrative of the importance of preserving local records, by Dunbar Rowland, esq., director of the Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.
- b. Recent movements in historic study in Canada, by George Bryce, professor in Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

The first paper, dealing particularly with problems of cooperation between institutions, under the heading "Relation of the College Chair, or Department of American History, to the work of Historical Societies," was presented by Mr. William O. Scroggs, of Cambridge, Mass., and is given here, as follows:

THE RELATION OF THE CHAIR, OR DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY, TO THE WORK OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By WILLIAM O. SCROGGS.

The aspirations and activities of the four or five hundred historical societies in the United States are many and varied. Some of these associations are doing a work that has but the remotest connection with historical instruction in our colleges and universities; others

are performing a service that our teachers of American history find almost indispensable. Organizations that devote most of their energies to genealogical collections or to the history, say, of some religious denomination will seldom be in a position to render any great amount of aid to the instructor or to the student investigating under his direction, while those bodies formed with the broader purpose of collecting, preserving, and diffusing all such materials as may relate to the history of a State or a locality often prove exceedingly useful to students conducting research work in some special field of American history. There is hardly anyone, I dare say, who has pursued a line of specialized inquiry in this field who has not at some time—perhaps dozens of times—availed himself of the results of the labor and enterprise of one or more historical societies. Numerous references to the collections of these organizations are to be found in a number of recent historical works, and following the title-page of "The American Nation," the new series of histories just issuing from the press, appear the names of four State historical societies, each of which has a committee appointed to consult with the editor of the series.

It is evident, therefore, that between the work of the societies and that of historical students, especially the work being done in our institutions of learning, there are a number of points of contact, but this fact does not necessarily imply any great degree of active cooperation. The society usually goes on its way collecting materials and publishing what it sees fit. The instructor finds that the society has printed some important document or has in its library some manuscript or rare pamphlet that will aid him in his lectures or seminary work and he proceeds to make use of it. This is a coincidence, and does not indicate any close relation between the society and the chain of history. The important question is whether the society regularly consults with teachers of American history with the view of aiding their work through its collecting and publishing capacity, and, on the other hand, whether the teachers take more than a passing interest in the society's activities or make any special endeavor to further its good work.

These questions would be hard to answer without investigation and in order to ascertain as far as possible the actual extent to which teachers and societies are working together the writer has made inquiry of a number of State and local organizations in various parts of the United States. The information sought was (1) whether the society is in a position to assist investigators in special fields of American history; (2) whether advanced students make use of the materials in the society's collections; (3) what proportion of the papers read before the society's meetings are prepared by professor and advanced students; (4) whether, in preparing its documentary

publications, the society receives any assistance, editorial or advisory, from college departments of history; (5) whether the society receives accessions to its membership from recent graduates who have had training in history. There are certain societies, of course, to which it was not necessary to address such questions. The work of some is already well known, and others have either such a limited membership or such a narrow scope of action as not to become a factor in our consideration. Most of the inquiries were addressed to what may be termed the "average" societies, organizations which have no special requirement for membership and whose activity is due chiefly to private enterprise, the purpose being to ascertain whether there might not be a certain amount of cooperation going on beneath the surface.

The result of these inquiries led the writer to the conclusion that, generally speaking, the relation of the college departments to the societies is one of little more than a friendly interest. There are, of course, many notable exceptions. In a number of the organizations college professors have places on important committees, and the head of the department of history in at least one of our State universities is editor of the publications of the State society. In fact, almost any statement that is made here concerning the societies collectively will probably be inaccurate when applied to certain individual organizations. The investigation showed that the societies are not being recruited to any great extent with trained students, though the number of college men who participate in the societies' proceedings is increasing. It is disappointing to note that in the publication of documents the societies and the teachers do not often work together. Since this important function of the society is carried on mainly for the benefit of the student and the investigator, it is strange indeed that at this point, where the instructors and the historical associations have so many interests in common, there should be so little cooperation.

As a rule, the work of historical societies appeals to four classes of people—teachers and students of history, antiquarians, a few local philanthropists, and persons interested in genealogy. The interest of this last-named class is purely selfish, and need not be considered as an important factor, since historical work derives from it no practical benefit. We should naturally expect to find the teachers of history manifesting the most active interest, but this is not any too often the case, for reasons not hard to discover. In the greater number of our colleges the entire historical work is under the direction of one professor, with perhaps one or two assistants to lighten his labors by reading examination papers and written reports. Under such circumstances the teacher can devote little time to a narrow field, nor is this greatly to be desired, for at present the general opinion is that no student should specialize until he has a background

of classical, mediæval, and modern history. While the instructor's energy is thus being devoted to imparting to his classes this general historical culture, the work of the historical societies has shown a tendency in the opposite direction. Until very recent years their publications have included more and more the researches of local investigators or narrators whose chief delight is to stroll at random along the by-paths of history without regard to the guide posts that point to the greater historic highway. In some of the newer States this fossilized type may not have had time to develop, but it has a true prototype in the pioneer historian, and the condition in these States is therefore about the same as elsewhere. The enthusiasm and patient labor of this class of investigators are indeed commendable, and it must be said that they often perform a service that can never be obtained from historians with a broader view. Quite frequently, however, the subjects of their research are so extremely isolated as to be of no practical value and are of interest only to the investigator himself. An association whose activity is conducted chiefly along such lines can render no great service to history nor attract any great body of active members. Where this narrow treatment of local history is found the society is not always to blame; it is a thermometer registering the degree of historical interest in a community, and if this, owing to a lack of knowledge of general history, be excessively narrow and localized, the work of the society will correspond. In spite of our twentieth century enlightenment there are still people to whom the term "American history" suggests the founding of Jamestown, and in another section there are persons who regard the same term as synonymous with the Massachusetts Bay Company.

And just here is the point where teachers of American history can and do render a great service—a service that will eventually, I believe, produce a noticeable effect on the work of historical organizations. In recent years, owing to the fact that an ever-increasing number of instructors in history are university graduates, the methods of historical work, even in the minor colleges, are being rapidly assimilated to those of our great universities. While the aim is first of all to secure a training in general history, the "source method" is being employed as a means to this end. College students digest the original materials, are taught to weigh evidence and to use their own judgment. The preparation of written theses, or reports embodying the results of their investigations, is required. The system not only introduces the student to a wide field of historical literature and enables him to find out things for himself, but it is also an admirable preliminary training for later original investigation in a more special field. The problem to be solved is how to arouse the interest of these students in local history so as to secure their participation after leaving college in the work of historical societies. For

what the societies need above everything else is active members who know enough history to give a local event its national setting and whose knowledge of the historical development of mankind is sufficient to prevent them from arriving at absurd conclusions.

I can cite here the method employed by one instructor in a college of about 500 students that has produced good results. After at least three years of college work in general history those students who have shown a special aptitude for investigation are each assigned some fresh local topic to work up in connection with their study of some period of American history. Much of the material for this work is drawn from the library of the State historical organization, and the work is done under the instructor's personal supervision. Those papers that show special merit are read before the annual meeting of the State society, which is always glad to obtain such contributions and publishes them in its proceedings. The results of the method are readily apparent. Each year the interest and enthusiasm of a small body of students is enlisted in the field of local history and also in the work of the State society, which will naturally grow in strength through the infusion of a new element into its membership. Each year a portion of the papers read before the society has been prepared by men more or less familiar with the whole of human history and under the supervision of an experienced teacher. The student, the society, and the history of the State itself are bound in the end to profit by such a method.

In our larger universities, where students are drawn from every part of the country, and where well-equipped graduate schools offer abundant opportunity for specialization, such a method would be quite impracticable; and, moreover, the historical societies in the vicinity of such institutions for obvious reasons do not need assistance of this kind from college departments. I venture to say, however, that there are two or more colleges in every State where a method similar to the one just described could be profitably employed. There are doubtless many who would prefer that this work should be done by students with four or five years of college training in general history, and in this I should fully agree if such men could be found for the task; but if we insist too strongly on this qualification a great deal of local history will never be written. Since nearly all societies have undertaken to publish local history it is better to have the work done by carefully directed students than by those who approach the task in a merely antiquarian spirit.

It may be said, then, that although the instructor should be concerned mainly with general history it is also his duty to see that the local field is neither neglected entirely nor left in the hands of untrained workers; and that the society, while mainly interested in local history, should regard the subject in its larger aspects—as a part

that goes to make up the whole. This condition will be more fully realized as the teachers and the societies are brought nearer together. For a time they seemed to be drifting farther apart, but there are now signs of an increasing mutual interest, and even of cooperation.

A brief discussion followed. Mr. B. A. Konkle, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, spoke of the efforts now making in Pennsylvania to bring together in effective work both the antiquarian and the trained student of history—using those terms in the same sense as used by Mr. Scroggs. Col. George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, referred to the value of the work of pioneers and early settlers who had recorded their experiences and reminiscences. “We have now reached a period in Kansas where we begin to combine the work of the local antiquarian with that of the college professor—of the trained student of history.”

Dr. S. P. Heilman, of Heilman Dale, Pa., secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, was introduced and read the following paper on the nature and aims of the Federation:

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AS
ILLUSTRATING A NEW PHASE OF COOPERATIVE ACTIVITY.

By S. P. HEILMAN, M. D., Secretary of the Federation.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies was organized at Harrisburg, January 5, 1905, for the purpose, as stated in its trial organic law, of encouraging historical research relating to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and especially the preparation of check lists of publications and the collection of material for a complete bibliography of the Commonwealth.

Of course this is stating it in very general terms, without preciseness as to methods and underlying possibilities. Owing to the newness of the idea of a federation, and the very short time at that first meeting available for discussion, it was felt as probably the only statement warranted to be made at that time. In fact, no one present at that initial meeting a year ago probably had a clear idea as to what should be the ultimate definition of the true and entire scope of our historical federation. It is intended to accomplish this at the coming first annual meeting of the Federation, to be held at Harrisburg, January 4, 1906, when and where it is expected, as announced in the call for that meeting, to more elaborately define its purpose, and to formulate plans for widening its scope, and for a collective synopsising, or indexing, of all the splendid work already done by the societies constituting the Federation.

In the meantime—that is, during the current year—our Federation has busied itself only along the line of strengthening itself numeri-

cally, so that, beginning with 13 societies, there are now, out of 36 known historical societies in the State, 24 of them members of the Federation. In the meantime, also, its members have had time to think it over and to study the proposition, and now will come to the meeting better prepared to submit plans and to intelligently discuss such, toward accomplishing the true and exact work to be done by our Federation.

We are here not to discuss what an historical society can do, nor to analyze what any one historical society has done, or all combined have done—and there are said to be 420 historical societies in this country. It goes without saying that they have been and are splendid agencies for the collaboration and publication of local history, historical records, and biographical data, and for the collection and preservation of books, pamphlets, newspapers, relics, curios, etc., which shed light, if not of the land, then of that locality. So well recognized is this fact of the great utility of local historical societies that the general assembly of Pennsylvania, by an act approved May 21, 1901, entitled "An act to encourage county historical societies," empowers the county commissioners of the counties to annually appropriate out of the county funds the sum of \$200 to the county historical society, if such there be, toward "the payment of its expenses and to encourage historical research."

But we are here to discuss not individual activity, but federated activity, and by federated we mean the voluntary coming together of a number of constituents, in whose behalf some good, common to all, is to be accomplished or accelerated; in other words, to cooperate their separate activities for the attainment of one or more ends reciprocally helpful to all of the several constituents. This is the idea fundamental with us Pennsylvanians in the federating of our historical societies.

What, then, is to be the character of this proposed cooperative activity? In other words, why a State federation of its historical societies? To this we venture in reply:

1. To establish a central body composed of active men whereby to encourage, aid, and direct historical research, and to foster the formation of local historical societies. Speaking for my own State, with which I am more familiar, there are 67 counties, some of them quite old, others of more recent organization. But whether old or new, all of them have a duty to perform to posterity in making record of current events, a duty the import of which we of our own generation have often only too poignantly to realize when in search of past lore, now almost forgotten or altogether unrecorded. The mutations of generations are swift, and what in our day may seem trivial to us, nevertheless, history for future generations.

Of the 67 counties in our State hardly one-third have a historical society, and in the other two-thirds hardly any historical work is being done. In those counties having a historical society a vast amount of local historical matter has been gathered and placed for preservation. This will prove of priceless value in proportion as the field from whence gleaned recedes from the harvesters' opportunity, brought about by the destruction or scattering of private collections and the turning to oblivion of personal reminiscences.

We also have in our State numerous historical societies doing constructive work along distinctively church or denominational lines, constructing denominational church history. Furthermore, we have a State historical society and a State library, into which have been gathered and are being gathered a vast quantity of historical matter for preservation and against destruction.

It will be the province of our State Federation to attempt to bring all these constructive activities into cooperative relationship toward thoroughly elucidating the history of all and each of the localities of the State, as well as perfecting its own, or State, history, as well as also to collect data relative to the growth and progress of population, wealth, education, agriculture, arts, manufactures, commerce, to compile its traditions and folklore, and to acquire and preserve tools, appliances, and objects illustrative of past generations and their modes of living and doing.

2. It will further be the province of our Federation to induce in the counties of the State a discovery, construction, and publication of their bibliography—that is, a history of the literature produced by them, and assembling the same from time to time into a general, or State, bibliography for general reference and information. Within quite a recent period several instances have come to my knowledge of a practical kind showing what can be done along this line. Lancaster County, one of the oldest counties in the State, formed in 1729, has had compiled a list of its publications, running up to over 1,500 titles. In another county, Tioga, a younger county, formed in 1804, such a list was compiled amounting to 145 titles. There may be other counties having lists of publications issued within their territory, but the point sought here to be emphasized is that even though there exists a list of the publications made in a county, it is an isolated fact, and under present conditions must remain such, so that of its bibliography there is absolutely nothing known in a distant part of the State, and quite as likely not even in an adjacent part. In fact, even within the narrow confines of a county its bibliography is often *terra incognita* to its own people.

In this mass of published matter there is no doubt a great deal of interest wider than its original confines, and of which readers and

writers would gladly avail themselves if they had or could have any knowledge of it. It will be the province of our Federation to induce local tabulation of all this local literature, whether transient, periodical, or permanent, and in turn to assemble the same into a State or general index for general reference and distribution.

3. In our State there are many historical societies, all, however, acting independently of each other, the members of the same unacquainted with each other, though interested in the same themes, the work done by them of a miscellaneous character, so that it is impossible to form a correct idea of what has been done and what remains to be done. The work done by one society, and its publications, be they ever so valuable, are practically unknown even to their near neighbors. Many of these publications are ideal specimens of research, are of wider than local interest, and would if known of command a wide circle of students and readers, and, moreover, would often supply data greatly needed by a searcher in some other section. The truth of this composite proposition could be shown if required by proof most abundant. I am tempted, however to cite one case, and one only, and this one at random from a mass of equally meritorious productions. In May of this very year there was published by the Washington County Historical Society a paper, by Boyd Crumrine, esq., of that society, on "The Old Virginia Court-House at Augusta Town, 1776-1777." This is an exhaustive presentation of a matter of signal interest, not only locally, but of State and even of national bearing; but how many, aside from a few of the personal friends of the writer and a few libraries, know of this valuable publication? And so, indeed, it can be said of numberless other valuable publications of historical societies.

It will be the province of our Federation somehow, or in some way, to bring these local workers and local activities into cooperative relationship, to bulletin their publications, and to foster community of purpose. Along this line it will also be the province of the Federation to list the names of historical writers throughout the State, or persons of a historical mind, especially expert students and writers in special lines, to whom to assign certain special work to be done, whether by committee, commission, or otherwise, and to suggest to its component societies certain desired work in their respective localities or field of work.

In short, and to summarize, it will be the province of our Pennsylvania Federation—

1. To organize historical activity in every part of the State, and to foster it, and to foster that already organized.
2. To act as a Federation bibliographer for its component societies.
3. At regular intervals or periods to bulletin the publications of its component societies and to conduct an exchange of said bulletins,

and in all to act in all things historical, and for all parts of the State historically, like unto a clearing house in the field of commerce.

This, in short, is a statement, possibly somewhat crudely phrased, of the promptings underlying the federating of our historical societies. If the points submitted, and the movement itself, commend themselves to your approbation, other States might be invited and urged to federate their historical societies, and out of these State federations might be formed a national federation, auspiced by this grand American Historical Association, but with a field of operation distinctively its own.

Doctor Heilman's paper was suggestive of more comment and inquiry than the time allotted to the discussion would permit. Mr. F. A. Sampson, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri (Columbia), sketched the conditions in his State, where there are few local societies and no federation. Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, of the Salem County (N. J.) Historical Society, made inquiries concerning phases of the work in Pennsylvania, to which Doctor Heilman replied. Others spoke briefly.

The programme was continued by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, who presented a report on the publishing activities of the historical societies of the old Northwest, as follows:

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF THE OLD NORTHWEST.

By REUBEN G. THWAITES.

OHIO.

I. The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, founded in 1831, is the oldest historical society in the five States comprising the old Northwest. For the first eighteen years its home was in Columbus, but in 1849 it was removed to Cincinnati, and united with the Cincinnati Historical Society (organized in 1844), having rooms in the public library. Reorganized in 1868, it began a career of prosperity, resulting in the formation of a considerable library, a museum, and a collection of manuscripts illustrative of the early history of Ohio. Its publishing activities were chiefly confined to the earlier years of its career. While still at Columbus there were published its *Transactions* (2 vols.). The first, issued in 1838, was reprinted by the society in 1872, and contains important material on the early history of Ohio. The second (1839), known as volume I, part ii contains Judge Burnet's letters on the early history of Cincinnati with other pioneer reminiscences.

The Cincinnati Historical Society (consolidated 1849) was the agent for publishing S. P. Hildreth's *Pioneer History* (1848).

The consolidated society also issued the same author's *Memoirs of Pioneer Settlers of Ohio* (Cincinnati, 1852).

In 1873, as Volume I of a new series of *Transactions*, the society issued the *Journal and Letters of Colonel John May, 1788, 1789*, an important diary of early Ohio travel. As Volume II of the new series there was published in 1885, under the editorial care of the society's president, E. F. Bliss, the *Diary of David Zeisberger, translated from the original German*. Since 1885 the publishing activities of the society have been limited to the issuance of *Annual Reports* (1874-1904) and the following pamphlets:

Catalogue of Torrence Papers (1885).

Address of M. F. Force on the opening of new rooms (1885).

In Memoriam, Elizabeth H. Appleton (1891).

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, paper read by President Joseph Wilby (1902).

A few early pamphlets are extant:

Discourse on Aborigines of Valley of Ohio, by W. H. Harrison (1840).

Progress of the Northwest, discourse before the society by President W. D. Gallagher (1850).

II. The State-supported society of Ohio, known as the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, was the outgrowth of a previous archæological society of Ohio, formed at Mansfield in 1875. An appropriation of \$2,500 was secured from the legislature, and under the fostering care of Prof. John T. Short, of the State University, the society flourished. Its only publication was *Minutes of Ohio Archæological Convention*, held at Mansfield, Ohio, 1875 (Columbus, 1875).

In 1885 the new society was incorporated at Columbus, and began collecting a library and museum and publishing a *Quarterly*. The first three volumes (1885-1887) appeared under that title; but since then the annual volume is known as *Publications*. In all, thirteen substantial volumes have been issued. The contents of this publication are miscellaneous in character and comprise bibliographies, biographies, accounts of centennial and other celebrations promoted by the society, archæological notes and articles, addresses at the society's annual meetings, and numerous articles on matters of historical interest connected chiefly with Ohio and the Northwest. No documentary material has been included in these volumes, save in Volume V, when the public documents pertaining to Ohio's political history, from charter (1606) to constitution (1803), are included.

In addition to these volumes the society has published:

Reports to the governor, made annually, also included in the *Publications* (brief pamphlets).

Archæological History of Ohio, by Gerard Fowke (Columbus, 1902).

Ohio Centennial Anniversary Celebration (Columbus, 1903).

History of George Rogers Clark's Conquest of the Illinois and Wabash Towns, 1778, 1779, by C. W. Butterfield (Columbus, 1904).

III. The Old Northwest Genealogical Society was incorporated at Columbus in 1897. The following year was begun the publication of a *Genealogical Quarterly*, which has now attained eight excellent annual volumes. While chiefly devoted to genealogy and biography, historical articles are included. The *Granville Centennial* (October, 1905) is also a substantial contribution.

IV. The Ohio Church History Society was organized at Oberlin in 1889. The following year was inaugurated the publication of *Papers*, which have now reached eleven volumes, containing the monographs and addresses read at the annual meeting of the society. While a considerable number relate to Congregationalism, and particularly to local churches, there is also material on other ecclesiastical organizations, matters of general church history in the old Northwest, and important biographical sketches.

V. Patriotic societies.

(a) The Daughters of the American Revolution.

The New Connecticut Chapter, at Painesville, has published *Record of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Lake County, Ohio, with a Partial List of those in Geauga County* (Columbus, 1902); and *Proceedings of the Ohio State Conference* (Toledo, 1903).

The Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, has issued *Revolutionary Ancestry of Catharine Hitchcock (Tilden) Avery* (Cleveland, 1893).

(b) The Society of Colonial Wars has issued *Register of Ohio, 1902*, an important volume, containing authentic information and original material about old Fort Washington.

(c) The Sons of the American Revolution have published *Year-book of Ohio Society* (Columbus, 1898), and *Supplement* (Columbus, 1900), these two most excellent volumes being chiefly devoted to genealogy.

Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, has issued *Souvenir Commemorative of Lexington and Concord Day*, and *Addresses and Sermons Delivered before the Society, 1897-98*.

VI. Local societies.

(a) The Western Reserve Historical Society was organized in May, 1867, on the basis of a previous pioneer society that had met at Newburgh, but was not long maintained. The Western Reserve Society was at first a department of the Cleveland Library Associa-

tion, now the Case Library. In 1892 it was reorganized under a separate charter and a building purchased. Its publishing activity has taken the form of *Tracts*, or pamphlets, each containing a separate article, document, or report, but organized into volumes that are consecutively paged and indexed. Three volumes (*Tracts* 1-84) were issued under the first organization and comprise matter of much value, considerable of which is original material, such as journals of exploration, diaries in Indian wars, etc. Many of the secondary articles are by expert historical scholars, such as Charles Whittlesey, C. C. Baldwin, and Alfred T. Goodman. The fourth volume of *Tracts* (not yet completed) is of a similar character, comprising numbers 85-90, that have been issuing 1894-1901.

In addition to the direct publications of the society, the following important works have been inspired by its influence and their publication aided:

Journal of Captain William Trent from Logstown to Pickawillany, 1752, edited by Alfred T. Goodman, secretary of Western Reserve Historical Society (Cincinnati, 1871).

Captain Jonathan Heart's Journal, 1785, edited by C. W. Butterfield from manuscript in possession of the Western Reserve Historical Society (Albany, 1885).

The papers of General Arthur St. Clair were offered for sale, and their purchase by the legislature was secured as the result of agitation by this society. Extracts and letters were published in *St. Clair Papers*, edited by William Henry Smith (Cincinnati, 1882).

The purchase and publication of the papers of Pierre Margry, carried on by the General Government, were also promoted by this society, through the instrumentality of Gen. James A. Garfield.

(b) The Firelands Historical Society was organized at Norwalk, Huron County, in 1857. After twenty-one years of successful existence, chiefly as a pioneer and old settlers' organization, the society was incorporated in 1880 and secured a permanent building in Norwalk. Their chief publication has been *The Firelands Pioneer*, of which thirteen numbers were issued under the first organization (Norwalk, 1858-1878); a new series was begun in 1882, of which an annual number has since been issued. This publication is chiefly genealogical in character, containing obituaries, family records, reminiscences, and local church histories and records, with addresses at the annual meetings, and memoirs of the townships comprising the Firelands district. (The Firelands were those tracts appropriated by Connecticut in the western portion of the Reserve to the sufferers from British incursions into Connecticut during the Revolutionary war.)

(c) The Clark County Historical Society published *Centennial of Springfield* (1901).

VII. Defunct societies.

(a) The Logan Historical Society was founded in 1841 at West-fall, Pickaway County. In 1842 it began the publication of the *American Pioneer*, edited by the secretary of the society, John S. Williams, of Chillicothe. Two volumes appeared (Cincinnati, 1842-43), in monthly numbers, comprising much valuable material on the Indians of Ohio, reminiscences of pioneers, original letters, etc. Much of the material deals with Dunmore's war, one of whose heroes, the Indian chief Logan, gave name to the society.

(b) The Cincinnati Pioneer Association published the *Cincinnati Pioneer*, in five numbers, 1873-75.

(c) The Cuyahoga County Early Settlers' Association published *Annals*, in three volumes, 1880-97.

(d) Der Deutscher Pioneer-Verein, of Cincinnati, published for many years *Der Deutsche Pioneer*, of which 18 volumes were issued (1869-85).

(e) The following local societies, either defunct or no longer publishing, issued an occasional pamphlet or county history:

1. Athens County Pioneer Association.
2. District Historical Society, of Medina, Summit, and Wayne counties.
3. Franklin County Pioneer Association.
4. Geauga County Historical Association.
5. Licking County Pioneer Association.
6. Mahoning Valley Historical Society.
7. Maumee Valley Pioneer and Historical Association.
8. Pickaway County Pioneer Association.
9. Seneca County Pioneer Association.
10. Washington County Pioneer Association.
11. Whitewater and Miami Valley Pioneer Association.
12. Williams, Defiance, and Paulding Counties Old Settlers' Association.

INDIANA.

I. The Indiana Historical Society is one of the oldest in the North-west, but its periods of activity have been somewhat spasmodic and its development irregular. Founded in 1830, under the fostering care of its first corresponding secretary, it led an active existence for about five years, and secured some original documents of value. From 1835 to 1842 it was quiescent, and after another meeting in the latter year the interest again lapsed until 1848, when John B. Dillon took an active interest in its revival. In 1859 an effort was made to reorganize, but the war of secession pushed historical meetings into the background. Single meetings were held in 1873, 1877, 1879, but

the final reorganization occurred at Indianapolis in 1886, after which date regular meetings were held until recent years, few having lately been announced. Like the society's meetings, the early publications were spasmodic and miscellaneous in character, being chiefly addresses delivered at the meetings. With the reorganization in 1886 began the collection of these for republication, under the title *Publications* of the Indiana Historical Society. Volume II was the first to be published (1895), its five opening articles having previously appeared in the form of pamphlets. Important documentary material is given in this volume, chiefly on the French régime. Volume I (Indianapolis, 1897) contains reprints of early addresses and papers delivered before the society from 1831 to 1877. Some of these are valuable; also notable are two original letters from Nathan Dane, on the ordinance of 1787, and from Patrick Henry, enclosing the secret instructions to George Rogers Clark.

Volume III is not yet complete, but three separates have thus far been issued, of which the most important is *The Executive Journal of Indiana Territory*, 1800-16 (Indianapolis, 1900).

II. The Northern Indiana Historical Society was organized at South Bend in 1895, and incorporated the succeeding year. Monthly meetings have been held, at which historical papers have been read. Of those deemed sufficiently valuable for that purpose three have been issued as *Publications*:

St. Joseph-Kankakee Portage (1899).

Glacial Phenomenon (1899).

Indiana Supreme Court (1900).

III. Patriotic societies.

(a) The Daughters of the American Revolution have published *Lineage Book of Indiana Chapter* (Indianapolis, 1900).

(b) The Sons of the American Revolution have issued *Yearbook of the Indiana Society* (Indianapolis, 1897).

(c) The Sons of the Revolution have put out *Book of the Sons of the Revolution in Indiana* (1903), composed chiefly of historical materials and articles on historic families and personages

IV. Local societies.

(a) The Lake County Old Settlers' Association has issued *Semi-centennial Celebrations*, 1884, and a volume of *Reports*, 1885-90.

(b) The Wayne County Historical Association, incorporated at Richmond, 1902, has published two *Papers* (Richmond, 1903-04):

Naming of Indiana, by Cyrus Hamlin.

Institutional Influence of the German Element of the Population in Richmond, by Fred J. Bartel.

V. Defunct societies (either dead or not publishing).

(a) The Indiana Pioneer Society held its first convention at the State fair, 1878, an account of the same being published in the State Agricultural Report.

(b) The Indiana Methodist Historical Society, at De Pauw University, has published *Heroic Women of Early Indiana Methodism*, by Rev. T. A. Goodwin (Indianapolis, 1889).

(c) The Vigo County Historical Society has issued *Anniversary Lecture* (Cincinnati, 1845).

(d) The Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society has issued but one publication, John Law's *Vincennes* (Louisville, 1839); this of considerable historical repute.

ILLINOIS.

I. Historical publishing activity by the State of Illinois is of recent growth, not having yet attained the bulk or importance of the work accomplished by some of the neighboring States. In 1889 the State Historical Library was organized as a branch of the State Library, and has received legislative appropriations for publishing. Its issues are:

Reports of the trustees, annual pamphlets since 1890.

Publications, of which nine numbers have appeared:

1. *Bibliography of Illinois newspapers before 1860* (1899).

2, 3. *Territorial laws and records, 1809-12* (1901).

5. *Catalogue of the Library* (1900).

4, 6-9. *Transactions* of Illinois Historical Society (1900-1904) comprising papers presented at the annual meetings, many of which are important contributions to Illinois history.

II. Closely connected with the State Historical Library is the Illinois State Historical Society, organized at the University of Illinois in 1899. Annual meetings are held each winter at various centres, at which papers and addresses are presented, later being published as *Transactions*, under the auspices of the State Historical Library. In 1901 a State appropriation was secured, by which means there was issued *Collections*, volume I (Springfield, 1903). This consists of a series of documents, some translated from the French, concerning Illinois history from the time of Marquette to the American conquest. Of these, the Aubry MS. is published for the first time, but the editorial work is not according to recent canons of historical science, and the volume is marred by a compound index—separate portions for each document.

III. The Deutsch-Amerikanischen historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois is a recent organization in Chicago, formed to preserve records of the German movement as a whole, and of the early German

settlers in particular. It publishes *Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter* (a quarterly, of which five volumes are now complete—1900–1905).

IV. Patriotic societies.

(a) The Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago chapter, issues small *Yearbooks*, with lists of members.

(b) The Society of Colonial Wars of Illinois has published two volumes, chiefly genealogical, with records of ancestors' services (Chicago, 1895, 1900).

(c) The Society of Mayflower Descendants of Illinois has issued one volume of *Publications* (Chicago, 1900). This is chiefly genealogical, and is beautifully illustrated with historic buildings, etc.

(d) The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has issued a *Yearbook* (Chicago, 1896), chiefly genealogical, with some historical articles and the muster roll of George Rogers Clark's Illinois regiment.

V. Local societies.

(a) The Chicago Historical Society, organized in 1856 and incorporated in 1857, has been by far the chief agent in collecting and preserving material relating to Illinois history, and has published much of value. Although local in name and membership, it is really of State importance. Its publications are:

Reports, charter, constitution, by-laws, and members, 1856–1905.

Collections. The well-printed and excellently edited volumes known under this title are four in number, as follows:

1. *History of English Settlement in Edwards County*, by George Flower (1882).

2. *Biographical Sketch of Enoch Long*, by Harvey Reid (1884).

3. *Papers of Ninian Edwards* (1884).

4. *Early Chicago and Illinois*, edited by Edward G. Mason (1890). This contains documentary material of value, such as Kaskaskia records, Pierre Ménard papers, John Todd's Record Book, Roche-Have papers, etc.

In addition, the society has republished Gov. John Reynolds's *History of Illinois* (Chicago, 1887, reprint from edition of 1852), and Reynolds's *My Own Times* (Chicago, 1879, reprint from edition of 1850).

The society also publishes in pamphlet form the addresses delivered under its auspices. A large number are extant, ranging from *Memoir of Hon. Daniel P. Cook*, read in 1857, to contemporary historical papers. Many of these have a permanent interest. A few may be instanced:

Historical Sketch of the Illinois Movement for Slavery, by William H. Brown (1865).

Last of the Illinois, and Sketch of Pottawatomies, by John D. Capon (1870).

Imprisonment in Libby, and Escape by Tunnel, by C. W. Earle (1879).

The Dearborns, by Daniel Goodwin, jr. (1883).

Chicago Common Council, and Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, by Charles W. Mann (1903).

Boundary Disputes between Illinois and Wisconsin, by William Radebaugh (1904).

The society has likewise inspired the publication of Ninian Edwards's *History of Illinois, 1778-1833* (Springfield, 1870).

(b) The Evanston Historical Society has published *Reports*, 1900-1902, being three pamphlets containing accounts of meetings.

(c) The McLean County Historical Society, of Bloomington, has issued *Transactions*, in two volumes:

1. War record (1899).

2. School record and other papers (1903).

(d) The Will County Pioneer Association has published *Oration and Addresses*, in two volumes (Joliet, 1882, 1886).

VI. Defunct societies.

(a) The Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois, organized in 1827, published two pamphlets:

Proceedings (Edwardsville, 1828).

James Hall, *Address at Annual Meeting* (Vandalia, 1829).

(b) The Joliet Historical Society published an address, *Fort Years Ago* (Joliet, 1874).

MICHIGAN.

I. The State-supported society of Michigan was organized in 1875 as the Michigan Pioneer Society, at the call of a number of local pioneer societies wishing a central organ. In 1876 the legislature made an appropriation for publishing, and a committee of historians was appointed to solicit papers and local pioneer material. The first volume issued (Lansing, 1877) was composed of the proceedings of the first three meetings, with county records from several quarters of the State. This continued to be the character of the yearly volumes through the first seven numbers, which were published as *Pioneer Collections*. In this manner many interesting local facts were thus communicated, among them several papers of note. The chief character of the publication was a pioneer record, with memorials, obituaries, etc., of the old settlers.

Volume VIII is entitled *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society*

Collections, the change in the name of the society betokening a like change in the annual volume. A number of documents, the property of the extinct Michigan Historical Society, of Detroit, had come into the hands of the committee of historians, in charge of publication, and a considerable portion of this volume was composed of original documents, notably the Pontiac manuscript and others relating to the early history of Detroit. The commendation which this volume elicited from historical scholars, and a general desire for further original documentary material, resulted in the devotion of the four succeeding volumes (9-12) to the publication of selections from the Canadian archives and the remainder of the old Michigan Historical Society material. The extracts from the Canadian archives consisted chiefly of the Haldimand papers, dealing with the Revolution and its succeeding period to the evacuation of Detroit and Mackinac in 1796.

In volumes 13 and 14 the society returned to its pioneer and miscellaneous material, but volumes 15 and 16 were given up to the British papers, including the famous Bouquet collection. The society's *Collections* continued to alternate in this fashion until Volume XXV completed the material of a documentary character; since which time the annuals are composed of the former pioneer data, but with the addition of much good historical matter and many isolated documents. In all there have been published of the *Collections* 31 volumes (Lansing, 1877-1901), a splendid contribution to historical science. But the editing has been rather crude, the proof-reading faulty, and the indexing inexpert.

II. The Michigan Political Science Association was founded at the State university in 1893. The society began at once the issue of *Publications*, of which five volumes have thus far appeared, and one number of volume 6. These comprise monographs of much value, embodying the results of considerable research and expert knowledge. Many of them have a distinct historical value, and are considered authoritative by scholars. Among so many excellent papers it is perhaps invidious to name a few and not all, but the following will illustrate those of an historical character:

A. B. Hinsdale, *The Real Monroe Doctrine*.

A. M. Soule, *Southern and Western Boundaries of Michigan*.

Charles Moore, *Discoverers of Lake Superior*.

I. D. Travis, *History of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty*.

H. M. Keith, *Internal Improvements in Michigan, 1836-47*.

III. Patriotic societies.

(a) The Sons of the American Revolution have issued *Yearbook of the Michigan Society* (Detroit, 1898). This is chiefly genealogical, but details the ceremonies at the celebration of evacuation day (1896), and has biographical material of historical character.

IV. Local societies.

In almost every Michigan county is organized a pioneer society, but no separate publications are issued, since the State Pioneer and Historical Society publishes their records in its *Collections*.

V. Defunct societies.

(a) The Michigan Historical Society was founded at Detroit in 1828 by Lewis Cass, H. M. Schoolcraft, and other noted early settlers. It collected considerable valuable material, but published only two pamphlets (addresses at the first two meetings, by Cass and Schoolcraft) and one small volume, *Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan* (Detroit, 1834).^a

(b) The Cass County Pioneer Association printed a pamphlet, *Old Times*, by J. W. Bagley (Detroit, 1876).

(c) The Houghton County Historical Society and Mining Institute published *Address*, by J. H. Foster (1866).

(d) Under the auspices of the Grand River Valley Old Residents' Association was issued *Memorials of Grand River Valley*, by Franklin Everett (Chicago, 1878).

WISCONSIN.

I. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was organized January 30, 1849, chiefly by State officers and members of the first State legislature. The annual addresses delivered in 1850 (William R. Smith), 1851 (Morgan L. Martin), and 1852 (Lewis N. Wood) were published as pamphlets. The society not having thrived, it was reorganized in 1853, and the following year began the publication of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*. These were annual volumes, averaging 500 pages (volume 1 has but 160 pages), until 1859. They were then suspended until 1868 because of the war of secession, but thereafter were nominally triennial (there were occasional lapses in this order) until volume 12 (1892), since which time they have been biennial. Seventeen volumes have appeared. Until volume 16 documentary material has, for variety's sake, been intermingled with pioneer reminiscences and monographs, but volumes 16 and 17 have been wholly devoted to the presentation of documents from the French and British archives, relating to the French régime in the region of the Upper Lakes, and it is planned to make future volumes repositories of documentary material, reserving reminiscences, monographs, and the finished product generally to the *Proceedings*.

Previous to 1887 the annual reports of the executive committee were presented in reduced form in the *Collections*, but commencing with

^aSee the complete records in *Michigan Historical and Pioneer Collections*, xii, pp. 316-327.

the thirty-fourth annual meeting (January 6, 1887), full *Proceedings* have been printed as a separate publication. Commencing with the thirty-fifth *Proceedings*, addresses delivered at the meetings have been contained therein.

The publication of *Bulletins of Information* began in 1897, and since then twenty-six have been issued. Sometimes they are separate from the *Proceedings* (such as lists of periodicals received, lists of the society's publications, reports from local auxiliaries, etc.); but in general they are independent publications, issued chiefly for convenience in the answering of inquiries concerning the society's work, for conveying immediate information, or in the form of suggestive outlines of study in Western history.

In 1873-1887 there was issued in seven volumes a *Catalogue of the Library*. This form of publication having been abandoned, *Class Catalogues* of the library have since been issued:

Catalogue of Books on the War of the Rebellion and Slavery (1887).

Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors (1893).

Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files (1898).

The society also issues other publications from time to time, the most notable among these casuals being its *Memorial Volume* (1901), a profusely illustrated description of its beautiful library building, and *Dunmore's War* (1905), the latter being a 12mo. of xxviii-476 pages, compiled from the Draper MSS. and published at the charge (for printing) of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is also proposed to publish an annotated calendar of the Draper MSS.—a considerable work, probably filling several volumes.

II. The Parkman Club, of Milwaukee, has existed chiefly for the publication of a series of monographs on Wisconsin history, but has of late years been quiescent. Eighteen have thus far been issued, of which the following are the most noteworthy:

C. P. Stickney, *Nicolas Perrot* (1895).

H. C. Campbell, *Explorations of Lake Superior; the Voyages of Radisson and Grosseilliers* (1896).

H. E. Legler, *Chevalier Henry de Tonty* (1896).

J. N. Davidson, *Negro Slavery in Wisconsin* (1896).

W. W. Wight, *Eleazer Williams; His Forerunners, Himself* (1896).

M. E. McIntosh, *Charles Langlade, First Settler of Wisconsin* (1896).

Ernest Bruncken, *The German Voter in Wisconsin Politics before the Civil War* (1896).

H. C. Campbell, *Père René Ménard, the Predecessor of Allouez and Marquette in the Lake Superior Region* (1897).

H. E. Legler, *A Moses of the Mormons* (1897).

J. S. La Boule, *Claude Jean Allouez, the Apostle of the Ottawas* (1897).

III. The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters was organized at Madison in 1870. Its earliest papers and proceedings were published as *Bulletins*, Nos. 1-5 (1870-71). Since 1872 there has issued each year from the State printing office its *Transactions* (Madison, 1872-1904). Fourteen substantial volumes have appeared, the last two in two parts, making sixteen actual volumes. While chiefly devoted to science and the applied arts, a number of valuable historical papers have appeared in this series, notably those by Prof. W. F. Allen, who served for years as the president of the academy. Among other contributors to the social science section may be noted Profs. A. O. Wright, J. B. Parkinson, J. D. Butler, A. O. Libby, and Balthasar H. Meyer, and Messrs. Henry E. Legler and Ernest Bruncken.

IV. The Wisconsin Archæological Society was at first a section of the Natural History Society of Milwaukee. Under these auspices it commenced the publication of the *Wisconsin Archæologist* in October, 1901. In 1903 the society became a separate entity. The publication has continued quarterly, the fourth volume now issuing from the State printing office, the legislature of 1905 having given this organization the same publishing privileges as the academy. Material on Indian village sites, mounds, the economic habits of the aborigines, etc., is found therein.

Doctor Thwaites also presented, in synopsis, for the information of the conference, the report of the subcommittee of the general committee on "The organization, methods, and condition of State and local historical societies." This report is published in full elsewhere in the present volume.

The general subject of publication was continued by Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, of the University of Wisconsin, who presented the following paper:

DOCUMENTARY COLLECTIONS AND PUBLICATION IN THE OLDER STATES OF THE SOUTH.

By ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

Attempting no exhaustive treatment of the subject, this paper merely presents a few observations from personal acquaintance with conditions in the field.

To begin where I am most at home, the State of Georgia has recently begun to publish its colonial, Revolutionary, and civil war records. The first two volumes (all so far published) show not the

slightest attempt to aid the student in the use of the material, and they leave much to be desired in the quality of the book-making. Improvement is promised, however, for the rest of the series. The compiler of records has not begun to systematize the MS. records in the Georgia State capitol.

The Georgia Historical Society, at Savannah, after a suspension of its publishing activities for practically twenty-five years, has recently issued a volume of the letters of James Habersham, who was so influential in the government and the industry of the province in the period of royal control. That society now has very few other MSS. of value in its possession, but in its newspaper files it has much material worth publishing.

Aside from public archives and the newspaper files, which are fairly abundant, the most important documentary collections in Georgia are in private possession. Among those worthy of note are the Howell Cobb papers, belonging to Mrs. A. S. Erwin, of Athens; the Wilson Lumpkin papers, now controlled by Mrs. M. A. Compton, of Athens; and the miscellaneous collections of Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Charles Edgeworth Jones, of Augusta, and W. J. De Renne, of Wormsloe, Savannah. Other less important collections are fairly numerous in the State.

In South Carolina, aside from the Calhoun Correspondence, no documentary publication of importance has been made of late years, except for occasional documents in the Charleston Year Books and in the Historical and Genealogical Magazine, published by the South Carolina Historical Society. The South Carolina State archives are soon to be systematized by an official recently appointed by the State for the purpose. At present this material is in great confusion. Most of the State records are at Columbus, but much of the colonial material is in the records building at Charleston. Many of the old volumes at Charleston have had their brittle and broken pages mended in an atrocious way by the pasting of a heavy white cloth over one side of each sheet. The cloth is absolutely opaque. Every alternate page is thus blotted out of the record, and such volumes thereby rendered almost useless. At Columbia an important part of the material is an extensive set of transcripts from the record offices in Great Britain of documents relating to South Carolina.

The Charleston Library has a few historical MSS. of note and a set of newspaper files of quite phenomenal extent, beginning with the earliest paper in the colony, in 1732, and including nearly all the issues of the leading journals in the city from that day to this. The South Carolina Historical Society, at Charleston, is said to have some material of value. It has happened that my visits to the

city have fallen in the secretary's vacations, and my efforts to gain access to the society's rooms have failed.

Among the notable MSS. in private possession in South Carolina there should be mentioned the valuable plantation records and private correspondence owned by several families in St. John's Parish, Berkeley, chiefly in the hospitable and delightful village of Pinopolis. It is worthy of note that antebellum South Carolinians were particularly prolific in pamphlets. A large collection of these is owned by Col. E. Willis, of Charleston, and others by the Charleston Library; the College of Charleston; Mr. E. S. Hammond, of Blackville; Prof. Yates Snowden and Mr. A. S. Salley, jr., of Columbia; Dr. B. A. Elzas, of Charleston, and other persons at various points in the State. The B. F. Perry collection of South Carolina pamphlets has recently been acquired by the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

In Virginia the State archives have for some time been out of their usual order and location during the remodeling of the capitol. They are, however, accessible. By general report these records have been understood to have suffered a large measure of destruction as a result of the successive wars. This reported damage now appears to have been exaggerated. A calendar or even a finding list for the whole body of the archives is very much to be desired. Such of these documents as were printed or calendared by the State in the series of Virginia State Papers are an unsystematized mass of heterogeneous and often worthless items. The new series of publications, on the contrary, which the State has begun to issue under the editorship of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, are well chosen, carefully edited, and handsomely printed.

The Virginia State Library has a noteworthy set of transcripts of the early records of the oldest seaboard counties. It has also valuable newspaper files. The Virginia Historical Society, at Richmond, has some newspapers and several collections of valuable manuscripts, such as the Robert Carter Papers. Its series of published collections furnish a well-chosen and valuable mass of original material. The organ of that society, the Virginia Magazine, usually publishes valuable documents. The Lower Norfolk Antiquary and the William and Mary College Quarterly also deserve mention for documentary publication. And, further, the John P. Branch series of Randolph-Macon College contains well-chosen and well-edited material.

In Tennessee the State archives have been in process of arrangement for two or three years by Mr. R. T. Quarles. The State Library has a valuable lot of newspapers, as has also the Tennessee Historical Society. There is, I believe, no other public collection of

material in the State worth the mention, nor any noteworthy publication of documents.

In Kentucky I am personally acquainted only with Col. R. T. Durrett's collection, in Louisville. This is fairly strong in newspapers and pamphlets, and has in its manuscripts a large amount of material on the early settlers in Kentucky and the Indian wars. There is said to be an excellent file of the Kentucky Gazette in the public library at Lexington.

Maryland and North Carolina, of all the South, can best speak for themselves through their voluminous publication of documents. In these States I have made no investigation on the ground.

Many private documents which originated in the South have found refuge at Washington or at the North. The word "refuge" is used advisedly, for thus far they have received more care and attention than if they had remained in their original localities. The Congressional Library has large collections of the manuscripts of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison calendered in the publications of the bureau of rolls and library, and numerous papers of Charles Carroll, Andrew Jackson, and others, briefly described in Van Tyne and Leland's recent guide to the archives at Washington.

The New York Public Library has the papers of James Monroe, James Barbour, and others, partly printed or calendered in the Bulletins of that library.

The Wisconsin Historical Society, in its great Draper collection, has many of the papers of Robert Preston, of Virginia, Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina, and many other worthies who figured in the frontier life in which Doctor Draper so deeply concerned himself.

No discussion of this subject would be complete without reference to the extremely valuable collection of material for many parts of the South, which Mr. T. M. Owen is so rapidly developing in the Alabama Department of History and Archives.

After this sketch of the field, a few general remarks are in order:

1. An immense amount of documentary material exists in and for the South, of which extremely little has been used directly or indirectly by the general historians who have essayed to write of the United States. By far the most of it is still unpublished and entirely unused.

2. A very great number of the documents are in private possession, unclassified, undigested, unknown.

3. The plantation records and other such "unconscious" documents for the economic and social history of the South have been almost entirely ignored. As soon as this material shall have been brought to light it is safe to prophesy that the travelers' accounts, fallacious as they usually are, will be duly relegated to a place of very minor

importance. Attention to first-hand material on industrial subjects I believe to be the most desirable of all historical activity in the South in the near future. Until a mass of such data is brought into use, we will never begin to truly understand the life and policy of the people of the old South.

4. Heretofore such effort as has been made in the South has been partly wasted. The essential need of training, enthusiasm, and personal force on the part of the agents of States and societies has been in part ignored, and the documents and their use have suffered accordingly. One great disadvantage is that no large collection of material has been located at any important institution of higher learning.

5. The idea that the present and the future must be products of the past is gaining in appreciation at the South, and must result in a greater effort of the people to learn their own history. The incoming tide of prosperity will facilitate this development. But this will lead perhaps to study with utilitarian purpose more than to the study of history for history's sake. The southern people, from their lack of social self-consciousness, are not likely to develop a genuine passion for preserving and publishing their records.

The older States of the South, whose history is in many ways the most important of all the parts of the United States, are likely for years to come to remain the least developed and the richest field for historical investigation. The final word of this description must be: While something has been done, much more remains to be accomplished. Opportunity for service is abundant, and all aid and every well-disposed worker must be welcomed.

The meeting then listened to the following paper by Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history, Jackson, Miss., on "Spanish archives of the Natchez District," as illustrative of the importance of preserving local records:

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING LOCAL RECORDS, ILLUSTRATED
BY THE SPANISH ARCHIVES OF THE NATCHEZ DISTRICT.

By DUNBAR ROWLAND.

In the gradual growth of the scientific conception of what history should be there have been evolved certain fundamental principles which have been accepted by all accurate historians. One of these, which may be termed the keystone principle of historical investigation, is that all true history should have its basis in the careful preservation of original archives. These sources of information, which are authentic and are of conceded value and validity—such as charters, organic acts, proclamations, constitutions, executive journals,

letter books, legislative documents, judicial judgments, decrees and reports by public officers—accurately prepared and compiled, are some of the foundations upon which history should rest.

The most important incidents in the general social, political, and industrial development of a nation are those which are taking place in its political divisions, and in order to make a scientific study of such facts it is necessary to investigate the original sources of information, which consist of State, county, and municipal archives, of an unofficial as well as of an official nature. By no other method can you reach the people, whose lives and characteristics, after all, should be the greatest concern of the historian.

In the light of modern methods the work of the archivist, in preserving the sources of truth, is fast becoming one of the most important activities in which historical agencies can engage. The general acceptance of this idea has led to the establishment by progressive States of special departments for the care, classification, and publication of official archives, in order that primary historical materials may be made accessible for the use of investigators. This movement for the preservation of historical material is very active in the South and has resulted in the establishment within the past three years of some form of historical work under State direction and control in the majority of the States south of the Ohio River. This great work has reached its best development in Alabama and Mississippi, where State departments of archives and history have been in operation for four years.

In Mississippi an investigation of county archives has been undertaken by the State historical department, which has resulted in bringing to light the Spanish archives of the Natchez District from 1781 to 1798.

The Spanish occupation of the Gulf States is possibly the most beguiling and fascinating period of American history. It had its beginning when the spirit of adventure, chivalry, and knight-errantry impelled the gallant De Soto to seek fame and its rewards in the unknown wilds of what is now Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Two centuries later, when Spain went to war with England, on May 8, 1779, the Spanish colonies in America were authorized to take part by attacking the English colony of West Florida. The revolt of the American colonies against the authority of England gave Spain the opportunity to seize the territory for which she had been contending since the days of De Soto.

At this time Spain was fortunate in having as her representative Bernardo de Galvez, who, without delay, successfully attacked the English posts and annexed the British province of West Florida to the Spanish Crown. The Natchez District was a part of the con-

quered territory and embraced, in broad terms, that region along the Mississippi River from the Yazoo on the north to Bayou Sara on the south. The country was remarkably adapted to the necessities of the pioneer, and had none of those insurmountable difficulties which so frequently balk his conquering march. It had been the home of the famous Natchez Indians, whose romantic history has beguiled the fancy of poet, romancer, and historian for centuries. The three great colonizing nations of the world had fought for this famous region, and all had gained and lost it.

These preliminaries will serve as an introduction to the story of the Spanish archives of the Natchez District.

After the Spanish occupation of West Florida the Natchez District was made a dependency of Louisiana, and its officials were under the jurisdiction of and reported to the governor-general at New Orleans.

Under the colonial system of Spain official documents of all descriptions were carefully preserved by officials, whose duty was to keep the public archives, and in many instances they acted as advisers and clerical assistants to those who had business in the courts. The government of the Natchez District was delegated to a commandant, who was supreme in military and civil affairs. His duties were numerous, and embraced, in addition to those of a military nature, the offices of supreme judge, notary, custodian of archives and records, mayor, and chief of police.

The subjugation of West Florida by the Spaniards was completed by the capture of Pensacola in May, 1781. In the latter part of that year all military posts were occupied by Spanish troops. The District of Natchez, on July 29, was placed under the command of Carlos de Grand Pré, who held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of Louisiana.

It may be safely stated that the Spanish archives of the Natchez District were the most valuable collections of original documents in the United States, covering that most interesting period of the Spanish occupation—between 1781 and 1798. New Orleans, Pensacola, and Mobile were important centers for the custody of official archives, but the vicissitudes to which those collections have been subjected have greatly reduced them. Many of the records at New Orleans were taken away or destroyed by the Federal troops under Butler, and those at Pensacola and Mobile have been damaged by fire and other causes.

The Natchez records are complete, and may be divided, for purposes of tentative classification, into—

First. Royal orders from the Crown, proclamations and orders from the governors-general and district commandants.

Second. Records of suits at law, petitions for redress of grievances, and bills of sale of personal property, including slaves.

Third. Wills, inventories of estates, reports and settlements of executors and administrators.

Fourth. Land records, including grants, patents, deeds, plats, and certificates of survey.

Fifth. Laws and orders promulgated by the governors-general and district commandants.

Sixth. Miscellaneous collections, including correspondence between officials and people.

The collection is well preserved in 41 volumes, bound in leather, and contains about 14,000 pages. A superior quality of paper and ink were used, and the documents are very plain and legible. About two-thirds of the records are in Spanish and the remainder in English. The documents contain a history of the early settlers, their names, occupations, customs, manner of life, methods of agriculture, means used for the development of a new country, and numberless other facts of great value to the historian. While the official language was Spanish, the great majority of the people were of English origin, which is indicated by the index of names.

The mild and paternal form of Spanish rule in all things save those of religion is clearly demonstrated by even a cursory study of the records they left behind after the transfer of 1798. There were no taxes; the administration of justice was simple and speedy; the products of the people were purchased by the Government at a fixed price, and lands were almost as free as the air. The Spanish authorities were anxious to conciliate the people of the Natchez District, who had rebelled against the occupation of Galvez during the siege of Pensacola, and the diplomatic dealing with a difficult situation in the administration of the conquered province appears throughout the records.

Under the terms of the treaty of Madrid the southern boundary of the United States was fixed at 31 degrees, the line which had been named by Great Britain in 1783. Spain, however, did not relinquish her dream of an American empire which should extend even north of the boundary arranged by the treaty of Madrid, and extensive intrigues were set in motion to gain Tennessee and Kentucky. In the event of the failure of that plan it seems to have been determined to hold the Natchez District. This policy, on the part of Spain, delayed the evacuation of the military posts of the District until March 30, 1798. In this duel of diplomacy between the United States and Spain was involved the fate of that vast territory out of which the Gulf States of the Union were afterwards created. This play of opposing forces for the possession of one of the garden spots of the world had for a scene of action the town of Natchez, the seat of government of the district of the same name. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, military and civil governor of the Natchez District, was intrusted

with the difficult and dangerous game of delay in complying with the terms of the treaty of Madrid, by which he hoped to exhaust the patience of the Americans, and thus retain possession without fighting for it. The valuable and interesting details of this famous passage between the United States and Spain are presented in the Spanish archives of the Natchez District, possibly, from a new viewpoint.

When the district was finally released by the Spaniards the official archives were transferred to the American authorities. The transfer was made on March 30, 1798. The documents, however, did not come into the official custody of the governor of the Mississippi Territory until June, 1799. The records were left in the custody of John Girault, who held the position of recorder under Spanish authority, and afterwards became a citizen of the Mississippi Territory.

In the archives of the administration of Winthrop Sargent, first Territorial governor of Mississippi, has been found the following letter from John Girault to John Steele, secretary of the Mississippi Territory, which seems to be the first official reference to the Spanish records:

Dear Sir: When I received the records of Deeds and Dockets from Capt. Vidal in the year '94, the Papers were examined one by one, which took us a labour of a week long. I would not at this season of the year, in that Stove of a Fort (Fort Panmure, later called Fort Sargent) undergo the same for many Hund. Dollars. Yet as I have had them in charge so long it would seem necessary that some official Document should appear to relieve me from future responsibility, especially as I was by the existing Government at that time officially vested with them, and at the Spanish evacuation they were continued in my care by the joint concurrence of the representatives of the U. S. and a Committee representing the Inhabitants. I really am at a loss what to say about the business; I would be glad you would direct some way of executing it with as little labour as possible, for it will now interfere with my moving. The Trunk in which they are is the only large one I own, in which I huddled the papers at the evacuation, and want it much now to move some effects in.

As I consider these papers really belonging to the offices of the Clerks and recorders, and do foresee the very peculiar hardship that will attend the Inhabitants of Pickering county, I think a positive order from his Excellency should precede my delivery, and then a receipt will discharge me from responsibility or censure from the Inhabitants. I have the honor to be with much respect,

Dear Sir, your most obt. & very hble. Servt.

J. GIRAULT.

The records were evidently turned over to the Territorial authorities soon after the above letter was written.

By an act passed March 4, 1803, during the administration of Cato West as acting governor, it was provided that the Spanish records should be collected, translated, indexed, and bound by an official to be appointed by the governor of the Territory, who should have the custody of the documents for the convenience and business

purposes of the people. In the meantime Robert Williams had been appointed governor by President Jefferson, and the appointment of the keeper and translator of the Spanish records devolved upon him. William Harper received the appointment, and translated the greater part, if not all, of the Spanish archives of the Natchez District. The original documents, with the translations, were placed in the archives of Adams County, of which Natchez is the county seat, first with the clerk of the probate court, and then with the clerk of the chancery court, where they remained until May 1, 1905, when the originals were placed in the custody of the Mississippi department of archives and history. This change of custody was brought about by virtue of a section in the law by which the department was established, which confers on county officials the authority to deposit in the State archives historical records not in daily use. It has been found that the documents are indispensable in writing the provincial history of the Gulf States.

In conclusion, it is well to state that the Spanish archives of the Natchez District have never been extensively used for historical purposes, and afford a new and heretofore unknown source to the investigator. They are rich in materials which bear directly upon the history of the epoch-making contest between the Saxon and Latin races for dominion over the lower South.

We need a better and more intimate acquaintance with the institutions, the people, and the progress of the South. The time for such study is now ripe, the materials for it are being rapidly made accessible, and a new, untilled, inviting field lies ready for the hand of the American historian.

An especially useful feature of the discussion which followed was a statement by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, regarding the attitude of that department toward historical societies and students engaged in historical research. He pointed out that many things naturally claim the attention of his department, but that it is recognized that the historical societies have a distinct claim upon it. He noted the great resources of the historical societies of America, and stated that the Carnegie Institution stands ready to place these resources more effectively at the service of those who would use them. He announced that he had obtained for 1906 a definite appropriation for furthering projects of cooperation with historical societies. It is a special function of the department to report to those engaged in research as to where documentary material bearing on their subject is to be found, whether in this country or in Europe. He reported the progress that had been made in the matter of procur-

ing transcripts, and assured his hearers of the desire of the department to place its resources as far as possible at the service of the historical societies or of individuals.

Professor Shambaugh dwelt on the great need that exists among the societies for the services of competent editors. The publications of many societies should be improved in typographic appearance and should be printed on better paper. He touched on the incongruity of spending money and labor in research, and then in printing the result of that research in badly-edited form on paper which lasts but a few years.

The following paper on the relations of historical societies to archæological work was presented by Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the department of American archæology at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.:

HOW FAR SHOULD THE ACTIVITIES OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES EMBRACE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION?

By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

History may aid archæology, or archæology be of value to history. If through archæological investigations mysteries are cleared and dates assigned, then history profits thereby, for the moment we are able to determine the positive meaning of records, then archæology ends and history begins. So archæology becomes the explorer or pioneer for history, and must needs follow many faint and crooked paths through the wilderness of the past. And of these trails the historian makes broad roads, so that all may travel thereupon, and his habitations are permanent.

American archæologists follow two methods of investigation—the historical and the scientific.

The two systems of study are quite different. It is possible that the worthy features in both might be combined. Historians and members of historical societies naturally follow the former method. Ethnologists and those persons who make a specialty of folklore and kindred subjects rather lean to the historical.

Both historians and archæologists might be interested in the exploration of a group of ruins or of village sites and cemeteries, but in individual objects of antiquity only the archæologist would become engrossed. He would follow the natural-history method.

Historical societies proper have done anthropological science in America a great service, for through them are preserved the records of early navigators and explorers. To a certain extent the Jesuits were a historical society, and through perusal of their eighty-odd volumes we obtain an insight into pre-Columbian conditions in America. Scientists refer to the writings of other travelers as well as the

Jesuits, as numerous quotations and footnotes in volumes on ethnology will attest.

The tendency in both history and science, in these modern days, is to be absolutely exact. Theories have had their day, and no man draws conclusions from a few facts. He must needs have a preponderance of evidence to support his contention. In the past thirty years we have published much nonsense in archæology, and possibly there has appeared under the title "history" that which is not history. One may assume that history and archæology should work hand in hand, for both are seekers after truth. Far be it from one to be pedantic when one urges that archæologists should not enter the field of history unless properly prepared. There is danger to both. *For example:* The site of the town of the famous Shawano chief Cornstalk, in Pickaway County, Ohio, is well known; and there is another town site near by, also inhabited by his people a hundred and fifty years ago. On the site of the second are prehistoric works erected long before the Shawano period. Now, the historian and the archæologist meet at this spot; yet they study the site from different points of view.

To say that the mounds and earthworks of that town (Chillicothe) are Shawano is not substantiated by our excavations, yet the historian, dealing with known periods, is quite likely to make such an assertion. To draw a sharp line of demarcation is difficult, or to arbitrarily say, "Here history ends and archæology begins," is dangerous.

The archæologist and the historian must cooperate. Each has his field, and each should not presume to speak with authority on both, unless equally well trained in both.

We have had too much superficial exploration—chiefly with a view to obtain specimens for exhibition—of remains by the officers or members of historical societies. A mound is opened by a gentleman of culture and education. He writes a report on his work and the historical society publishes it, yet it is quite likely that he has failed to grasp the true import of the mound. To an archæologist peculiar facts, noted during the exploration, enable him to deduce certain conclusions, yet these might be overlooked by the gentleman not trained in archæology.

In several States historical societies successfully undertake archæological work. Some of these have had to overcome difficulties not the least of which were boards of trustees scarcely fitted to direct work in either history or archæology, and also officers who could not distinguish between work worthy of preservation and that which was not.

The preservation of monuments comes directly under the scope of the historical society. For extensive explorations the society may

not have funds. The work is better done by surveys sent out by the larger museums of our cities. The society can request State aid (as has been done in Ohio) and buy and make into parks the various prehistoric earthworks and mounds, and may also obtain collections and exhibit them.

Science needs detailed work—research that is research—in the mounds, village sites, and inclosures. No indication, no fact, no observation is too trivial to escape notice. Many mounds have been superficially examined and much testimony thereby destroyed. Yet the historical society may do good work and aid further knowledge by preserving local surface-found collections. There are 7,000 collectors of archaeological material in the United States. These men, in the total, possess several million objects of ancient art in stone, bone, shell, copper, etc. Every county boasts its collector, and in many localities there are a dozen of these men and women. There is trash in many of the cabinets and also valuable material. Not infrequently specimens from village sites and the surface generally prove that two, three, or more tribes occupied the region in pre-Columbian times. The archaeologist working along the natural-history method realizes the importance of these private exhibits. Sometimes they solve problems that the mounds have created; again, they bring about complications or indicate that a tribe once lived in a certain valley and had naught to do with the fort and mound-building peoples.

So the historical society may find much to do along archaeological lines. And in closing, one might be pardoned if he suggested a neglected and important field, a field in which both the historian and the archaeologist will find much worthy of preservation. The history of our Great Plains in historic and prehistoric times has not been written. The possibilities of the subject can scarcely be exaggerated. In modern times we have the days of Red Cloud, the war chief of the Sioux, a man who was active on the plains from 1840 to 1890—his name is more frequently mentioned in the Washington records than that of any other American aborigine—and back of him the period of pioneer exploration and adventure. Then Coronado, with Quivira and Harahey—two of the greatest villages of which we have record—as his “farthest north.” And back of that the stone age proper and the questions regarding the origin of the horse and the bison. Truly it is an unexplored field, a waiting harvest for the sickles of historians and archaeologists alike.

The last paper of the programme, “Recent movements in historical study in Canada,” by Rev. Dr. George Bryce, professor in Manitoba College, was read by title only, Professor Bryce being unable to attend:

RECENT MOVEMENTS IN HISTORIC STUDY IN CANADA.

By GEORGE BRYCE.

To Francis Parkman, of Boston, must be given the honor of discovering the picturesque side of early Canadian life. He obtained a large amount of material from the archives in Paris, which he left to the Massachusetts Historical Society. M. Margry has since published his large volumes of extracts from the same source.

The Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyle, when governor of Canada from 1877 to 1882, took much interest in learning, and organized the Royal Society of Canada. It consists at present of about 100 members, and, like the French Academy, is self-perpetuating. Two of its four sections have, as a portion of their work, history, one French, the other English. Important papers are published from year to year.

THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY.

Within the last two years a new society has been originated in Toronto in connection with historical research and information. Following the plan of the Camden, Hakluyt, and Ballantyne clubs, of the old land, and the Prince Society, of Boston, this society, with a membership fee of \$10 a year, agrees to provide each of its members, now 250 in number, two volumes annually, reprints of early works which are rare and worthy of wider circulation. The first of these is to be a translation of an early French settler and historian's work. The society is taking the work of Messrs. Dionne and Gagnon as a basis, and making a complete bibliography of Canadian historical and literary works.

This society is in good hands, and promises to be successful.

DOMINION ARCHIVIST.

The death of Douglas Brymner, archivist of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa three years ago was a great loss to Canada. His successor, Mr. Doughty, however, is proving an efficient and successful officer. Mr. Doughty has some reputation as a historian of Old Quebec, and has with vigor undertaken plans for obtaining important copies from English documents. The volume lately out promises several valuable additions to the library, including copies of such Hudson's Bay Company documents as can be obtained.

THE ONTARIO ARCHIVIST.

In 1902 the government of Ontario, at Toronto, organized a department of archives, and Mr. Alexander Fraser, a competent man, was appointed in charge of it. The first report of 1903 is followed by a very interesting issue, consisting of two volumes, in all of 1,436 pages, for 1904.

This consists entirely of the report of claims and awards in connection with the United Empire Loyalists. The originals of the published documents had a remarkable history. Gen. Sir Henry Lefroy, who made the celebrated magnetic survey of the Hudson's Bay territories some seventy years ago, married as his second wife the daughter of Col. Thomas Dundas, one of the commissioners on the United Empire applications. The Colonel was proprietor of Carron Hall, Stirlingshire, Scotland. The United Empire documents in his possession were, on Lefroy's advice, handed over to the Smithsonian Institution. These are much fuller than the London documents on the same subject. We now have them published in the two fine volumes just mentioned.

The Ontario archivist has made a good beginning.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

Another phase of the historical interest centering in Toronto is seen in the valuable Review of Historical Work, published under the direction of Professor Wrong and H. H. Langton, of the university. This work, consisting of nine volumes, from 1896 to 1905, is published yearly and has come to be looked for as an impartial and comprehensive critique of the work done by historical societies and Canadian historians. Other historical critiques are produced under the title of University of Toronto Studies.

THE "MAKERS OF CANADA" SERIES.

Canadian bookmaking owes much to Mr. George Morang, a Vermonter, who has made Toronto his home. He has shown great wisdom and enterprise in raising the style and workmanship of the books being published in Canada. While a publisher of numerous educational books, Mr. Morang has issued a large number of literary works and has become especially distinguished as the promoter of the "Makers of Canada" series.

This consists of a set of 20 volumes, restricted to 400 copies, of an "edition de luxe," at a cost of \$100.

It has been well received. It aims at giving original sketches of some twenty-five lives of pioneers, leaders, and statesmen of Canada from ocean to ocean, whose life may be said to represent that of the country. The following nine of the series have been already published:

1. *Lord Elgin*, by Sir John George Bourinot, November, 1903.
2. *Edgerton Ryerson*, by Nathanael Burwash, January, 1904.
3. *Papineau, Cartier*, by Alfred D. De Celles, March, 1904.
4. *Sir Frederick Haldimand*, by Jean McIlwraith, June, 1904.
5. *Joseph Howe*, by Hon. James W. Longley, October, 1904.

6. *General Brock*, by Lady Edgar, December, 1904.
 7. *Samuel De Champlain*, by Narcisse E. Dionne, February, 1905.
 8. *Wolfe, Montcalm*, by Henri Raymond Casgrain, April, 1905.
 9. *Mackenzie, Selkirk, Simpson*, by George Bryce, November, 1905.
- These volumes appear at intervals of three months each.

THE CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

Much interest is being awakened in certain circles in Canada by the "XV^{me} Congrès International des Americanistes," or "International Congress of Americanists," to be held in Quebec from the 10th to 15th of September next.

The society was formed in 1875 in France and held its first meeting at Nancy. Since that time it has met every second year at important places in Europe and America, viz, Luxemburg, Brussels, Copenhagen, Turin, Berlin, Paris, Huelva, Stockholm, Mexico, New York, and Stuttgart.

Judging by past experience, the meeting will give a considerable impulse to the study of early American history.

While the work does not cover so wide a field as that of this society, yet it deals with—

(a) The native races of America, their origin, geographical distribution, history, physical characters, languages, civilization, mythology, religions, morals, and habits.

(b) The indigenous monuments and the archæology of America.

(c) The history of the discovery and European occupancy of the New World.

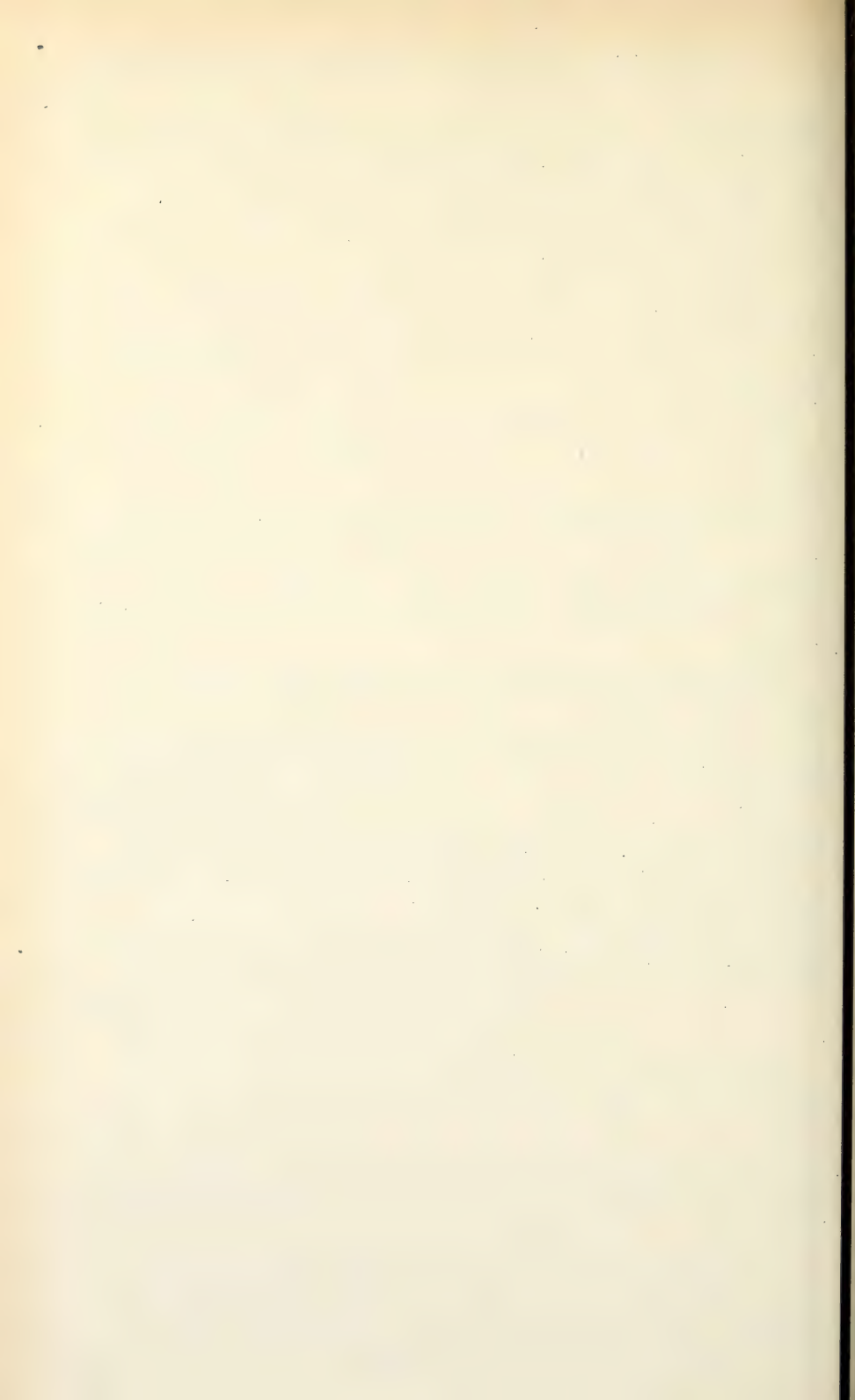
The meeting of the "Americanists" in Quebec is under the distinguished patronage of the governor-general of Canada; and Dr. Robert Bell, of the geological survey, as president, and Mr. Alphonse Gagnon, of the public works department, Quebec, treasurer, are the two most important officials of the congress.

It may be interesting to state that the meeting of a somewhat related society of great note—the British Association for the Advancement of Science—will be held in the city of Winnipeg in August of the year 1909.

The continent of America is thus making more and more in the thought of the wide world.

Every true humanitarian, as well as every intelligent patriot, will hail the increasing intercourse between country with country and continent with continent as the twentieth century opens up its hastening years.

On the motion of Mr. Rowland, seconded by Doctor Thwaites, it was voted that the council be requested to continue the conference on problems of State and local historical societies in succeeding years,



X.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERI-
CAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By C. A. DUNIWAY,

Professor in Leland Stanford Junior University, and Acting Secretary of the Branch.



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By C. A. DUNIWAY, Secretary pro tempore of the Pacific Coast Branch.

The second annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held in San Francisco on Friday, December 1, and Saturday, December 2. The first session, on Friday afternoon, in the Mechanics' Institute, was opened by President Horace Davis with a brief address of welcome to members and visitors.

Mr. Eugene Irving McCormac, of the University of California, read a paper upon "Legislating Through State Constitutions." Confining his attention mainly to the period from 1830 to 1860, when the practice of legislating by constitutional conventions became marked, Mr. McCormac contrasted the newer constitutional restrictions upon legislation with earlier restrictions upon voters and the executive. After a brief treatment of legislation designed to meet peculiar conditions in individual States, the paper discussed in detail regulations for controlling banks and other corporations. It was shown that State aid and special charters were abandoned and legislatures were permitted to charter banks only under general banking laws. The attitude of conventions toward internal improvements was much the same as toward banking corporations, for legislative encouragement and aid for such enterprises were succeeded by constitutional prohibitions of the use of State money in these undertakings. The paper concluded with a brief discussion of fiscal legislation and regulations for restricting the powers of county and municipal governments.

Mr. Payson Jackson Treat, of Leland Stanford Junior University, read an original and suggestive paper on "Origin of the National Land System under the Confederation," which is printed in the present volume. First showing that the acts of the Congress of the Confederation regarding the national domain were conceived in a genuine national spirit, Mr. Treat discussed the alternatives of disposal of public lands as a source of revenue or for the encouragement

of settlement of the frontier. The system adopted by Congress was based upon colonial experience in disposal of public lands and embodied the best features in the existing systems. The committee report of 1784 was a combination of the survey feature of the New England system, with the administrative feature of the southern system—the use of warrants, certificates, and caveats. The ordinance of 1785, finally adopted, contained features both for the raising of revenue and for the encouraging of settlement. In the main, the New England system was followed. New conditions have caused numerous modifications in the plan of 1785, but the distinctive system of regular surveys dates from the time when statesmen drew upon the experience of a dozen States to form one national system.

Prof. F. G. Franklin, of the University of the Pacific, read a paper on "Fugitive-Slave Legislation in America." After reciting the provisions of colonial legislation, Mr. Franklin controverted the statement of Story that the lack of a fugitive clause in the Articles of Confederation was "a grievous inconvenience to the slave-holding States." Discussion of the fugitive-slave clause in the Constitution and Federal legislation and a brief treatment of some State acts concluded the paper.

After the appointment of committees the afternoon session adjourned. The evening session took the form of an informal dinner and social evening at the Occidental Hotel, the headquarters of the Branch for this meeting. President Horace Davis delivered his annual address on "The Oregon Trail," treating its historical significance in the Americanization of the Pacific coast. Mr. John McNaught, of the *San Francisco Call*, spoke upon the relations of the journalist to the historian, pointing out the dangers in the use of newspaper material by the historian. Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, brought greetings from the membership of the Pacific Northwest. Informal remarks were made by Prof. E. D. Adams and C. A. Duniway, of Stanford University; Mr. F. J. Teggart, of the Mechanics' Institute; Mr. R. E. Cowan, of San Francisco; Miss Agnes Elliott, of Los Angeles, and Rev. W. A. Brewer, of San Mateo.

A session devoted to the teaching of history was held Saturday morning under the chairmanship of Dr. George C. Thompson, principal of the Alameda High School. Prof. E. D. Adams, of Leland Stanford Junior University, discussed the use of supplementary reading to arouse interest in the teaching of history. He illustrated the necessity of caution in the use of sources by giving some results of a study of contemporary opinion on the "cotton famine" in England in 1861-62, as compared with an analysis of the real conditions of the cotton industry at that time. He maintained that overproduction by the cotton manufacturers would have made a prolonged shut down

inevitable without war; that the war had been a boon to the English cotton manufacturers; that there had been no real "cotton famine;" that Lancashire interests exercised no self-restraint in refraining from pressure upon the Government for the breaking of the blockade of the southern ports. Yet the contemporary public opinion to the contrary was very real and had a profound influence on the relations of the United States and Great Britain.

Prof. T. W. Page, of the University of California, criticised extravagant claims sometimes made for the "source method" of teaching history in schools. Professor Page took strong ground for making acquisition of the facts of history, rather than training in "historical thinking" the chief aim of historical instruction. He would not use text-books only, nor would he deny the utility of comparative reading and occasional reference to source selections for illustrative purposes. But the main reliance of teacher and pupil should be upon faithful study of a good text-book. To attempt to teach history from sources would seem to him to be an unwise substitution of each teacher's judgment and bias for the more enlightened judgment of acknowledged masters of the subject.

Mr. Frank Bussell, of the Alameda High School, discussed the practical aspects of the use of source material in high school history, holding that supplementary reading in standard authors gave better results than an extensive use of sources.

Mr. John J. Ryan, of the San Jose High School, advocated the withdrawal of ancient history from its prominent place in college requirements and high school curricula. Believing that the difficulties of interesting first-year pupils in ancient history caused the teaching in that field to be ineffective, he would not require the subject to be taught at that point in the curriculum, and he would even favor allowing some high schools to omit ancient history altogether in order to use their resources to better advantage in teaching other subjects.

Mr. Carl Carslon, of Tulare High School, discussed the aims of a four years' course in history. He defined these to be the development in the pupil of accurate knowledge of facts and correct judgment and ethical attitude toward the problems of history. For the attainment of these aims anything short of four years of continuous training in history proves to be insufficient.

During the intermission between the morning and afternoon sessions a considerable number of the members and their friends took luncheon together at the Occidental Hotel.

The first of three papers on Pacific Coast history read in the afternoon session was by Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, who presented "Notes on the Colonization of Oregon." Calling attention to the priority of American interest in the Oregon

country and effective American occupation of that region, he explained how the remarkable gold rush to California had tended to distort the true perspective of historical development of the Pacific coast. The rest of the paper commented briefly upon the salient points of Oregon colonization to 1844, with interesting accounts of the original sources available for each episode.

Mr. C. K. Bonestell, of San Francisco, then sketched the "Secularization of the Missions of Upper California," characterizing succinctly the motives and methods of the Mexican statesmen who inaugurated and executed that important policy.

The last paper of the session, on "Slavery in California after 1848," was presented by Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Leland Stanford Junior University. His investigation of the county archives in California had revealed a considerable number of manumission papers issued to negro slaves down to 1856. Contemporary newspaper items often noticed the presence of negro slaves in the State, while surviving pioneers testify to the reality of such servitude. Besides two important cases in the Supreme Court, one in 1852, which strikingly anticipated the *Dred Scott* dicta, and one in 1858, which justified the holding of slaves in California by travelers or temporary sojourners, cases in inferior courts were cited to prove that property in slaves was protected by law. The domination of State politics by the so-called "chivalry" or pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party had resulted in acts of the legislature and in administrative toleration of slavery utterly at variance with the article of the Constitution which had prohibited involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime. An interesting parallel was suggested between the course of affairs as to this matter in the States of the old Northwest and the nonenforcement of constitutional prohibition of slavery in California.

A business meeting of the Branch was then held. The report of the acting secretary-treasurer showed 36 applications for membership since the last annual meeting, besides a few additional names of members of the main Association now enrolled in the Branch.

The executive committee submitted resolutions, which were adopted, (1) appointing Prof. Max Farrand to represent the Branch in the conference of State and local historical societies to be held in Baltimore on December 28; (2) authorizing the executive committee to appoint committees on historical manuscripts of the Pacific coast, on public archives of the Pacific coast, on the teaching of history in schools, and on making available the resources of libraries for the study of history. Likewise the Branch responded to suggestions from Professors Schafer, of Oregon, and Bowman, of Washington, by voting to instruct the executive committee to take into consideration the advisability of holding the annual meeting for 1906 in the Pacific Northwest.

The executive committee announced the appointment of Prof. H. Morse Stephens as delegate (in the absence of President Horace Davis) to the Council of the American Historical Association.

The committee on a special session of the Branch in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition reported as follows:

By the courtesy of the committee on congresses of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and the Oregon Historical Society a special session of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at Portland on the morning of August 23, 1905, in connection with the Historical Society of the Exposition.

Arrangements for this special session were in charge of a committee composed of Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Stanford University, and Profs. Joseph Schafer and F. G. Young, of the University of Oregon.

The meeting was held in the parlors of the American Inn on the exposition grounds, and was well attended. On account of the unavoidable absence of President Horace Davis, Professor Duniway, of the executive committee, acted as presiding officer.

Two formal papers were read. The first was by Professor Schafer, on "Location of the Sources of the History of the Pacific Northwest." The paper was an outline account of existing collections of such source materials both in public institutions and in private hands, with estimates of the extent of printed materials necessary for complete collections in the separate eras. It produced an interesting discussion, participated in by Professor Bourne, of Yale, Mr. Marshall, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and Mr. George H. Himes, of the Oregon Historical Society.

The second paper was by Professor Duniway, on "The Negro in California before 1863." The writer showed from documentary records that the free constitution of California had not wholly prevented the holding of slaves in the State. Furthermore, the almost complete control of the politics of the State by pro-slavery Democrats led to a severe code of "black laws," in derogation of the political and civil equality of free negroes. Finally, it was pointed out that a search in the unpublished early records of other Pacific coast States would probably reveal a similar state of facts.

Following the formal session some thirty members and friends of the Branch concluded the meeting by taking luncheon together in the American Inn.

The committee on preservation and administration of California State archives presented the following report:

At the last annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association a resolution was passed authorizing the executive committee to investigate the preservation of materials for Pacific Coast history. The executive committee thereupon un-

dertook correspondence with Governor Pardee and Secretary of State Curry to initiate measures for the better preservation and administration of the archives in the California State capitol at Sacramento. The governor expressed his preference for an investigation and report by an unofficial committee from the association rather than by a commission to be appointed by himself. Thereupon the executive committee requested Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Stanford University, to act as chairman of a committee on California State archives, with power to appoint the rest of his committee. Prof. Carl C. Plehn, of the University of California; Mr. Alfred Holman, of the *Sacramento Union*; Judge Shields, of the superior court of Sacramento, and Col. Henry Weinstock, of Sacramento, consented to serve on the committee.

After further correspondence with Governor Pardee and chief departmental officers a meeting of the committee was held in the State capitol at Sacramento on August 5. The archives were inspected and the need of comprehensive measures for their better preservation and administration was made fully apparent. An extended discussion of problems of administration was held with the secretary of state as the legal custodian of the chief collection of archives, with Secretary Nye as the representative of Governor Pardee, and with State Librarian Gillis, and a unanimity of opinion was reached on appropriate measures to be recommended. Two reports were made to Governor Pardee embodying the committee's recommendations, as follows:

I.

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,

Chairman of the State Capitol Commission.

DEAR SIR: By authorization of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association the undersigned have been appointed a committee on the preservation and administration of the State archives of California. We have given this important matter our careful consideration, and wish to bring to the attention of the capitol commissioners certain phases of the subject which have immediate interest while plans are being made to remodel the capitol building.

We believe that it will be readily admitted by all that the State of California should make suitable arrangements to preserve and make accessible the records of its departments of government. Not only the legal requirements of the government itself and of innumerable property interests, but also the priceless value of all this material for the history of the past of the Commonwealth justify generous expenditures for this purpose. The experience of older States where timely measures were not taken is replete with lessons drawn

from irreparable losses of the most valuable records. It behooves California to profit by their experience.

Further, it has been evident for many years that the vault in the basement of the Capitol, where the bulk of the older records have been stored, has been utterly inadequate for its purposes, both as to limitations of its space and as to the character of its furniture. The material has overflowed the shelves, has been piled on ledges and on the floor, and then there has been recourse to adjacent spaces in the basement never designed or fully equipped to accommodate archives. The old-fashioned wooden shelves and wooden filing boxes are antiquated and inconvenient.

The work which the capitol commissioners are charged to execute gives an opportunity to meet these needs and to remedy these deficiencies. We wish to urge, therefore, that the plans to be prepared by competing architects should include at least reasonable provision of fireproof rooms in the basement (in addition to the present vault), where the archives of the State may be stored in safety and may be so filed that they may be consulted conveniently by all who have occasion to refer to them. We do not venture to suggest that the commission should seek to reserve space and construct vaults sufficient for this purpose during an indefinite future. It is possible that the future needs of the State for its library and for its archives may require a separate building designed for their special needs. What is suggested is that the existing discreditable congestion may be relieved and the probable demands of the next ten or fifteen years may be provided for. It is not within our province to specify just what provision of space and equipment might be satisfactory. That is a matter for detailed consideration of the departments concerned and of experts. It will be a great gain if the principles and interests represented by this brief report are accepted and acted upon by the capitol commission. When plans become more definite and details must be decided by the architects, the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will be glad to respond to calls which may be made upon it for assistance.

II.

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,

Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, appointed by authorization of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association as a committee on the preservation and administration of the archives of the State of California, desire to bring to your attention certain results of our consideration of the subject.

Some of the archives material in the offices of the various departments of the State government is valuable primarily for the current

business of these departments. Some of it is often needed for legal verification of the laws and evidence of titles to property. Much of it has passed into the category of mere historical material consulted by few but historical investigators, yet to be preserved for its significance as the original records of the past. All of it has been accumulated in its present condition by the operation of law and custom for which the present custodians have little or no responsibility.

We have investigated not only the principles which should be observed in the preservation and administration of this material, but also the practical conditions which must be met. In another communication, addressed to you as chairman of the capitol commissioners, we have urged that suitable rooms and furniture for the preservation of archives should be provided in the remodeling of the capitol. The considerations there presented need not be repeated here. But, assuming that the capitol commissioners may act favorably upon those suggestions, there still remain important questions of administration of archives to be determined.

First. In the judgment of this committee, legislation should be devised to transfer to the custody of the State Library all those portions of the archives of the State which have their chief value as historical material, while legal and business records should continue in charge of the officials to whose departments they properly belong. Such, indeed, has been the general scheme put in effect in recent years by the Federal Government as to the several Departments of government and the Library of Congress.

Second. This legislation, having due regard for the circumstance under which the several categories of archives, and especially the main collection in charge of the secretary of state, have been collected and must be administered, should largely leave the decision of just what categories are to be put in charge of the State library to the discretion of the several chief executive officers, after consultation with the State librarian. One method, adopted in New York, is to direct by law that all papers not strictly legal in character are to go to the State library when more than five years old.

Third. It is assumed that an archives division of the State library would be created to have the administration of the material which would thus be acquired. The officer or officers assigned to this division would classify, arrange, and catalogue the archives in order to make them accessible. At present, particularly in the older papers, there is an almost total lack of these systematic aids to public service.

Fourth. We wish to point out that if these general principles are approved by the legislature, as they have been by the secretary of state and the State librarian, the difficulties of adjustment and administration seem to require only a little patient study of actual con-

ditions and a continuation of the spirit of cooperation for the public good already manifested by the officers most concerned.

Fifth. The building and furnishing of adequate fireproof rooms—as we have recommended to the capitol commissioners—would not be a waste of public money, even if a building for the library and archives should be constructed in later years. The rapid accumulation of legal papers of the secretary of state in the routine business of his office will then require these rooms for his department.

Finally, we wish to say, on behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, that the Association is willing to be of service if more detailed and specific plans are begun with a view to working out these general principles.

The committee believe that the opportunity afforded by the remodeling of the capitol will quite certainly result in the provision of the additional vaults and furniture. Indeed, the architects have been directed by the capitol commissioners to include these features in their plans.

Finally, there is good reason to expect that the necessary legislation to put the administration of the historical archives under the State librarian can be passed at the next session of the legislature.

If these hopes are realized, the chief purpose of the creation of the committee will be attained. But until the desired legislation becomes an accomplished fact it may be as well to continue the committee, that they may be in a position to urge its passage.

C. A. DUNIWAY, *Chairman*,
ALFRED HOLMAN,
CARL C. PLEHN,
PETER J. SHIELDS,
H. WEINSTOCK,

Committee.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Prof. T. W. Page, Mr. R. E. Cowan, and Miss A. E. Howe, presented a series of resolutions thanking the officers of the Mechanics' Institute for the use of its hall, and the programme committee for its services in organizing the annual meeting.

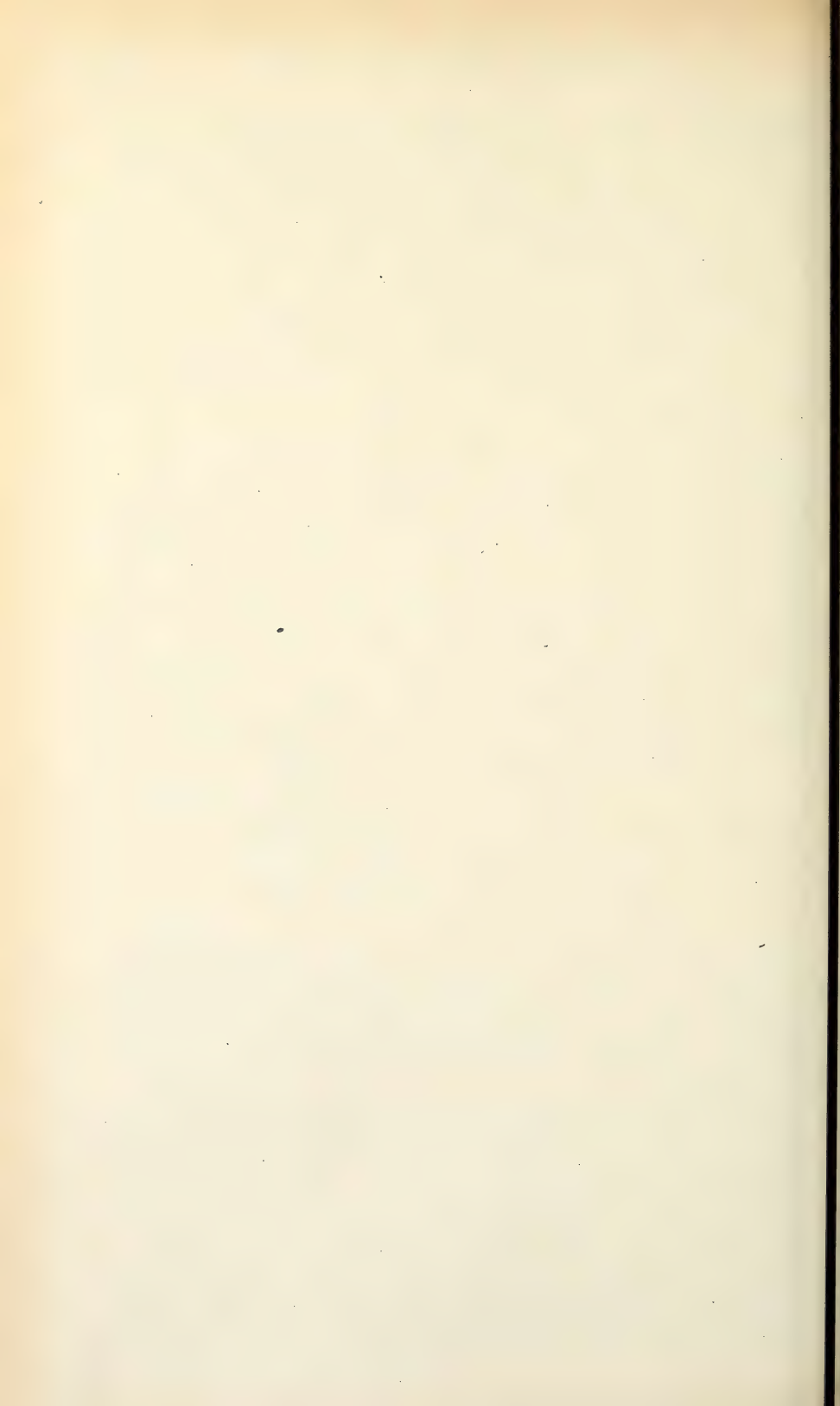
The committee on nominations—Prof. Bernard Moses, Mr. F. J. Feggart, and Dr. R. D. Hunt—reported the following nominations, which were duly ratified by election:

President: Hon. Horace Davis, San Francisco.

Vice-president: Hon. William D. Fenton, Portland, Oreg.

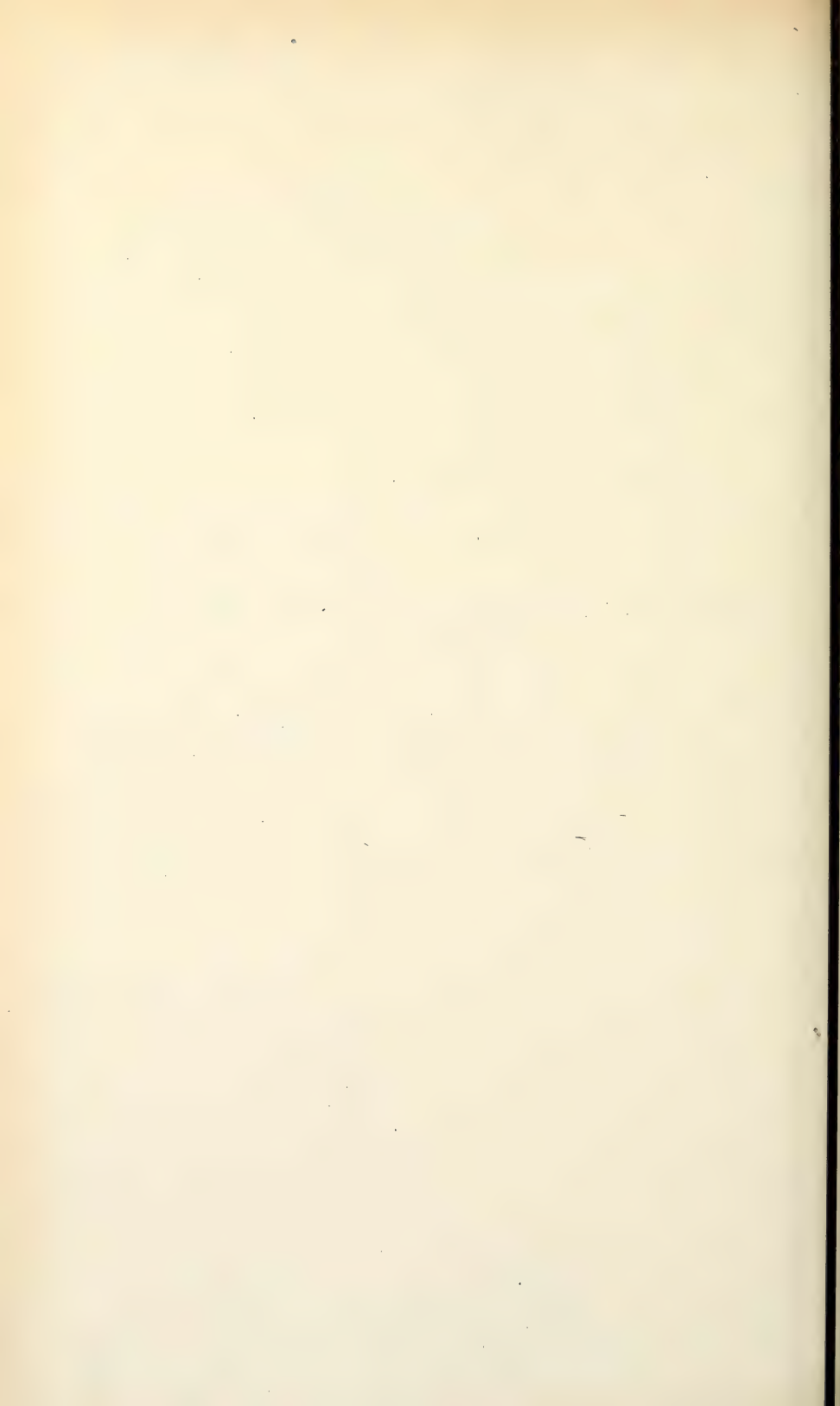
Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Max Farrand, Stanford University.

Additional members of executive committee: Hon. James D. Phelan, San Francisco; Prof. H. Morse Stephens, Berkeley; Prof. Joseph Schafer, Eugene, Oreg.; Prof. C. A. Duniway, Stanford University.



XI.—ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL LAND SYSTEM UNDER THE
CONFEDERATION.

By PAYSON JACKSON TREAT,
Instructor in Leland Stanford Junior University.



ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL LAND SYSTEM UNDER THE CONFEDERATION.^a

By PAYSON JACKSON TREAT.

It seems paradoxical on the face of it that a Congress too poor to own and maintain a capital, too weak to protect itself from the insults of a band of ragged mutineers, should yet be concerned with the disposal of a vast domain of over 220,000 square miles of the richest of virgin soil. And the origin of this national domain discloses a curious compounding of the particularistic feeling which characterized the well-named "critical period" with the growing spirit of nationality which is to mark the succeeding years. For this common land at the disposal of the central government was not considered the result of a successful revolution waged by a united nation, but, rather, its origin can be traced to the successive cessions, on the part of four of the States, of their claims—more or less valid—to the land west of their present limits, while, on the other hand, no acts of the Congress of the Confederation evinced so genuine a national spirit as those by which it exceeded its powers and accepted and prepared to govern and dispose of this splendid common property.

Without stopping to discuss the cessions or the reasons which produced them, let us study the question of the disposal of the soil which confronted Congress in 1784, after the Virginia cession had cleared up the most perplexing of the State claims.^b

Before the cessions were completed there had been discussions, both in and out of Congress, as to the best means of using these lands. It was of the utmost importance that this vast estate be wisely administered. Of what value would these western lands be if we could not hold them? How long would England or Spain allow that rich Northwest to remain unpeopled? Should not Congress endeavor to encourage the very best form of occupation in that region—the occupation of sturdy pioneers? One thing was certain—the lands would not be carelessly granted or lavished on favorites, for Congress had pledged that they should "be disposed of for the common benefit of

^a Read by Mr. Payson Jackson Treat, of Leland Stanford Junior University, before the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, in San Francisco, December 1, 1905.

^b See J. H. U. Studies, 3d series; Hinsdale, chaps. 12, 13; McMaster, III, chap. 16.

the United States,"^a and Virginia, in her deed of cession, had stipulated that they should be "faithfully and bona fide disposed of" for that same purpose.^b But there were two forms of "bona fide" disposition which merited discussion at such a time. Should the land be used as a source of revenue, or should it be disposed of with especial reference to the proper spread of population? If the former plan was adopted, the land system must provide for the sale of as much land as possible at as high a price as possible. If the idea of settlement was to predominate, then cheap lands or free lands; governmental surveys, and strict provisions for occupation and improvement must be incorporated in the system. Now, the idea of revenue was a very comforting one at this time, when the national credit was all but worthless, when the national paper ceased to circulate, and when interest and principal of the foreign debts were in arrears. And with few exceptions the people who found time to think about the western lands at all considered them a vast fund for meeting the national obligations; but there were others, notably Washington, who believed in providing for the wave of settlements which was already bursting across the mountains. So we must expect to find this idea of revenue kept in mind by any committee which should report a land system, and if they also make some provision for a proper settlement of the region they deserve the more credit.

Congress did not have a perfectly clear field in legislating for the public domain. There were foreign titles to be considered, and Virginia had made reservations in her deed of cession, while more important than all these limitations on the free power of Congress was the fact that the Indians held almost every foot of this soil and until their preemption was extinguished the United States could pass only a very worthless title to prospective purchasers.

But in spite of these difficulties Congress faced the question of disposal. In the spring of 1784 a committee was appointed consisting of Jefferson, Williamson, of North Carolina; Howell, of Rhode Island; Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Read, of South Carolina, to prepare an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory. Before studying this report we should become familiar with the experience upon which they could draw. If there is any one principle which should result from any study of the events of this great period it is that few things were done *de novo*; that in almost every instance seemingly new legislation is founded on the best of colonial precedents. And so in studying the report of this committee we will not be called upon to praise them for their originality so much as to commend them for their keen discrimination in recommending the best features in the existing systems.

^a Journals, III, 535.

^b Journals, IV, 342-344.

At the outbreak of the Revolution there was no uniform system for the disposal of lands in the American colonies. Each colony had developed its own system and no two of them were exactly alike.^a In general, we might say that the lands in the royal and proprietary colonies were managed with an eye to revenue, while those in the corporate colonies were more especially looked upon as factors in a proper extension of settlement within their territory.^b But even such a statement is open to criticism. A safer one would be that in 1776 each State had in operation a system for the disposal of the lands within its limits which had developed as the result of colonial experience. And in the formation of these systems nature herself had played an important rôle, for two systems of disposal represented the extremes of colonial experience—the New England and the southern—and each reflected the natural conditions of the sections.

The New England system provided for settlement by townships.^c When more land was needed a township was laid off, generally 6 miles square, and it was settled as a whole, the land surveyed before settlement, and the details of granting left to the town itself. This resulted in a compact spread of settlement, in a colony of townships, in each of which the citizens had small holdings, carefully surveyed before settlement. And there were school and religious reserves in New England; and when Connecticut, in 1737, decided to sell seven townships instead of giving them away to settlers, she ordered that they be sold at auction, with a fixed minimum price, and that the sales be conducted at different towns in the colony, so that all the citizens might have an opportunity to invest in these new lands.^d But even in this case, as in all preceding cases, strict provisions were made for the improvement and settlement of the tracts purchased. Before this time forfeiture of the lands was the penalty, but in this case a bond for double the purchase price must be deposited. And in order that the lands might be "properly improved," we find that intruders were ordered out of the lands of the colony and punished for trespass.^e

Now, the southern system was very different from this in many ways. The physical conditions, which favored the development of the county rather than the town, also caused a corresponding change in the manner of disposal of the land. Instead of small tracts of a few hundred acres at most, the southern planter insisted on holdings well into the thousands. This caused the dispersion of population. But other bad effects followed. Land was taken up by the use of warrants. These could be located on any unappropriated land.

^a Ballagh, 107.

^b Osgood, I, 428; II, 16-17.

^c Osgood, I, Chap. XI.

^d Col. Rec. Connecticut, VIII, 134.

^e Ibid., IV, 305, 344, 349; VI, 127, 355; IX, 566; X, 66.

But the surveyors, especially the deputies, were poorly trained, and the records were carelessly kept, so that the location of several thousand acres with irregular sides was often made on some former location.^a And as the bounds were determined largely by natural objects, the fall of a tree or the change of a stream bed might cause a series of lawsuits. These were the great objections to the southern system—indiscriminate locations and the lack of proper surveys and recording.^b In the older districts conditions for improvement and settlement were made, but in grants of such extent they were hard to enforce, and after Virginia became a State they were not even insisted upon, which became a source of grievance to settlers beyond the Alleghenies.^c

With this body of colonial experience to draw upon, the committee prepared its report. Jefferson was the leading member of this committee.^d Although Gerry and the Carolinians could quote from the experience of their States, Rhode Island had had little opportunity to form a very comprehensive system of disposal for its public lands. This report, however, adopted the leading features of the New England system. There shall be surveys before sales; the grants shall be carefully recorded; the territory shall be divided by rectangular surveys into "hundreds" of 10 square miles, and "lots" of 1 mile square. But the "township planting" of New England was not insisted upon, for although a person might purchase a "lot," the New England system called for the extension of settlements by townships. And there were no reserves for schools or religious purposes, which made the report impossible for any New Englander; nor were conditions of improvement and settlement annexed to the grants. The method of sale was not outlined, nor was a price per acre suggested, while a very impractical feature of the report provided that land sales should follow the complete relinquishment of the Indian title and the laying out of States.^e

This report, therefore, was a combination of the survey feature of the New England system with the administrative features of the southern system—the use of warrants, certificates, and caveats.^f Although it was not acted upon at the time, yet it became the basis of the land ordinance of 1785. Of course, with our knowledge of the State experience upon which this committee could draw, there is no excuse for believing that Mr. Jefferson evolved this report from a merely philosophical study of the land question.

Almost a year passed before Congress turned again to the land

^a Hening, X, 50–65, for Virginia act of 1779; Shaler 49–52; Hinsdale, 252–253.

^b Roosevelt, III, 8.

^c Roosevelt, II, 398–390. Petition of settlers in counties of Kentucky and Illinois, 1780.

^d Report presented May 7. Journals, IV, 401.

^e For the report, see Journals, IV, 416.

^f Compare the report with the Virginia act of 1779.

problem. Then the report of 1874 was twice read and referred to a committee of one member from each State.^a Jefferson was in Europe, and Virginia was represented on the committee by William Grayson. Rufus King, of Massachusetts, and William Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, undoubtedly looked after the interests of New England. This committee report, presented on April 14, 1785, was practically a new report, although it retains some of the important principles of the earlier one.^b Surveys were still to precede sales, but the townships were to be 7 miles square, divided into sections 1 mile square, and the geographical mile was no longer used. In each township two sections were to be reserved—one for schools and the other for religious purposes—while four sections in each township were to be reserved for the future disposition of Congress, as well as one-third part of all gold, silver, and lead mines. The land was to be sold by townships, at auction, and \$1 per acre was set as the minimum. Five ranges^c of townships were to be surveyed, and after the Secretary of War had drawn one-seventh of the whole amount for the use of the Continental Army the balance was to be drawn for sale in the States, the amount to be sold in each State being in proportion to the quotas in the last preceding requisition.

This report adhered more closely to the New England system, the conditions of improvement and settlement being the only provisions lacking.

So much for the report. It now remained for Congress to approve or amend. The southern members were not so easily converted to the benefits of this eastern system. They did not believe in the township system of settlement, and they promptly attacked that feature of the report.^d Their first effort along this line resulted in a compromise. The land might be sold by sections, but only consecutively, and no second township was to be offered in sections until every section in the preceding one had been sold. Next, the reserve for religion was stricken out. Then the Virginia delegates moved and seconded and succeeded in carrying a motion to reduce the size of the townships from 7 to 6 miles square, hence allowing a smaller number of people to unite to purchase one.^e They then made repeated attempts to provide for a more general sale of small lots. Believing, as they did, in the propriety of the widest choice in the selection of land, they attempted to free themselves from the compact-settlement idea so stoutly insisted upon by New England.

^a March 4 and 16. Journals, IV, 477, 482, 500. No member from Delaware given.

^b Report as partially amended, April 26. Journals, IV, 507-508.

^c Seven ranges, as adopted.

^d For the arguments used by northern men on the committee, see Grayson to Washington, April 15, 1785. Bancroft, I, 425-428.

^e Journals, IV, 506. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia in favor; Rhode Island, Maryland opposed; New York, North Carolina divided; Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia not fully represented.

Finally, as the votes of nine States were needed to carry the ordinance, the matter was further compromised, and one-half of the townships were to be sold in sections of 640 acres. An effort on the part of Grayson and Monroe to reduce the lots to 320 acres was lost.^a

In this form was passed, on May 20, 1785, the first ordinance for the disposal of the public lands of the United States. Like most of the great measures of these early Congresses it laid down great principles of action which have continued in operation to the present time. As finally adopted it contained features tending to both revenue and settlement. The land was to be sold at auction, with a rather high minimum; but it was not to be sold until it had been carefully surveyed, so that the titles passed by the United States might be good. The New England system triumphed for the time. The accurate public surveys, the careful recording, the rectangular townships, the school reserves, all were parts of that system. The greatest triumph came when they succeeded in grafting the system of township planting on the public domain. The most the southern members could secure was a provision that in half the townships a person might purchase a section—640 acres—but this section was bounded by the rectangular surveys. The southern custom of indiscriminate location of warrants was not permitted. Yet as this "township planting" was the feature of the ordinance most discussed and objected to, so we will find that it was one of the least permanent features of the system. The same nature which demanded this system of settlement in New England made it unnecessary in the Northwest, and the southern members who opposed it in 1785 lived to see it rejected later.^b So far as the immediate disposal of the lands went the ordinance of 1785 had little effect. The surveys were difficult to execute and took time to complete. Before any land had been sold under this system Congress secured a revenue for its depleted Treasury by means of sales of large tracts to companies—notably the Ohio Company and to John Cleve Symmes. But Congress realized that these were only temporary measures, designed to secure an immediate revenue, and such sales formed no part of the land system of the United States.

In the light of later experience it is easy to criticise the land system devised by the Congress of the Confederation. The economist will tell you that it is a sign of the most crass ignorance to believe that a great revenue can be obtained from waste land. The student of western history will assert that Congress should have devised a scheme for the sale of land in small tracts at a nominal

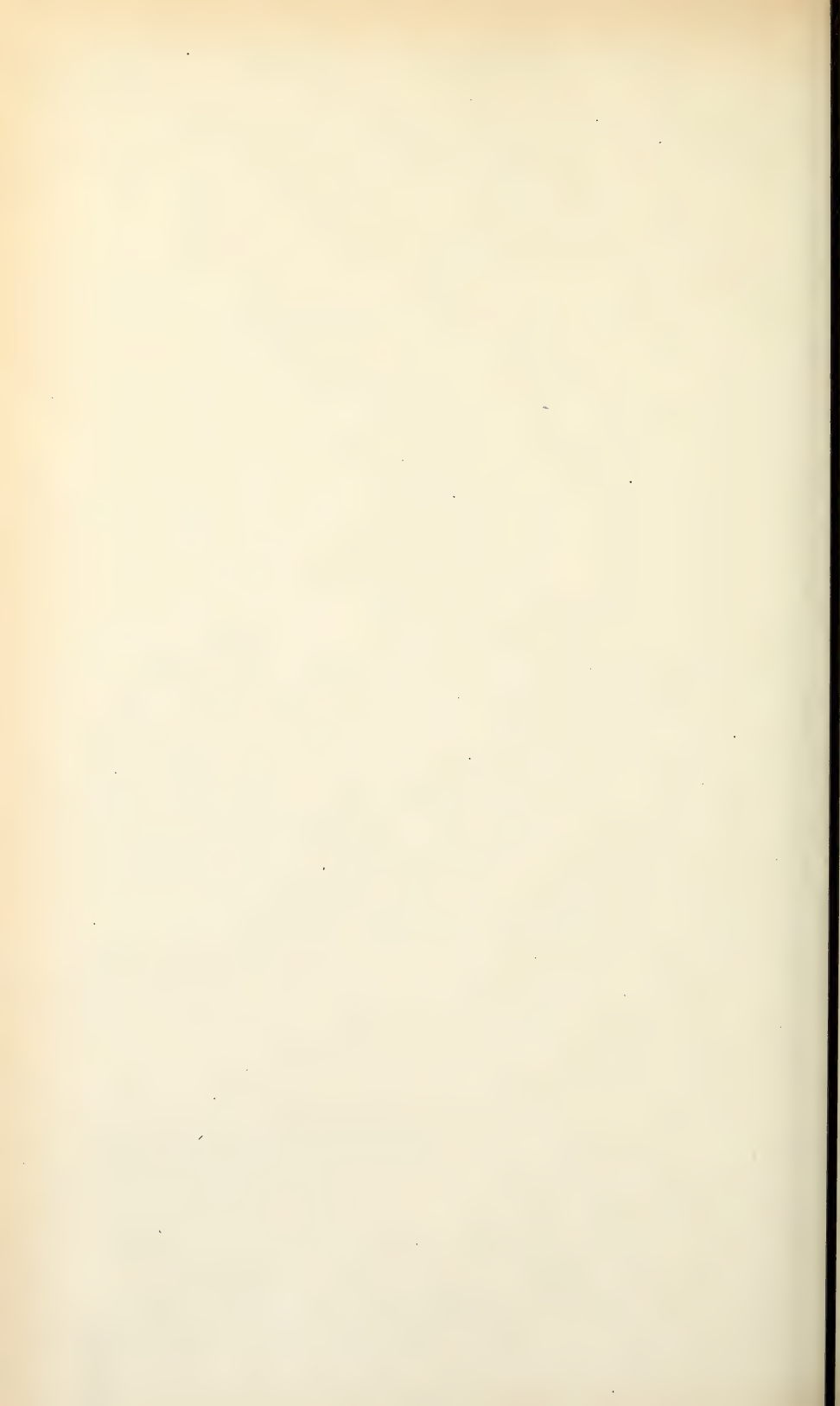
^a Journals, IV, 520.

^b Reduction in the size of the tracts offered for sale and freedom of location have been notable developments of the system.

price to actual settlers, with rigid conditions of improvement and settlement, for he believes that the occupation of the west country was of the greatest import to the United States at that time. It certainly would have simplified our relations with England and Spain if our back country had been better peopled. And those who agree with Mr. Wakefield,^a the English student of colonial questions, would maintain that the terms proposed were too reasonable, that too much land was placed on sale, that our country would have been more prosperous if less inducement had been offered for the dispersion of our then scanty population.

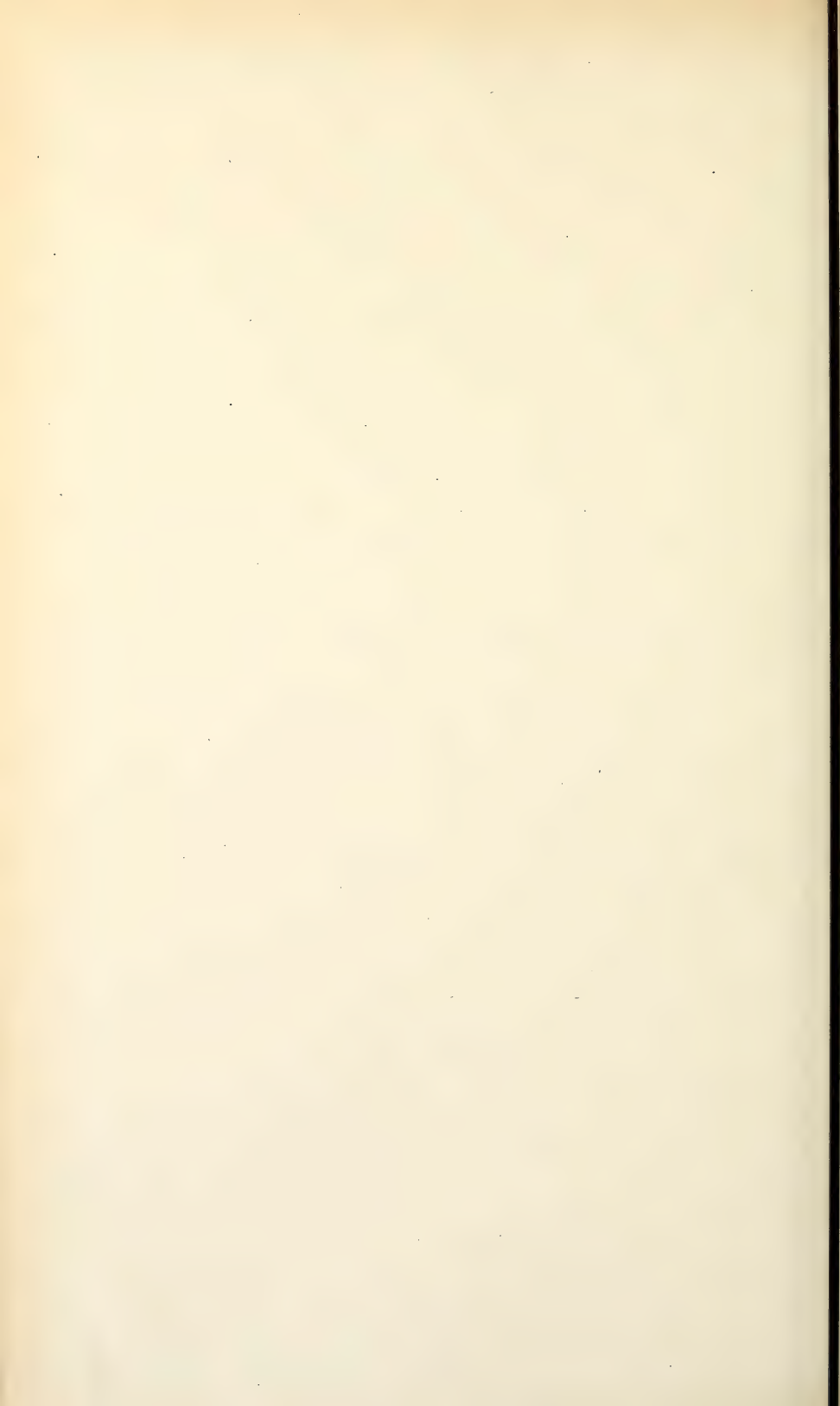
But these would be *ex post facto* criticisms. We must award a liberal meed of praise to the members of the moribund Congress for devising a general system of disposition. The lands were not to be lavished on favorites. No one could obtain an acre except for "value received" or "services rendered." Although large tracts were in two instances sold to companies, yet Congress realized that this was not the best policy and only yielded to force of circumstances. And the best features of the previous colonial experience were incorporated into the national system, so that the present system of township surveys with the good title which follow is based directly on the ordinance of the Confederation. New conditions have caused modifications in the old system. "Township planting" was not necessary in the greater West, and one development of the system was along the line of reducing the size of the tracts which might be placed on sale. The credit system was no part of this early plan, and when that was later adopted it proved disastrous. And with the growth and prosperity of the nation came the time when it could afford to give land to the actual settlers. But the one distinctive feature of our present system, the regular system of surveys, dates from the time when a handful of clear-visioned statesmen drew upon the experience of a dozen States to form one national system.

^a England and America, 1834.



XII.—SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA AFTER 1848.

By CLYDE A. DUNIWAY,
Of Leland Stanford Junior University.



SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA AFTER 1848.^a

By CLYDE A. DUNIWAY.

The purpose of this paper is to present a few of the results of a study of the status of the negro in California from 1849 to his attainment of complete civil and political equality before the law. Neglecting many interesting considerations on the negro's civil and political relations, attention will be directed merely to a remarkable continuance of slavery in a State whose constitution provided that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

The members of the constitutional convention sitting in Colton Hall, Monterey, in September and October of 1849, decided the question of slavery or freedom for the future Commonwealth with little or no thought of its bearing upon national issues. They, and their constituents who ratified their work, were governed by considerations growing out of their local circumstances. They had an unique opportunity to establish the institutions of a State. They were in control of a region where slavery had been forbidden by an unrepealed Mexican law and where relatively few negro slaves had yet been brought by American masters. The adventurous spirit of their free mining society was on the whole so genuinely hostile to the maintenance of a system of servile labor that even the men formerly resident in slave States were for the most part ready to acquiesce in a policy which they would not have favored in the environment of their old homes. The constitutional inhibition of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, was adopted against slight opposition and with seemingly practical unanimity.

Whatever might be the status of the rest of the Mexican conquest, the migration of the Argonauts and their adoption in 1849 of this free-State constitution made it practically impossible thereafter for

^aRead by Prof. C. A. Duniway, of Leland Stanford Junior University, before the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, in San Francisco, December, 1905.

Congress to accept any propositions of compromise which would impose slavery on California in disregard of this decision of the people themselves most directly concerned. The proslavery advocates might prolong the political bargaining and demand concessions in the compromise measures of 1850 in return for recognizing freedom in California, as they did successfully. They might even insist upon curtailing the territorial limits of the new State, as they tried in vain to do. But the result in the admission of the State with its free constitution was a foregone conclusion. The balance of power between free and slave States in the Federal Senate was broken primarily because of the action of California pioneers, never to be restored while slavery continued to exist in the United States.

There is no evidence that the preliminary choice of State officers in 1849, made at the same election with the voting upon the constitution, was influenced by the slavery issue. Yet the first meeting of the anticipatory State legislature proved that the men elected as the first political leaders of the State were not "Abolitionists." Governor Peter Burnett, who believed that a policy of total exclusion of free negroes was a necessary complement of constitutional inhibition of slavery, promptly recommended that measures should be passed to forbid the residence of any and all negroes in California. Although this radical discrimination against people of color was not approved by the legislature, resolutions were passed deprecating all antislavery agitation and protesting against any limitation of slaveholders' rights in Territories.

The pronounced sentiment of the State in 1849 against slavery did not wholly deter slave owners from bringing their slaves with them to California. The imperfect Federal census of 1850 recorded nearly 1,000 negroes in the State, while the number had increased to more than 2,200 when another census was taken by the State itself in 1852. Some of these negroes doubtless came to California upon their own initiative and as freemen. Many of them certainly accompanied their former masters as servants, being acknowledged as freedmen by reason of their migration to a Commonwealth where slavery was forbidden. But it is at least probable that a majority of the whole number were brought as slaves, being held unequivocally as such or being bound by verbal or written contracts of future conditional manumission. Furthermore, evidence derived from various cases in the courts, from proposals and discussions in the legislature, from the testimony of surviving pioneers (both white and colored), and finally, from contemporary newspapers and documents proves that many negroes continued in the state of slavery in California for shorter or longer periods after 1849. In unusual instances this involuntary servitude seems to have persisted even until the period of national emancipation.

The first cases in California courts involving the legality of slavery within their jurisdiction occurred in 1850, before the admission of the State. An alcalde in San Jose detained a negro claimed as a slave and delivered him into the possession of the claimant as his lawful owner. On the contrary, County Judge Thomas, of Sacramento, declared in a case arising on a writ of habeas corpus that the master could not legally hold the negro as his slave, because slavery had been forbidden both by Mexican law and by the State constitution. Likewise County Judge Morrison, of San Francisco, rendered an opinion in 1851 on a habeas corpus case that a negro slave brought to California voluntarily by his master in 1850 thereby acquired his freedom.

The slavery question did not come before the supreme court of the State until July, 1852, after the legislature had given California the distinction of being one of the two States to reenforce that act by special enactments. The California fugitive-slave act in 1852 provided not merely that State officers and citizens must assist in the return of fugitives from labor to the States in which their service was claimed to be due, but (in the fourth section) that slaves who had been brought into California voluntarily by their masters before the admission of the State into the Union might be reclaimed by their masters and taken back to their respective slave States by the same processes and under the same penalties as if they were really fugitive slaves.

No case has been found in which a *bona fide* fugitive was returned to slavery from California under the operation either of the Federal fugitive-slave act or of the local State act of the same nature. California was too far from the neighborhood of slave States to be a feasible place of refuge for escaping fugitives. But the rendition of *pro forma* fugitives was successfully accomplished while the fourth section of the act of 1852 continued in effect, or until April, 1855. The leading case on the subject, the only one reaching the supreme court, and therefore the only one usually mentioned, is that of the Perkins slaves, finally decided in August, 1852. A justice of the peace and then a county judge in Sacramento had decided that the claimant, one Perkins, was entitled under the law to take back to Georgia three negro slaves whom he had brought to California in 1849 to work for him in the mines. Under a writ of *habeas corpus* the negroes were taken from a steamer about to sail from San Francisco and the question of their status was brought directly before the supreme court. Chief Justice Murray and Justice Anderson fully upheld the constitutionality of the State law in all its parts, and the negroes were taken back to Georgia as slaves. The opinions of the justices maintained that the State had the power to supplement Federal rendition of fugitives, although it could not constitutionally

impair that right. The fourth section of the act of 1852 was sustained on the ground that it did not of itself change the status of the persons to whom it applied, for decisions on that issue were still to be made in the States to which they should be taken. Anticipating the Dred Scott dicta, it was affirmed that slaveholders had had an unimpaired right under the United States Constitution to bring their slave property with them into California up to the date of its final admission into the Union, that this right of the owners could not be abridged or controlled, and that California could not lawfully declare the slaves who were within the State prior to September 9, 1850, to be free, except under a penalty of forfeiture for failure to remove them from the State. Finally, these remarkable opinions ventured to assert that the State constitution did not *ipso facto* emancipate slaves coming into the State, that its prohibition of slavery was directory merely and that, since the legislature had omitted to enact laws to carry the inhibition into effect, "there is not a solitary slave, who was brought here as such, but will remain so in the absence of any other legislation." In short, slavery was still a legal institution in California in 1852—if these dicta of the supreme court were binding.

Within three weeks after the announcement of the decision of the Perkins case, three similar cases were passed upon in accordance with its mandates by a single justice of the peace in San Francisco. In a Tuolumne County case, in 1854, a negro who had accumulated land and other property to the value of \$4,000 was given into the custody of his owner's attorney and saved himself from deportation to Arkansas only by a daring escape and successful concealment. In a San Jose case, in 1855, the shrewd attorneys for a negro outwitted the claimant by securing a postponement until the day after the fourth section of the law of 1852 expired by limitation, thereby saving their client from slavery.

The most conspicuous slavery case in California arose in 1858, in the matter of the slave Archy, and was marked by an extraordinary decision by Justices Burnett and Terry, of the supreme bench. They agreed in awarding the slave to his master, one Stovall, although on very different grounds. Judge Burnett ruled that under the strict law and the facts Archy might be entitled to his freedom, since his master had voluntarily brought the slave into a State where slavery was illegal and had himself become a resident of California. But taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances of the case of an unfortunate master, who came to California for his health and who might have been relying on custom and on the dicta of the Perkins opinions, Judge Burnett could not deny to the invalid claimant the comfort of the ministrations of his black body servant. There

fore, as a contemporary critic said, the learned judge "gave the law to the North and the nigger to the South." Judge Terry held merely that Stovall had not acquired a domicile in California and was entitled as a visitor or traveler to hold his slave in the State or to remove him from its limits. Despite evident vagaries in these opinions, they were notable in that they abandoned the dicta of the Perkins case and returned to the more conservative ground that only travelers or temporary visitors could lawfully hold slaves in California.

The Archy case became even more remarkable from the fact that the award of the supreme court was not as a final adjudication. When Stovall attempted to board an outgoing steamer in San Francisco Bay with his slave in order to take him to Mississippi, they were detained on a new writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Freelon, of the San Francisco County court, and Stovall also was held on a warrant charging him with kidnapping Archy. Two weeks later Stovall changed his plans, consented to the discharge of Archy by Judge Freelon, and initiated proceedings before Federal Commissioner Johnston to secure the rendition of his slave under the national fugitive-slave act. This new case was stubbornly contested for three weeks by able counsel, and resulted in the final discharge of Archy as a free man, since he had not come into the State as a fugitive from labor.

The law of slavery in California, as interpreted in this series of decisions, gave a legal basis for the common practices of the time. Even before the announcement of the dicta of the Perkins case, in 1852, most colored people were too docile and too ignorant to claim their freedom, while public sentiment would not support any interference by meddling abolitionists with the maintenance of masters' rights over their personal property. Many slaves, indeed, successfully asserted their freedom or took advantage of the general social disorganization and seized opportunities to escape by running away from their masters to mining camps and settlements where pursuit and identification were most difficult. Many more simply continued to labor obediently under a system to which they had always been accustomed, living as slaves in fact, whatever their real legal status. These general tendencies were undoubtedly maintained when the proslavery supreme court of the State was ready to go to almost any length to protect the peculiar institution. Some slaves, meanwhile, finding means to purchase their own freedom by cash payments, and others, obtaining release from their servitude by honorable fulfillment of previously stipulated faithful service, left proofs of their previous condition of servitude, as well as their manumission, by having their freedom papers duly recorded in the offices of county recorders, where they are still to be found.

This brief review of one aspect of the negro question in California reveals the fact that the constitutional prohibition of slavery was not of itself sufficient to prevent either the introduction or the continuance of the institution. Slavery disappeared from the State by a process of gradual elimination, not merely because the constitution contained the antislavery clause, but also because circumstances tending to freedom were stronger than the influence of an active but able proslavery minority, who dominated the politics of the State for the first decade of its existence.

XIII.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ORGANIZATION AND
WORK ON THE PART OF STATE AND LOCAL
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Chairman*.
BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH.
FRANKLIN L. RILEY.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF ORGANIZATION AND WORK ON THE PART OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the American Historical Association held in Chicago in December, 1904, Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, chairman of the Association's general committee, presented a report upon "The work of American historical societies."^a This was based upon an inquiry conducted by him into the scope and work of the principal societies, and was an interesting and important preliminary survey of the field. As a result of the Bourne report, the council of the Association appointed the undersigned a subcommittee of the general committee, charged with reporting in detail at the 1905 meeting upon "The best methods of organization and work on the part of State and local historical societies."

STATISTICAL.

The committee were convinced that they could not act intelligently without first making as thorough an investigation as possible of the resources, activities, and aims of the historical organizations of the country. A blank was prepared for this purpose, following the general lines of the Bourne inquiry, but much more specific and widely circulated. This, with an accompanying letter, was mailed early in February last to the secretaries of societies concerned—the mailing list being compiled from the Bibliography of Historical Societies published by this Association in 1895, the Carnegie Institution's Handbook of Learned Societies, and other sources. Following is the text of letter and blank:

FEBRUARY 1, 1905.

The secretaries of societies receiving the accompanying list of queries will confer a favor by responding at their earliest convenience, as the members of the committee would like to have all the data before them at their first conference, to be held early in the spring.

The questions have been framed upon the basis of the State societies; but secretaries of district or local societies can readily adapt them to their institutions.

^aAnnual Report American Historical Association, 1904, pp. 117-127.

Kindly mail reply to the member of the committee who sends out this circular, as each member is expected to report upon a certain district—Mr. Thwaites upon the Northern and Central Atlantic States and the old Northwest, Mr. Shambaugh upon the trans-Mississippi (save Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas), and Mr. Riley upon the South.

In making replies, it will be a convenience to number them as per the numbering of the queries.

It is earnestly hoped that each and every active historical society in the United States will cordially co-operate with the committee in this matter, to the end that a really adequate report may be rendered upon the work and status of these societies. The committee hope that beneficial results may follow the present investigation; but this is not possible unless there be a full, frank and general response to their circular of inquiry.

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH,
FRANKLIN L. RILEY,
Committee.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
February 1, 1905.

INQUIRY AS TO THE ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND CONDITION OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Please reply promptly, and as fully as possible, to R. G. Thwaites, Madison Wis.; B. F. Shambaugh, Iowa City, Iowa; F. L. Riley, University, Miss.

1. Name and location of your society.
2. Date of establishment or organization thereof.
3. Is it in any official sense a State institution, or entirely a private corporation? Kindly state exact condition.
4. What are the sources and extent of support?
 - a. Membership fees.
 - b. State appropriations (annual and special).
 - c. Private donations.
 - d. Endowment fund.
 - e. Present annual income from all sources.
5. What are your provisions for membership?
 - a. Life.
 - b. Annual.
 - c. Corresponding.
 - d. Honorary.
6. How often do you hold meetings, and what is their general character?
7. Have you a salaried staff? If so, please state number employed, what kind of work, and aggregate salaries paid.
8. Has your society a building of its own? If so, please state cost and character. If housed in a capitol or other public building, please state how much room is occupied. If renting rooms or building, please state extent thereof and rent paid.
9. Please state your total expenditures per annum for all purposes. Classify them, if practicable.

10. Does your society maintain a library?
 - a. Along what lines of collection.
 - b. Present number of titles (books and pamphlets together).
 - c. Is the library catalogued? If so, is it a card catalogue? On what system (D. C. or E. C.)? ^a Is it typewritten?
11. Does your society maintain a museum or art collection?
 - a. Scope and extent of museum.
 - b. Extent of art collection, especially on the historical side.
12. What is the extent and character of your manuscript collections? We should be pleased to have you describe these in as much detail as practicable.
13. To what extent do you collect and preserve newspapers?
14. Has your society, in any manner, the custody of the public archives of the State (or county or city)?
15. Does it outline and superintend special lines of research work in history? Please be as specific as possible.
16. What is the extent of your anthropological and archaeological work?
 - a. Field work.
 - b. Collections (possibly covered in remarks on museum, above).
17. Does your society offer public lectures? If so, their character and frequency.
18. The publications of the society?
 - a. Quarterly magazine.
 - b. *Annual Reports, Proceedings, Transactions, or Collections.*
 - c. Miscellaneous (regular or special).
 - d. What is the general character and scope of your several publications?
19. Are there local historical societies in your State?
 - a. Number and names of.
 - b. Character and purposes of.
 - c. Relation to the State society.
 - d. Is there co-operation of any sort between societies in your State?
20. Please refer us to (and if practicable, send us) the best published account of your society.
21. Please send to us a copy of—
 - a. Statute establishing your institution.
 - b. Articles of incorporation.
 - c. Constitution and by-laws, or rules and regulations.
22. What are the present conditions and prospects of your society? Should like you to be as full and frank as possible.

By agreement between the members, Mr. Riley undertook to secure and compile reports from the societies in the Southern States, Mr. Shambaugh from those of the trans-Mississippi (except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas), and Mr. Thwaites from those of the Northern States east of the Mississippi. The committee held a two days' session at Iowa City, Iowa, May 16-17, 1905, discussed the replies, and arrived at certain conclusions, which are presented below.

The majority of the active organizations reported promptly; others required prodding; even to the present date a few have failed to respond to our continued requests. The net result was the receipt of a

^a Dewey classification, or Expansive Classification.

body of useful, although quite unequal, data from 18 national organizations (exclusive of our own) having more or less to do with historical work—12 sectional, 70 State (including departments and commissions), and 123 local. While there are regrettable omissions, it may confidently be asserted that practically every important historical society or department in the United States is included in the detailed accounts given in the Appendix to the present report.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Of the national societies engaged in the collection and publication of historical material we have, for obvious reasons, made no note of our own organization. The most important of these societies in library and resources is the American Antiquarian Society. Its substantial building at Worcester, Mass., contains 120,000 volumes and a valuable collection of manuscripts, portraits, and antiques. The American Geographical Society, at New York, is housed in a \$200,000 building and possesses a library of 40,000 volumes. Other flourishing bodies are the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York; the Daughters of the American Revolution (with a large building in Washington, now in course of construction); and the Jewish Publication Society of America.

SECTIONAL SOCIETIES.

The list of sectional societies embraces many that are doing important work. The wealthiest and most effective of these is the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, housed in a building worth \$65,000 and having a library of 66,000 titles. It possesses also notable collections of manuscripts and a large museum of portraits, curios, and antiques. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society, of Richmond, owns a museum and grounds valued at \$60,000 and an interesting library of printed and manuscript material relating to the history of the South prior to the war of secession. The Pacific Coast Branch of our Association, while as yet not engaged in collection or publication, has a promising future as the proposed medium of co-operation between the various historical organizations on the Western coast.

STATE SOCIETIES AND DEPARTMENTS.

As a class the State societies and departments were the promptest and most business-like in their replies. Not all of the responses were satisfactory in character, but while there are serious gaps enough information was elicited to enable us to present a fairly complete survey of the situation. The following table has been prepared from data to be found in the Appendix:

State historical societies and departments.

Institution.	Organized.	Number of members.	Value of building.	Books and pamphlets in library.	Annual State appropriations.	Other income and remarks.
Alabama Conference Historical Society, M. E. Church South, Montgomery.	1905	-----	-----	-----	-----	Membership.
Alabama Department of Archives and History.	1901	-----	Capitol	-----	\$2,500	
Alabama Historical Society.	1850	-----	-----	-----	1,000	Do.
Alaska District Historical Library and Museum.	1900	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$720; Congressional appropriation. \$125.
Arkansas Historical Association.	1903	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Arkansas History Commission.	1905	5	-----	-----	1,250	
California Historical Society.	-----	151	-----	2,444	-----	\$500.
Colorado Historical Society.	1879	-----	-----	19,000	5,700	Membership; special funds.
Connecticut Historical Society.	-----	-----	Joint library building.	30,000	1,000	\$400 and membership.
Delaware Historical Society.	1864	150	-----	2,500	300	\$500.
District of Columbia Historical Society.	1894	278	-----	2,000	-----	\$900.
Georgia Historical Society	1839	100	\$30,000	26,000	-----	\$2,000.
Illinois Historical Library	1889	-----	Capitol	16,000	3,500	
Illinois Historical Society.	1899	-----	-----	-----	-----	Membership; controls State Historical Library. \$1,500.
German-American Historical Society of Illinois.	1900	400	-----	380	-----	
Indiana Historical Society	-----	-----	Capitol	2,000	Occasional.	Membership.
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines.	1892	-----	\$400,000	14,182	10,000	
Iowa Historical Society, Iowa City.	1857	120	State University.	40,000	7,500	Do.
Kansas Historical Society.	1875	196	Capitol	119,600	7,620	Do.
Kentucky Historical Society.	1839	-----	do	-----	-----	Membership; State furnishes printing, postage, and stationery.
Louisiana Historical Association.	1869	50	Confederate Memorial Hall.	8,000	1,600	Membership.
Louisiana Historical Society.	1836	172	-----	-----	-----	\$500.
Maine Historical Society.	1822	200	\$30,000	2,500	-----	Membership.
Maryland Historical Society.	1844	-----	\$60,000	47,117	2,000	\$2,500 and endowments.
Maryland, Society for History of Germans in.	1886	-----	-----	500	-----	\$425.
Massachusetts Historical Society.	1791	100	\$225,000	155,000	-----	Invested funds, \$221,000; income, \$48,000.
Massachusetts Military Historical Society.	1871	150	-----	7,000	-----	\$1,800.
May State Historical League.	1903	-----	-----	-----	-----	Co-operation between local societies in Middlesex and Essex counties.
Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.	1874	-----	Capitol	(a)	2,000	Membership.
Minnesota Historical Society.	1849	355	do	81,768	20,000	Do.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History.	1903	-----	Capitol	-----	5,600	
Mississippi Baptist Historical Society.	1888	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
Mississippi Historical Society.	1898	300	-----	-----	1,000	\$1,000.
Mississippi Methodist Historical Society.	1903	-----	-----	-----	-----	Membership.
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.	1886	600	\$40,000	30,000	-----	\$3,000.
Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia.	1899	-----	State University.	28,000	2,500	Membership.
Montana Historical and Miscellaneous Library.	1864	-----	Capitol	30,000	-----	Department of State Library.

^a Merged with State library.

State historical societies and departments—Continued.

Institution.	Organized.	Number of members.	Value of building.	Books and pamphlets in library.	Annual State appropriations.	Other income and remarks.
Nebraska Historical Society.	1878	-----	State University.	25,000	\$5,000	Membership.
New Hampshire Genealogical Society.	1903	-----	Capitol.	1,000	-----	Do.
New Hampshire Historical Society.	1823	-----	\$10,000	93,500	500	Membership and endowment.
New Jersey Historical Society.	1845	800	-----	50,000	3,500	\$3,000.
New Mexico Historical Society.	1880	-----	Governor's palace.	-----	800	\$200.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Membership.
New York State Historical Association, Lake George.	1899	-----	-----	500	-----	\$500.
New York, Society of Colonial Wars in.	-----	1,034	-----	-----	-----	Membership.
Pennsylvania Society, New York.	1899	800	-----	3,000	-----	Do.
North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Raleigh.	1900	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$150.
North Carolina Historical Society, Chapel Hill.	1833	-----	State University.	-----	-----	Membership.
North Dakota Historical Society.	1895	-----	Capitol.	2,000	1,250	Do.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus.	1885	-----	State University.	5,000	8,000	Do.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati.	1831	-----	-----	84,000	-----	Do.
Oklahoma Historical Society.	1893	-----	Public Library.	2,000	2,000	Do.
Oregon Historical Society.	1898	800	Portland City Hall.	7,000	7,500	\$1,650.
Pennsylvania Historical Society.	1822	1,600	\$300,000.	315,000	-----	Endowment funds of \$170,000.
Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Heilmandale.	1905	-----	-----	-----	-----	General cooperation.
Pennsylvania History Club, Philadelphia.	1905	42	-----	-----	-----	Composed of historical writers.
Pennsylvania German Society, Lebanon.	1891	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$1,600.
Rhode Island Historical Society.	1822	-----	\$20,000	60,000	1,500	Membership.
Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors' Historical Society.	1875	-----	-----	-----	-----	Membership; library and cabinet given to Providence Public Library.
South Carolina Historical Society.	1855	-----	-----	3,000	-----	\$900.
South Carolina, Huguenot Society of.	1885	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$225.
South Dakota Historical Society.	1901	-----	Capitol.	-----	3,500	Membership; administrators State Department of History.
Tennessee Historical Society.	1849	-----	do	6,000	-----	\$300.
Texas Historical Society.	1892	-----	State University.	-----	-----	\$1,000; library merged in State University Library.
Vermont Antiquarian Society.	1897	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia Historical Society.	1831	-----	3-story	10,500	-----	\$4,300.
Washington Historical Society, Tacoma.	1891	-----	City Hall.	-----	1,000	Membership.
Washington University Historical Society, Seattle.	1903	-----	State University.	-----	-----	\$500.
Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee.	1903	500	-----	-----	-----	\$1,000.
Wisconsin Historical Society.	1849	600	\$610,000.	280,000	32,000	Endowment funds, \$53,000.

It will be seen from the above table that 12 societies or departments own their own halls—those valued at \$100,000 or over being: Wisconsin, \$610,000; Iowa Department, \$400,000; Pennsylvania, \$300,000, and Massachusetts, \$225,000. Thirteen are housed in their respective State capitols, seven are quartered in State universities, and six in other public buildings. The largest State appropriations are given to Wisconsin (\$32,000), Minnesota (\$20,000), and Iowa (\$17,500).^a The Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin societies are, of course, the wealthiest in endowments, possessing, respectively, \$221,000, \$170,000, and \$53,000 in invested funds. The largest libraries are: Pennsylvania, 315,000 titles; Wisconsin, 280,000; Massachusetts, 155,000; Kansas, 119,600; and New Hampshire, 93,500.

The returns are incomplete. Nevertheless those given show that in the State historical libraries and departments of the United States thus far heard from in detail there are shelved 1,611,491 books and pamphlets. It is fair to surmise that if figures could be had from those not reporting there would be a total of nearly, if not quite, 1,700,000. State appropriations reported exhibit a total of \$141,620 annually. Probably the total might reach \$175,000 could the value of all State help be represented in the above table, for in numerous Western commonwealths there are additional perquisites of official printing, stationery, postage, expressage, janitorship, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies. The report on invested funds represents but three societies, having an aggregate of \$444,000; but no doubt the facts, if obtainable, would reveal a total for the various States of upward of \$500,000.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Doubtless many fairly active small societies are not upon our list. We have reason to believe, however, that nearly all engaged in publication or having libraries or museums are represented. Following is a tabular summary, the reader being referred to the Appendix for further details.

^a This includes both the State Historical Society at Iowa City and the Historical Department at Des Moines.

Local historical societies.

Society.	Organized.	Number of members.	Books and pamphlets in library.	Annual income.	Remarks.
ALABAMA.					
Iberville Historical Society, Mobile.	1901	18	300	\$20-100	
CALIFORNIA.					
Historical Society of Southern California, Los Angeles.	1883	50	5,000	200	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Association of the Oldest Inhabitants, Washington.	1865	-----	-----	Fees.	
Columbia Historical Society	1894	277	1,000	1,500	
CONNECTICUT.					
Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society.	1899	-----	1,500	Fees.	Has \$125,000 building.
New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven.	-----	400	14,000	2,500	
FLORIDA.					
St. Augustine Institute of Science and Historical Society.	1884	-----	300	Fees.	Building of five rooms.
ILLINOIS.					
Champaign County Historical Society, Urbana.	1899	-----	-----	Fees.	
Chicago Historical Society	1855	-----	100,000	-----	Invested funds, \$96,000; has \$185,000 building.
Evanston Historical Society	1898	-----	250	-----	In public library.
McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington.	-----	100	300	Fees.	In court-house.
Pioneer Association of Will County.	-----	600	-----	Fees.	Chiefly social.
Quincy Historical Society	1896	-----	-----	Fees.	In chamber of commerce.
Whiteside County Historical Society, Sterling.	1903	-----	-----	Fees.	In city hall.
INDIANA.					
Goshen Historical Society	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Grant County Historical Society, Marion.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Hamilton County Historical Society, Noblesville.	1900	-----	-----	Fees.	Chiefly social.
Newcastle Historical Society	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Northern Indiana Historical Society, South Bend.	-----	-----	6,693	Fees.	
Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County, Crown Point.	1875	-----	-----	Fees.	
Wayne County Historical Society, Richmond.	1882	-----	-----	Fees.	In court-house.
IOWA.					
Decatur County Historical Society, Lamoni.	1901	-----	200	Fees.	
Linn County Historical Society, Cedar Rapids.	1904	-----	-----	Fees.	In public library.
Madison County Historical Society, Winterset.	1904	-----	-----	Fees.	Do.
Lucas County Historical Society, Chariton.	1901	-----	-----	Fees.	Do.
KENTUCKY.					
Filson Club, Louisville.	1884	400	-----	1,200	President R. T. Durrett meets all expenses above income.
MAINE.					
Eliot Historical Society	-----	50	260	Fees.	
York Institute, Saco.	1867	-----	6,000	1,020	Owens building.
MARYLAND.					
Harford County Historical Society	1885	-----	-----	50	In court-house.

Local historical societies—Continued.

Society.	Organized.	Number of members.	Books and pamphlets in library.	Annual income.	Remarks.
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Bedford Historical Society	-----	-----	-----	Fees.	In public library.
Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, Pittsfield.	-----	-----	-----	Fees.	Library merged with Berkshire Athenæum.
Beverly Historical Society	1891	-----	-----	Fees.	Has \$6,000 building.
Bostonian Society	-----	1,100	2,000	\$4,000	
Brookline Historical Society	-----	150	-----	Fees.	
Cambridge Historical Society	1905	200	-----	Fees.	
Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association, Gloucester.	1875	-----	-----	Fees.	Has \$12,000 building.
Clinton Historical Society	1903	-----	-----	Fees.	Owms building; endowment promised; seeks to supplement public library.
Connecticut Valley Historical Society, Springfield.	1876	-----	1,000	Fees.	
Dedham Historical Society	-----	127	11,000	Fees.	Has \$15,000 building.
Essex Institute, Salem	1821	690	400,000	15,000	Has \$75,000 building; invested funds, \$200,000.
Fitchburg Historical Society	1892	-----	3,500	Fees.	Levies assessments and receives gifts.
Hyde Park Historical Society	1887	150	2,000	Fees.	
Ipswich Historical Society	1890	-----	-----	Fees.	Owms colonial building.
Lexington Historical Society	-----	-----	175	Fees.	Do.
Lowell Historical Society	1902	-----	900	Fees.	In public library.
Malden Historical Society	1887	-----	150	Fees.	
Medfield Historical Society	1891	-----	-----	Fees.	
Medford Historical Society	1896	-----	2,000	Fees.	Has \$4,500 building.
Methuen Historical Society	1895	-----	-----	Fees.	Occupies old mansion.
Middlesex Historical Society	-----	-----	-----	Fees.	
Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton.	1853	670	6,000	Fees.	Has \$15,000 building.
Old South Historical Society, Boston.	1891	-----	-----	-----	Terms of membership, competition for Old South prizes.
Peabody Historical Society	1896	-----	2,000	Fees.	
Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield.	-----	-----	15,000	Fees.	Has \$85,000 building.
Rehoboth Antiquarian Society	1884	-----	-----	300	Has \$14,000 building.
Sharon Historical Society	1903	-----	-----	Fees.	In town hall.
Shepard Historical Society, Cambridge.	1889	-----	700	Fees.	Devoted to history of First Church (1636).
Somerville Historical Society	1897	-----	500	320	Rents a Revolutionary house.
South Natick Historical, Natural History, and Library Society.	1870	-----	-----	-----	
Topsfield Historical Society	1894	-----	-----	200	Soon to occupy colonial house.
Watertown Historical Society	1891	-----	-----	-----	Building in prospect.
Westborough Historical Society	1889	-----	1,500	Fees.	
Rumford Historical Association, Woburn.	1877	-----	1,500	Fees.	Occupies old manse; endowment fund, \$2,200.
Worcester Society of Antiquity	1875	-----	90,000	1,200	Has \$50,000 building.
MICHIGAN.					
Oakland County Pioneer Society, Pontiac.	1874	-----	-----	-----	Social; no fees.
MISSOURI.					
Kansas City Early Settlers' and Historical Association.	1896	-----	-----	-----	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Manchester Historic Association	1896	-----	200	Fees.	
NEW JERSEY.					
Bergen County Historical Society, Hackensack.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington.	1898	44	500	Fees.	Co-operates with public library.
Royalist Association, New Brunswick.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Somerset County Historical Society.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
New Brunswick Historical Club	1870	-----	-----	Fees.	

Local historical societies—Continued..

Society.	Or- gan- ized.	Num- ber of mem- bers.	Books and pam- phlets in library.	Annual income.	Remarks.
NEW JERSEY—continued.					
New England Society of Orange....	1870	-----	2,000	Fees.	Moribund.
Passaic County Historical Society, Paterson.	1877	-----	-----	-----	
Pilesgrove and Woodstown Histor- ical Society, Pilesgrove.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Revolutionary Memorial Society, Somerville.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Rocky Hill Memorial Society	-----	-----	-----	-----	Occupies colonial house.
Salem County Historical Society, Salem.	1884	-----	-----	Fees.	
Surveyors' Association of West Jer- sey, Camden.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Sussex County Historical Society, Newton.	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Vineland Historical and Antiqua- rian Society.	1864	-----	9,300	Fees.	Owens building.
NEW YORK.					
Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society.	-----	500	8,000	Fees.	Has \$30,000 building.
Buffalo Historical Society	1862	-----	16,000	-----	Has \$200,000 building; mu- nicipal aid, \$5,000 and in- cidental expenses; cus- todian of Lord library, 11,000 volumes.
City History Club, New York	1898	-----	-----	Fees.	
Holland Society of New York	1885	840	-----	Fees.	
Jefferson County Historical Society.	1886	-----	-----	Fees.	
Johnstown Historical Society	1892	-----	250	Fees.	In Flower Library.
Livingston County Historical So- ciety, Geneseo.	1877	-----	-----	Fees.	In Board of Trade. Marks historic sites.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn.	-----	692	72,130	\$9,795	Owens building; holds no meetings; works in set- tlements and missions. Endowment funds, \$236,000; has \$400,000 building.
New York Historical Society	1804	1,057	-----	12,800	
Newburgh Bay and Highlands His- torical Society.	1883	116	-----	Fees.	
Oneida Historical Society, Utica....	-----	253	1,500	Fees.	
Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse.	1863	-----	2,000	Fees.	Has \$60,000 building.
Pennsylvania Society, New York...	1899	800	3,000	Fees.	Has \$35,000 building.
Rochester Historical Society	-----	-----	2,000	Fees.	Occupies "Old Stone Fort."
Schoharie County Historical Soci- ety, Schoharie.	1889	-----	-----	Fees.	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Trinity College Historical Society, Durham.	1892	-----	-----	40	Collections in college li- brary.
OHIO.					
Clark County Historical Society, Springfield.	-----	85	100	Fees.	County furnishes \$20,000 building, with janitor. County court-house.
Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society, Zanesville.	1890	-----	-----	Fees.	
"Old Northwest" Genealogical So- ciety, Columbus.	1897	-----	2,150	Fees.	In public library.
Sandusky County Pioneer and Histor- ical Society, Fremont.	1874	-----	-----	Fees.	
Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland.	1867	-----	60,000	1,500	Has \$55,000 building.
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Berks County Historical Society, Reading.	1869	-----	475	-----	Has \$3,500 building.
Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown.	1880	600	800	Irregu- lar.	Has \$25,000 building.
Chester County Historical Society, West Chester.	1893	-----	-----	Fees.	
City History Society, Philadelphia...	1900	350	-----	Fees.	To study city's history. In court-house.
Dauphin County Historical Society, Harrisburg.	1869	-----	2,400	Fees.	
Delaware County Historical Soci- ety, Media.	1895	-----	-----	-----	Room in court-house.
Fayette County Historical and Gen- ealogical Society, Uniontown.	1890	-----	-----	Fees.	

Local historical societies—Continued..

Society.	Organized.	Number of members.	Books and pamphlets in library.	Annual income.	Remarks.
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.					
Germantown Site and Relic Society.	1901	-----	-----	Fees.	Occupies historic school-house.
Kittochitnny Historical Society.	-----	45	-----	Fees.	
Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, Scranton.	1886	-----	-----	Fees.	Books in Green Ridge Library.
Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.	1896	-----	1,800	Fees.	In Y. M. C. A. Building.
Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon.	1898	-----	1,000	Fees.	
Linn County Historical Society, Bellefonte.	1903	-----	-----	Fees.	
Montgomery County Historical Society, Norristown.	1881	-----	1,000	Fees.	Has \$5,500 building; county appropriates \$200 annually.
Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.	1858	-----	-----	-----	
Snyder County Historical Society, Middleburg.	1899	-----	-----	Fees.	Room in court-house.
Susquehanna County Historical Society, Montrose.	1890	-----	-----	Fees.	\$20,000 building and \$30,000 library fund in sight.
Washington County Historical Society, Washington.	1901	216	2,500	\$117	In county court-house; gets occasional aid from county commissioners.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre.	1858	330	18,000	2,300	Has free use of building, with running expenses paid; endowment funds, \$23,000.
York County Historical Society, York.	-----	280	3,000	Fees.	
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
New England Society, Charleston	1819	-----	-----	Fees.	Invested funds, \$20,000; encourages study of New England history.
TENNESSEE.					
Confederate Historical Association, Memphis.	1869	210	-----	400	
Washington County Historical Society, Jonesboro.	1890	-----	-----	Subscriptions.	In court-house; no fees.
VERMONT.					
Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Society.	1876	300	-----	400	
WISCONSIN.					
Green Bay Historical Society	1899	114	-----	Fees.	In public library; auxiliary of State society.
Manitowoc Historical Association	1906	19	-----	Fees.	Do.
Milwaukee County Pioneer Association, Milwaukee.	-----	-----	-----	Fees.	Chiefly social.
Old Settlers' Club, Milwaukee	1869	-----	300	Fees.	Income, \$2,000; chiefly social.
Parkman Club, Milwaukee	1895	9	150	-----	Members pay cost of publication.
Ripon Historical Society	1899	17	-----	Fees.	In public library; auxiliary of State society.
Sauk County Historical Society, Baraboo.	1905	35	-----	Fees.	Do.
Superior Historical Society	1902	68	-----	Fees.	Do.
Walworth County Historical Society, Elkhorn.	1904	23	-----	Fees.	Do.

As might be expected, the returns from the local organizations are even more unequal and scattering than in the case of the State societies and departments. Yet even from this incomplete table, showing numerous gaps, we have an aggregate of 885,133 books and pamphlets in the several reporting libraries, and an annual income

of \$93,372. We may safely conclude that nearly every society of importance is here represented by at least partial statistics; with all figures in, we doubtless should find a total of upward of a million books and pamphlets; were it possible to give the total of all membership fees and miscellaneous cash gifts devoted to the conduct of this class of societies, it is quite within the region of possibility that \$200,000 are annually contributed in the United States for their support.

Some of the local societies are institutions of considerable importance. The Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass., with its income of \$15,000, library of 400,000 titles, and building valued at \$75,000, easily takes rank with the State societies. So also the New York (city) Historical Society, with 1,057 members, endowment fund aggregating \$236,000, yearly income of \$12,800, and a building costing \$400,000; the Chicago Historical Society, with a library of 100,000 titles, housed in a \$185,000 building, and supported by endowment funds aggregating \$96,000; the Long Island Historical Society, of Brooklyn, with 72,000 titles in its own building; the Western Reserve, of Cleveland, with 60,000 titles in a \$55,000 building; the Worcester (Mass.) Society of Antiquities, housing 90,000 titles within a building valued at \$50,000; and the Buffalo Historical Society, which dwells in a \$200,000 building, has a library of 16,000 titles, and receives a municipal grant of \$5,000 and incidental expenses per annum (the only instance of this sort that has come under our notice).

Many of those owning much smaller libraries and museums, quartered in less costly houses, are also institutions wielding a wide influence in historical study. It is interesting to note the considerable number finding lodgment in public library buildings, a significant connection promising well for both organizations. In several of the Eastern States, notably in Massachusetts, where nearly every town possesses an historical society as well as a public library, the former frequently owns or rents some historic building, generally a colonial farmhouse which, often with excellent taste, has been converted into a public museum. This is an example well worth following by other local societies. In the South and the Middle West are many communities with historic structures that might still be preserved for a like purpose.

ORGANIZATION.

Each historical society is in large measure the product of local conditions and opportunities. But back of these, molding conditions and taking advantage of opportunities, are needed individuals imbued with genuine and self-sacrificing enthusiasm for the work. However, enthusiasm will not alone suffice, for the promoters of such enterprises should by their erudition and technical skill command the

attention and respect of scholars, while by display of practical common sense, business ability, energy, and convincing arguments they are at the same time winning the confidence of hard-headed men of affairs. Very likely this is an unusual combination of qualities, and an ideal seldom, if ever, realized, for historical societies can not pay large salaries. Certain it is, however, that even when liberally endowed no society has attained its full measure of usefulness without some such personality dominating its affairs. Institutions dependent upon State aid are peculiarly in need of this vigorous personal management. The lack of it has been the undoing of a goodly share of the wrecked or moribund societies—wherein everybody's business was nobody's concern—that strew the pathway of our recent investigation.

The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania societies are prototypes of the privately endowed organizations of the Eastern States, which without official patronage have attained strength, dignity, and a high degree of usefulness; while Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas similarly stand for the State supported institutions of the West.

Of recent years there has appeared in several Commonwealths the "State Department of Archives and History." This is an official bureau of the Commonwealth, obtaining the essential personal touch through maintenance of close relations with the State historical society, whose duties, under such conditions, are chiefly literary and advisory. Alabama and Mississippi are the typical examples; but in Iowa the State society, at the seat of the State university, retains a strong individuality in all lines of activity despite the existence of a liberally supported historical department at the capital; in Kansas, the society has charge of the department.

As to which method is best for new Commonwealths—that of the Alabama type, that of the Wisconsin, that of the Iowa compromise, or that of the Kansas union—your committee will not venture an opinion. Each has certain merits, largely dependent on conditions of environment.

When subsidized as the trustee of the State, the society has the advantage of official connection and support combined with a strong effective personal interest among its widely distributed membership. But there is an ever-present danger of a display of political jealousy, because a quasi-private organization is awarded even the officially guarded expenditure of public funds, and legislative interference is always possible.

While it lacks the inspiration of personal backing, the department (or, in some States, commission) stands closer to the machinery of government, and although, under careful laws, removed from liability to partisan control, it is not likely in the course of its work to arouse official jealousy. The greatest danger to this method lies

in the possibility that the performance of its work may in time become perfunctory, when the public-spirited founders of the department have retired from service.^a

After all, the principal desideratum is, as we have indicated, the personality back of the work, rather than the form of organization. It would be unwise, even if possible, to attempt the making over of men or of methods that in their respective environments either promise or have already attained satisfactory results. What is needed, rather, is the betterment of existing methods, and especially the enlisting in the service of well-trained and vigorous executive officers.

Inspired, doubtless, by the example of the Wisconsin society, which is in close, although not official, connection with the University of Wisconsin, there has recently been a strong tendency on the part of Western and Southern historical organizations to associate themselves with their State universities. At the university town, of all communities in the State, exists a body of scholars who can most profitably utilize the collections of the historical society. The scholars need the inspiration of persistent, intelligent collection and publication; the society managers need the academic atmosphere and academic counsel in and with which to broaden and solidify their work, while the historical library finds its excuse in the largest possible circle of users. Recognition of these facts has, wherever possible, led to a closer union between society and university; but in several States, as in Missouri and Washington, where union with existing agencies seemed impracticable to the universities, the latter have secured the organization of rival State societies at their own seats. Such an arrangement, while doubtless benefitting the universities, is apt to result in divided interest and appropriations. In several Western States difficulties of this character present problems that may be many years in the solution.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE.

Some historical organizations are founded for a single, well-defined purpose—such as the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, the City History Club of New York, and the Germantown Site and Relic Society. These, of course, find no difficulty in determining their functions. But some of the more general societies, especially in the newer States, appear to be confused in this respect, and queries are frequently raised as to their proper scope.

In our judgment, an historical society, be it sectional, State, or local, should collect all manner of archaeological, anthropological, his-

^a See R. G. Thwaites, "State Supported Historical Societies and their Functions," in Annual Report Amer. Hist. Assoc., 1897, pp. 61-71.

torical, and genealogical material bearing upon the particular territory which that society seeks to represent. The problem would be simplified were the ideal recognized that, wherever practicable, there should in each State be some one place where all manner of historical data relative to the Commonwealth at large may be placed for preservation and consultation, and in each community or county a similar treasure house for its purely local records and relics.

It would be superfluous in the present report, which is not intended as an elementary treatise, to set forth in detail the lines of work along which a local historical society may profitably employ itself. But we venture to make these general suggestions: Such an institution may properly make an accurate survey of the archæology and ethnology of its district, not only itself acquiring a collection illustrating the same, but entering into fraternal relations with neighboring collectors, private and public, and perhaps publishing a co-operative check list. The records of the county government (or of the town, the village, or the city), of the courts, the churches, and the schools should at least be listed if they can not actually be procured. Diaries of original settlers, mercantile account books, anniversary sermons, private letters describing early life and manners, field books of surveyors, etc., are valuable manuscripts worthy of systematic collection. Local newspaper files are an important source of information, and should assiduously be collected and preserved. Pioneers should be "interviewed" by persons themselves conversant with the details of local history. All manner of miscellaneous local printed matter should be secured—such as society, church, and club yearbooks, programmes of local entertainments, catalogues and memorabilia of educational or other public and private institutions within the prescribed field of research. Nothing of this sort comes amiss to the historical student.^a

Collections are naturally classified into libraries, museums, and portrait galleries. Within the library are properly deposited all manner of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, leaflets, broadsides, newspaper files, etc. They should be scientifically catalogued, so far as funds will allow, the manuscripts being, if possible, calendared, or in any event indexed; the least that can be expected is, that manuscripts be properly listed on standard catalogue cards. In the museum and gallery there should be deposited all portraits or relics bearing on manners, early life, or personnel of the community or region. In many communities, where there is no other agency for that purpose, it will be found desirable also to make collections of specimens illustrating the

^aConsult the following *Bulletins of Information*, issued by the Wisconsin Historical Society: No. 12, "Suggestions to Local Historians in Wisconsin;" No. 25, "The Gathering of Local History Material by Public Libraries;" No. 9, "How Local History Material is Preserved."

geology, fauna, and flora of the district, thus making the museum the center of interest to neighboring students of the natural sciences as well as of ethnology, archæology, and history. Public museums are frequently presented with embarrassing gifts; but tact and diplomacy can usually be depended on for their eventual elimination. Perhaps in no department of a society's work are common sense and the trained judgment of the professed historical worker more frequently needed than in the conduct of the museum. This is one of the most valuable features of collection when properly selected and administered; but, unfortunately, too many of our American societies are the victims of indiscriminating antiquarianism—collection for collection's sake, without method or definite notion as to the actual scholarly value of the relic. Nothing is more deadly in historical work than unmeaning museums of "popular attractions."

In several of our States the archives of the Commonwealth are, when ceasing to be of immediate value in the administrative offices—"dead documents," they have somewhat inappropriately been termed—committed to the care of the State historical society or department of history. While eminently desirable, this disposition is for various reasons, not immediately possible of attainment in every State. The State society or department may, however, properly interest itself in seeing that the archives are conveniently located and carefully preserved by public officials and, where practicable, offer expert advice as to their proper administration.

METHODS OF DISSEMINATION.

The gathering of material is of basic importance, but much greater skill is required adequately to disseminate that material. So far as practicable this should be printed, in order to secure the widest possible publicity and consequent usefulness.

The publications of historical societies may contain both the original material, or "sources," and the finished product, in the form of monographs, essays, or addresses. State societies should certainly include in their publications everything of value to students to be found in the archives of the Commonwealth; local organizations may with equal profit search their several county and municipal records for all data of historical importance. Bibliographies and check lists of publications relative to State and local history are also desirable.

These publications should be well and attractively printed on good paper, and as skillfully edited as possible.^a So far as the canon of scholarship will allow, they should be capable of popular under-

^a See "Suggestions for the printing of documents relating to American History" leaflet issued by American Historical Association, 1906, for the guidance of transcribers and editors, reprinted in present volume, pp. 43-48.

standing and appreciation. The mass of publications by our American societies is large, although by no means as extensive as it properly might be. Unfortunately neither the dictates of typographical taste nor of scholarship have always been followed, so that we have upon our library shelves devoted to State and local annals much that is inaccurate as to matter, mechanically execrable, and in general slipshod. It is high time that those historical societies sinning in this respect bestir themselves and inaugurate a more scientific treatment of their otherwise excellent material. We have come to the stage that competent editors are needed quite as much as indefatigable collectors.

State or local bibliography is an important and much needed work that may well be undertaken by historical societies, each in its own class. The example of the Iowa society in inaugurating a monographic industrial history of that Commonwealth, and a reprint of important State papers, is worthy of emulation. Many local societies are, in our opinion, spending far too largely of their substance in genealogical publications. With numerous professed genealogical societies in the field, to say nothing of the patriotic hereditary chapters—too few of which, however, are publishing things worth while—the general historical organization may with more appropriateness devote itself chiefly to the abundant task of putting forth documentary material and monographs bearing upon its legitimate field. Any enterprising and skillfully conducted society once entering upon publication will find the possibilities in this direction practically endless.

The methods of distribution of publications should be carefully considered. It is important that material deemed worthy of permanent preservation in printed form should be placed where it will be of the greatest possible utility to scholars. In our opinion, the Library of Congress should, as the national library, be an early recipient of all such publications. Next, the largest and most frequented reference libraries throughout the United States should be selected as natural repositories, whether the publishing society is or is not in regular exchange therewith; exchange arrangements should, so far as possible, be entered into with kindred societies throughout the State and country. Naturally, the members of the society and the public libraries of the State and neighborhood will be upon the permanent mailing list. A society that does not thus disseminate its publications where they can do the most good, is in so far neglecting its duty to American historical scholarship—unless, as is occasionally the case, publication is dependent upon the sales of copies.

The museum is also an important, although necessarily limited, means of presentation of material. With tasteful and carefully phrased labels, varying exhibits of books and manuscripts, loan

collections, lectures to teachers and pupils of the public schools, bibliographical references, etc., much may here be done to arouse and maintain public interest.

INTERESTING THE PUBLIC.

Indeed, this matter of arousing and maintaining public interest is of itself an important function of an historical society; but obviously this should be an intelligent, discriminating interest. Field meetings, popular lectures, work with the schools, some measure of co-ordination with pioneer and old settlers' societies of the district, pilgrimages to places of historic interest, the promotion of anniversary celebrations, and the placing of tablets upon historic sites—all of these are within the province of the society.

The enlistment of college and university interests is likewise highly desirable, especially in the matter of research and preparing material for publication; although in becoming academic, the society should be careful not to remove itself too far from the understanding and sympathy of the common people. Popularity and exact scholarship are not incompatible. One of the principal aims of an historical society should be the cultivation among the masses of that civic patriotism which is inevitably the outgrowth of an attractive presentation of local history.

Logically, there is no reason why the work of collecting and disseminating historical material should not be quite as much a public charge as that of the public library or of the public museum. But the fact that historical work appears to be best prosecuted by individual enthusiasm seems to render advisable the society organization. In many communities it is, as already intimated, difficult to convince legislative assemblies that a semi-private body should receive public aid. This objection is not insuperable, provided there are not, as in some States, likewise constitutional barriers. In the West arrangements have been entered into whereby the society, in accepting public aid, becomes the trustee of the Commonwealth, and its collections of State property; yet in no sense does the society thereby surrender its scholastic individuality. In Buffalo the local society bears much the same relationship to the municipality in return for the latter's annual stipend. Even under the most favorable political conditions, however, there is small chance for the historical society obtaining official aid unless its work is winning popular appreciation.

CO-OPERATION.

No historical society in the United States, State or local, is so powerful that it may not wax stronger by co-operation with its fellows. Small organizations need the advice, assistance, and inspira-

tion that come from consorting with larger and more experienced bodies; the latter will attain fresh vigor by coming into close touch with institutions nearer to the people.

In Iowa and Wisconsin, co-operation is assured by making the local societies auxiliaries of the State organization. The latter publishes the annual reports of its auxiliaries and such of those papers produced by members of the local bodies as have the stamp of excellence and are of more than local significance. At meetings of the State body the auxiliaries are officially represented, and frequent correspondence is encouraged between the parent society and its offspring; indeed, the local leaders are generally active members of the former.

Massachusetts has inaugurated a Bay State Historical League, thus far composed of 21 local societies in Middlesex and Essex counties. The organization was formed at Boston, April 3, 1903, its objects being defined as follows:

(1) To encourage the formation of historical societies; (2) to encourage the existing historical societies in prosecution of historical study and the dissemination of historical knowledge, in the institution and maintenance of historical memorials and anniversaries, the collection, preservation, and publication of historical material, and to bring such societies into a closer relation with one another; and (3) otherwise to promote historical interests.

Annual meetings are held at historic points, with addresses by prominent persons, pilgrimages to memorable places, and informal conferences regarding common interests. It is hoped that by thus combining their forces the several societies in the league may stimulate popular concern in the history of their region, while leaving each society free to work out its own problems.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, organized at Harrisburg January 5, 1905, is of State-wide scope, but apparently confined to the local bodies. Its announced purpose is:

(1) To organize historical activity in every part of the State and to foster it, and to foster that already organized; (2) to act as a federation bibliographer for its component societies; (3) at regular intervals, or periods, to bulletin the publications of its component societies, and to conduct an exchange of said bulletins.

The State library is taking an active interest in the work, and thus far the expenses of the federation appear to have been made a matter of State charge.

Upon the Pacific coast are several active State historical societies, notably those of Oregon and Washington. The Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, with headquarters at Los Angeles, is rapidly coming to the front, and promises soon to become an important factor in historical research in this interesting region, embracing Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California.

The conference of historical societies of the Pacific coast conducted

at Portland in the third week of August last, and participated in by Messrs. Shambaugh and Thwaites, of your committee, and by Prof. E. G. Bourne, of the council, was a spirited gathering. But the disadvantage arising from the great distances between the several centers of far Western historical activity was strongly expressed, and the need of some central agency of co-operation emphasized, this being the keynote of the discussion. There was a general feeling of satisfaction when it was unanimously determined to utilize the Pacific Coast Branch of this association as such common medium. Herein lie large opportunities for the branch, and it is sincerely hoped that its managers may succeed in realizing the aspirations awakened in the several State societies by this proposed relationship.

The four several attempts at co-operation above enumerated are typical and suggestive: (1) An attempt to co-ordinate the work of a limited district within a State immensely rich in historical material and opportunities; (2) a federation of the local historical societies of an entire Commonwealth, independent of the State society; (3) a system whereby local societies are admitted as auxiliaries of the State organization; and (4) a suggestion to effect co-operation throughout a wide belt of historically related Commonwealths by utilizing a sectional branch of the American Historical Association.

Still another form of co-operation has, on motion of the Wisconsin society, recently been inaugurated in the region of the upper and central Mississippi Valley. That institution being about to publish a bulletin descriptive of its own manuscript collections, proposed to other libraries, societies, and private collectors in its neighborhood to append thereto similar descriptions of such of their manuscripts as bear upon American history. Favorable responses were received from the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio (Cincinnati), the Old Northwest Genealogical Society (Columbus), Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit, the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Public Library, the Newberry Library of Chicago, Mr. Edward E. Ayer of Chicago, the University of Illinois (Urbana), the Minnesota Historical Society (St. Paul), the State Historical Society of Iowa (Iowa City), the Missouri Historical Society (St. Louis), the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, the State Historical Society of Missouri (Columbia), Mr. Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. and the Kansas Historical Society (Topeka). The publication of these lists of manuscripts under one cover and commonly indexed will, of course, prove helpful to students of American history by enabling them to ascertain the strength of nearly all the several collections in the upper Mississippi basin at the minimum expenditure of time and effort.

It is hoped by the Wisconsin society that this bulletin may prove suggestive to other sections as an example of one form of possible

co-operation.^a Similar co-operative bibliographies might well be compiled of portraits, broadsides, and other illustrative matter, and check lists be prepared of rare historical works, documentary collections, etc. The example set by the libraries of Boston, Washington, and Chicago, in publishing combined lists of their periodicals, may well serve as a hint for the historical societies.

The Library of Congress, acting in conjunction with the Carnegie Institution's Department of Historical Research, has now fairly entered upon its great task of securing transcripts of all documents in European archives illustrative of American history. As soon as the material is available, it would be quite feasible for local societies in any State, or State societies in any section, to co-operate in the editing and publication of so much thereof as was considered common to the history of the territory embraced in such federation. A union for the purchase or transcription of such other materials as did not come within the scope of the Washington undertaking might also be established. Even in limited sections, such as that served by the Bay State Historical League, a co-operative bureau would doubtless be found helpful, especially in plans for interesting the public.

In the publication of documentary material, no doubt there has occasionally, in neighboring States, been more or less duplication. There have been instances of duplication between State and local societies within the same Commonwealth, arising from lack of agreement as to their respective fields. Co-operation would tend to minimize this difficulty; yet, in the case of State-supported societies, there are apt to be certain official barriers to perfect co-operation; and it is open to question whether duplication has not some advantages, for the publications of one State are not as a rule obtainable gratis by students in another. It is, however, important that there should be some common understanding in these matters, in order that what is done shall be done intelligently and purposely.

Indeed, it is in just such inter-society conferences as this that the most useful co-operation may be effected. Within States, no doubt organized federations like those of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will best subserve the interests of all concerned and secure both continuity of united effort and proper differentiation; but between State societies it is possible that in most cases a hard-and-fast organization might prove less useful than temporary conventions to meet immediate and varying needs.

^a So long ago as 1897 the Wisconsin society published: I. S. Bradley, "Available Material for the Study of Institutional History of the Old Northwest," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1896, pp. 115-143. This consisted of a list of the statutes, session laws, legislative documents and journals, journals of constitutional conventions, and newspaper files of the Old Northwest Territory and of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, published prior to 1851, to be found in public libraries within those States.

Another form of co-operative agreement is desirable between historical societies and public libraries working within the same field. As already noted, many local societies are quartered in the buildings of such libraries, the former being granted either a separate library and museum room or special alcoves in the book stack. Differentiation is thus easily arranged, and each institution can be and often is of great benefit to the other. But there are numerous instances where society and public library, separately housed, are engaged in needless and costly duplication. In such cases some sort of understanding should certainly be entered into.

The relations between State historical societies and State libraries are likewise often quite lacking in definition. Differentiation is simple in those Western States, like Wisconsin, where the State society, acting as the trustee of the Commonwealth, conducts what is in effect the miscellaneous State library, the nominal State library being simply the law library of the supreme court. But this condition obtains in but few Commonwealths; in others, agreements have yet to be perfected by which these two agencies of collection shall supplement each other rather than duplicate.

A system of annual reports from local to State societies would be desirable, as in case of the auxiliaries in Iowa and Wisconsin. On the other hand, similar reports from State organizations to this Association, although not provided for in our charter, would surely tend to arouse more general interest in an undertaking in which all are deeply concerned. At present the work of the societies is too largely individual, and to that extent narrow. It sorely needs unifying, sectionally and nationally. Federated relationship, organized or unorganized, would, in our opinion, strengthen the hands of all, from the national body to that of the smallest historical society in the land.

Until the "round table" conference at Chicago, in 1904, several of the most important of the State societies were quite unrepresented at the sessions of the American Historical Association. Very likely this has been the fault of the Association quite as much as theirs, for in our programmes scant attention has hitherto been paid to the serious problems confronting State and local societies—support, organization, scope, methods, and co-operation. The council of the Association has, however, at the present session (1905) wisely created a section devoted to these matters, and its successive annual conferences will doubtless bear rich fruitage.

Respectfully submitted.

REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Chairman.*

BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH.

FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

APPENDIX.

Data concerning the several national, sectional, State, and local historical organizations in the United States, summarized from information furnished by the respective bodies upon the blank given on pages 252, 253, ante, sent out in February, 1905. Twelve months later (January 24, 1906) typewritten copies of these paragraphs were mailed for correction to each organization originally reporting, replies being received from most of them. As here published, the paragraphs contain such corrections to date as were contained in these several responses. Where no reply was received, the paragraph stands as originally prepared from the data furnished in 1905.

It will be noticed that the names of several local societies appear in the tabulated statement on pages 258-261, ante, for which no detailed paragraphs appear in the following list. These are organizations whose names were obtained by the committee from various sources, but from which no detailed reports could be obtained, despite persistent inquiries.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Archæological Institute of America.—Organized 1879. Income derived from membership dues and contributions from those interested in archæological research. Dues: life, \$100; annual, \$10. Fifteen affiliated societies in different centers of the United States, each of which chooses its own officers and has representation on the council of the institute. An annual meeting of the council held each year. A general public meeting for discussion and papers held in December at different places. The affiliated societies receive one or more lectures each year. Lecturer serves without pay; traveling expenses borne by institute. Investigations are pursued in four fields—Greek, Roman, oriental, and American archæology. Three schools are maintained: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, established 1881 (its chief explorations have been undertaken at Corinth); American School of Classical Studies in Rome, organized in 1895, in which the institute maintains three fellowships; American School for Oriental Research in Palestine, founded in 1900. In American archæology the policy is to co-operate with existing agencies, supporting fellowships, and providing means for special excavations. The institute has conducted explorations at Assos, in the Troad, and on the island of Crete; has directed the Wolfe expeditions to Babylonia and to Asia Minor; has made investigations in Mexico, New Mexico, and among the Indians of the South-western States. Publications: *American Journal of Archæology*, an illustrated quarterly; *Papers, Bulletins, and Reports*, 7 volumes; *Investigations at Assos*, etc.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.—Founded in 1812. American membership now fixed at 140; private institution, sustained by fees and endowment funds. Meetings semi-annually, at Boston in April, at Worcester in October. Present hall, completed in 1878, contains a useful library of 120,000 volumes, especially rich in historical works; newspaper collections from the earliest issues to the present time; important and comprehensive collection of United States and other official documents; catalogue excellent; paid library staff in charge. Valuable portraits, antiques, and manuscripts; Revolutionary orderly books, Cotton and Increase Mather's diaries and sermons; "Notebook kept by Thomas Lechford," 1638-1641; Thomas's "History of Printing" and other works. Archæological cabinets of Indian and Mexican relics. *Proceedings* published since 1849; transactions in seven volumes, entitled *Archæologica Americana*. A *Partial Index* to the *Proceedings* (1812-80) was printed in 1883. *Contents* of the *Proceedings* (1880-1903) issued in 1905.

American Baptist Historical Society, Philadelphia.—Life members enrolled upon payment of \$10; present membership, 150. The library was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The society has been trying to regain its former condition, but is embarrassed by lack of money. Its object is to collect materials pertaining to the history of the Baptist denomination and to preserve books written by Baptists.

American Geographical Society, New York.—Sustained by invested fund and dues; 365 life members in total of 1,400. Owns building valued at \$200,000. Six meetings annually, of a business and scientific character. Library mainly geographical, carefully catalogued, 40,000 volumes. Transactions since 1852 published in the *Bulletin*, 37 volumes.

American-Irish Historical Society.—Organized January 20, 1897. Life membership fee, \$50; annual, \$5. Sustained by members; meets thrice a year, on anniversary days. No building yet provided, but library is being collected. Has published five annual volumes and several pamphlets. The secretary's office is in Boston, Mass.

American Jewish Historical Society, New York.—Organized in 1892. Membership fees: life, \$100; annual, \$5. Holds annual meeting at which papers are read and discussed. Library of 500 volumes and numerous pamphlets, housed in Jewish Theological Seminary. Card catalogue. Possesses some manuscripts of the Inquisition in Mexico; several Dutch manuscripts; also a few other relics. Issues an annual volume of *Publications* (13 now published).

American Negro Historical Society, Philadelphia.—Organized 1897; reorganized 1902. Supported by membership fees. Monthly meetings from September to June. The society is yet in its infancy,

and has done little beyond collecting photographs, pamphlets, and relics connected with the history of the negro in Philadelphia.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York.—Organized, 1858; a private corporation. Membership fees: life, \$100; annual, \$10. Has invested funds of \$11,000. Regular meetings, four annually. Occupies rented quarters; building in course of construction. Library, with card catalogue, of 3,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, the latter catalogued in various ways. Museum of 30,000 coins, medals, and archaeological objects. Holds occasional lectures, open to guests and members. Issues *Annual Proceedings*; is in flourishing condition.

Colonial Dames of America, New York.—Organized 1890. Membership fees: Life, \$100; initiation, \$5; annual, \$5. Library in the New York Society library building. Collections of Americana of the colonial period; publications of the same character. Maintains museum and art collections.

German-American Historical Society, Philadelphia.—Membership, 79; meetings per year, 12; publishes the *German-American Annals* (monthly), succeeding the *Americana Germanica* (quarterly).

Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.—Organized 1888, incorporated 1896. Private corporation. During fiscal year ending April 30, 1905, its receipts from life and annual membership fees, private donations, endowment funds, and miscellaneous income aggregated \$18,191.13. Members must be of the Jewish faith, but subscribers may secure publications by payment of annual fees; business meetings are held annually. There are two secretaries, besides stenographers and salaried canvasser, the total salaries amounting to \$5,000 per annum; office rent, \$300; total expenses during the last fiscal year, \$18,877.99. The publications of the society include Lady Magnus's *Outlines of Jewish History*, H. Grætz's *History of the Jews*, and the *Jewish Year Book*. With the growth of the Jewish population in wealth and numbers the society's prospects are encouraging.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.—Organized 1890. A national institution, chartered by Congress. Support is derived from membership fees, private donations for a Memorial Continental Hall, and income of current and building fund. Income of current fund, last year, \$49,595.46; of building fund, \$96,435.07. There are life and annual members. National meetings are held annually (Continental Congress); board meetings monthly from October to June; chapter meetings vary (generally monthly). Eighteen clerks are employed for genealogical, historical, and clerical work. A Memorial Continental Hall, costing from \$300,000 to \$500,000, is in course of construction.

Present headquarters in Washington Loan and Trust Company Building, annual rental being \$2,755.80. Running expenses aggregate \$38,024.83. The society maintains an historical and genealogical library with 3,235 titles, catalogued on the dictionary plan (not type-written). The society's museum of Revolutionary relics and portraits of Revolutionary characters is now in the Smithsonian Institution. Manuscript collections embrace application papers of 52,403 members, with the records of their Revolutionary ancestors. Publications consist of *The American Monthly Magazine* (official organ of the society), *Annual Report* to Congress of United States, and *Lineage Book* (records of members—two such volumes issued yearly).

National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.—Total membership, 11,800; includes 41 State societies. The national society library has a few hundred reference books; similar collections in libraries of State societies. Applications for membership on file with the registrar-general include pedigrees of more than 16,000 persons, with proofs of ancestors' services in the Revolution, making a most valuable genealogical and historical collection. Publishes a *National Year Book*, and the State societies issue *Year Books* and other historical works. (Now chartered by act of Congress approved June 9, 1906.)

Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.—Organized 1852; private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$100; annual, \$5. Monthly meetings of council; one annual meeting. Salaried staff, two clerks; quarters by arrangement with board of publication. Extensive collection of biographies and other material for church history, catalogued in part; museum of portraits, prints, and other antiques; a collection of manuscripts. Preserves weekly church papers; publishes *Journal*. Limited income; few workers.

Prince Society, Boston, Mass.—Organized May 25, 1858; incorporated March 18, 1874. Private corporation, editing and printing manuscripts and books in American history. Publishes not more than one volume a year, assessing proportionate part of cost against members, who receive copy of work. No other dues. Has about 200 members; no salaried staff. Publishes *Prince Society Publications*, of which 29 volumes have now appeared, including *Hutchinson Papers*, 2 volumes; *Wood's New England Prospect*; *Dunton's Letters from New England*; *Andros Tracts*, 3 volumes; *Sir William Alexander*; *John Wheelwright*; *Voyages of the Northmen to America*; *Champlain's Voyages*, 3 volumes; *New English Canaan*; *Sir Walter Raleigh*; *Capt. John Mason*; *Sir Ferdinando Gorges*, 3 volumes; *Antinomianism in Massachusetts Bay*; *John Checkley*, 2 volumes; *Edward Randolph*, 5 volumes; *Sir Humfrey Gylberte*.

Society of Colonial Wars (general society).—Life members, about 1,000; annual members, 3,000. Two meetings annually. Collects

material on colonial wars. Has published records of soldiers in these wars and papers on colonial history. Publishes a *Register* triennially.

Unitarian Historical Society, Belmont, Mass.—Membership, 115; owns no building. Holds an annual meeting at which an address is delivered. Society has a small library of parish histories and memorabilia of the liberal religious development at home and abroad. Has published three addresses.

Universalist Historical Society, Tufts College, Mass.—Holds annual meetings at which an essay may be presented. Library of 5,200 volumes pertaining to doctrine of universal salvation; complete collection of periodicals of same character. Card catalogue for part of library. Some manuscripts, as yet unarranged.

SECTIONAL SOCIETIES.

Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Va.—Established in 1890. Not entirely a private corporation. Annual membership fees the principal source of support. Other sources, sale of catalogues, souvenirs, and contributions from chapters of the United Confederate Veterans of different States. Annual expenses about \$2,000. Membership fees: Life, \$10; annual, \$1. Monthly business meetings are held, also an annual meeting in December. No salaries except to house regent and assistant and janitor at the Confederate Museum. The museum building (formerly the "White House of the Confederacy," having been occupied by the family of Jefferson Davis while he was president of the Confederate States) and the grounds, valued at \$60,000, were presented by the city of Richmond to this society for a Confederate Museum. The society maintains a library composed of materials, printed and manuscript, relating to the history of the South prior to the war between the States. It is partly catalogued, card system. The museum contains between 5,000 and 8,000 articles, Confederate relics. It also has portraits of Confederate officers, camp scenes from life, 32 fine oil scenes of the siege of Charleston, Fort Sumter, etc. Manuscript collection contains original letters, orders, official papers, addresses before Confederate organizations, etc. The newspaper material consists only of clippings from papers and files relating to Confederate subjects. The society assists in every way possible research in the field of southern history. Occasional public lectures are given, usually on the war between the States. The only publications issued are a *Memorial Book*, *History of the Establishment of the Museum*, *Scrapbook*, etc. The present condition of the society is prosperous. Interest in its work is steadily increasing.

Connecticut Valley Historical Society, Springfield, Mass.—Organized 1876; life membership fee, \$50; annual, \$1. Quarterly meetings,

others occasionally. Uncatalogued library of 1,000 books and pamphlets. Two volumes published by the society. Seeks to supplement public library; condition good.

New England Catholic Historical Society, Boston.—Membership, 150; two meetings annually for reading and discussion of historical papers. The society has no library.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.—Organized November 1, 1844. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$5. Annual income from all sources, \$12,300. Monthly meetings, except during summer season, for business and literary purposes. Owns building worth \$65,000. Salaried staff, varying from 10 to 18 persons. Library of 66,000 titles, partly catalogued, devoted to genealogy and New England local history; some early local newspapers, but recent files not extensive; museum of curios, portraits, and other antiques. Valuable manuscript collections, including Knox papers of 55 folio volumes. Previously published, *Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England*. Present publications: *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, quarterly; *Annual Proceedings*; *Vital Statistics of Massachusetts Towns*, 25 printed, 5 in preparation; *Abstract of Wills in Prerogative Court of Canterbury, England*; memorial biographies and miscellaneous gleanings. Condition flourishing.

New England Methodist Historical Society, Boston.—Organized May 5, 1880; successor of New England Conference of Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1872. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$1. One annual meeting, nine monthly meetings. Occupies room by courtesy in building of Wesleyan Association. Library of 3,500 books and 15,000 pamphlets on Methodist Church history; card catalogue in use. Museum of Methodist history; manuscript of local churches, sketches, sermons. *Proceedings*, 13 numbers issued. Financial losses in 1903 have retarded work of the society.

"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio.—Organized, 1897. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$3; admission, \$5. Occasional addresses at quarterly meetings. Occupies quarters in Franklin County Memorial Hall. Secretary with small salary. Has library, partly catalogued, of 2,150 titles pertaining chiefly to genealogy and local history. Small museum and a few manuscripts and newspapers. Offers occasional public lectures; publishes *Genealogical Quarterly*. Condition very good.

Pacific Coast Branch of American Historical Association.—Organized April 9, 1904. A person holding membership in the American Historical Association is entitled to membership in the Pacific Coast

Branch without the payment of any additional dues. Expenses of annual meetings are paid by the American Historical Association. Meeting, annual; special meetings may be held. (A special meeting was held at Portland, in August, 1905.) Proceedings published in *American Historical Review* and in the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association. The purpose of the organization is to further historical interests on the Pacific coast and to keep such interests in touch with those of the American Historical Association.

Southern History Association, Washington, D. C.—Organized in April, 1896. Private corporation. All persons interested in its objects are eligible to membership. Annual meetings are held. Annual membership dues, \$3; life membership dues, \$30. Has issued 9 volumes of *Publications*, on various phases of southern history, embracing bibliographies, diaries and journals of Revolutionary soldiers and early explorers, biographical and genealogical articles, and important documents hitherto unpublished.

The Tennessee Valley Historical Society, Huntsville, Ala.—Organized September 3, 1902. Altogether private; not incorporated. Membership fees its only source of support. Provisions for membership, life, annual, honorary. Meetings held annually for presentation of papers, receiving of reports, etc. No salaried staff. No building. Can not approximate annual expenditures. No library nor museum nor manuscript collections. Collects and preserves local paper, *The Tennessee Valley*. The publications of the society consist of occasional circulars; some papers appear in local newspaper. Makes annual reports to the Alabama Department of Archives and History. For published accounts of society, see *Gulf States Historical Magazine*, Volume 1, pages 58, 226, 299; also *Transactions Alabama Historical Society*, Volume IV, pages 193, 402, 580.

United Confederate Veterans.—Organized at New Orleans, La., June 10, 1880. Not a State institution. The objects and purposes of this organization are "social, literary, historical, and benevolent," The following extract is taken from the constitution: "It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementos of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us into eternity." Membership in local camps, bivouacs, or associations belonging to the

general organization is restricted to those who are able to give "satisfactory proof of honorable service and discharge in the Confederate army or navy." Expenses can not be stated definitely. Annual reunions are held. An historical committee makes a report at each reunion. Local organizations are encouraged to promote historical investigation, and many of their historians have prepared valuable contributions to Confederate military history.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, Nashville, Tenn.—Organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. Not a State institution. An association the objects of which are "historical, educational, memorial, benevolent, and social." Supported by an annual per capita tax. Membership based upon relationship to or descent from Confederate soldiers, sailors, and civil officers. Annual conventions are held. Has many activities. Expenses can not be stated definitely. Special lines of research work are undertaken through its general and division historical committees. It publishes an annual volume of *Minutes*. It is in a prosperous condition.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans, Montgomery, Ala.—Organized at Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896. Not a State institution. Source of support, annual per capita tax of 10 cents upon each member. Membership limited to lineal "descendants of those who served in the Confederate army or navy to the end of the war, or who died in prison or while in actual service, or who were killed in battle, or who were honorably retired or discharged." Annual reunions held at the same time and place as the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. Exercises consist of general business, reports of officers and committees, election of officers, etc. No salaried staff. Expenses can not be stated definitely. Through an historical committee it conducts investigations in the history of the civil war. It is the endeavor of this committee, as well as of local camps affiliated with the general organization, "to encourage the writing by participants therein of accounts, narratives, memoirs, histories of battles, episodes, and occurrences of the war between the States; to gather authentic data, statistics, documents, reports, plans, maps, and other material for an impartial history of the Confederate side; to collect and preserve relics and mementos of the war; to make and perpetuate a record of the service of every member of the United Confederate Veterans and all other living Confederate veterans, and, as far as possible, of their comrades who have preceded them into eternity." Division historical committees and camp historians assist in the accomplishment of these objects. Some camps have made valuable collections of military papers and relics. The publications of this organization are an annual volume of the *Minutes of the Reunion*, general orders, and circulars.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Alabama Conference Historical Society, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Montgomery, Ala.—Organized at the session of the conference in Dothan, Ala., December 8, 1905. Not a State institution. Objects, "the collection and preservation of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the bounds of the Alabama Conference." Source of support, membership fees. Membership, life, active, and honorary. Holds annual meetings. No salaried staff. Too early to estimate expenses. No library, but will make a collection of Alabama Methodist material. Preserves *Alabama Christian Advocate* and *Nashville Advocate*. Publications of the society not yet determined. Will make an annual report to the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Present conditions and prospects are excellent.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.—Established by legislative act approved February 27, 1901. A State institution, located in the capitol. Objects and purposes, the care and custody of official archives, the collection of materials bearing on the history of the State, publication of the official records, etc. Supported entirely by State appropriations. *Official and Statistical Register, Reports* of director, and blanks, circulars, etc., which may be needed for the use of department, paid out of the public treasury. Salaried staff: Director, \$1,800 a year; stenographer, \$600; assistant, \$360 a year (two latter paid for out of annual maintenance fund of \$2,500). Maintains library, museum, and art gallery, and manuscript collections. Special collections: Yancey manuscripts and papers, Curry collection, remnant of Pickett historical library, Meek collection, Lewis manuscripts, Confederate rosters, etc. State newspapers, about 200 in number, are preserved and bound from time to time. Research work is encouraged and aided. Anthropological and archaeological work are also fostered and aided by the department. No lecture courses are offered, though the director often delivers public lectures before colleges, schools, and elsewhere. All historical societies in Alabama are invited to make annual reports to the director of the Department of Archives and History, the same to be published as a part of his *Annual Report*. Present condition, excellent; prospects for the future, encouraging.

Alabama Historical Society.—Organized July 8, 1850, at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Headquarters were moved to Birmingham in 1900, and thence to Montgomery in 1901. Private corporation. Its principal source of income, membership fees. Annual appropriation of \$1,000 from the State since 1898. Income can not be definitely stated. Membership: Life, annual, corresponding, and honorary. Holds an-

nual meetings for consideration of historical papers, reports of officers and committees, and administrative business. Has no salaried staff. No building. Collections turned over to Alabama Department of Archives and History. Has no library, no museum or art collection, no manuscript collections, and no newspaper collection. Publishes *Annual Transactions*, containing proceedings of meetings, some original manuscripts, and monographs. There was a revival of interest in 1898, which has continued.

Alaska District Historical Library and Museum, Sitka, Alaska.—Established by an act of Congress June 6, 1900. United States institution. Salaried staff, one person at \$60 per month. Maintains museum of Alaskan objects. Library contains books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to Alaska.

Arkansas Historical Association, Fayetteville, Ark.—Organized December 18, 1903, as local society among the students of the university. Reorganized on broader basis for the State November, 1904. Private corporation. Membership dues: Life, \$30; annual, \$2. Meetings held annually; poorly attended. No salaried officers. No buildings and no quarters, except privilege of using university library as depository. Income from dues, \$125 a year. Expenditures up to date, \$150. Beginning to collect books, pamphlets, and newspaper files. No publication yet, but hope to issue an annual volume January, 1907.

Arkansas History Commission.—Erected by the legislature April, 1905. Consists of five members appointed by the president of the Arkansas Historical Association. Appropriation, \$250 for investigation, \$1,000 for publication of first volume. Commission now organized; its duty is "to direct and supervise the printing of the first volume of the publications of said association," and to investigate and locate all extant sources of information bearing on the history of the State, to catalogue and publish same.

California Historical Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Support, membership fees, \$5 annual. Membership comprises active, 150; life, 1. Meetings, about twelve each year at which historical papers are read. Library of 2,444 titles; local and Pacific coast history; a few newspapers. (Totally destroyed by earthquake and fire, April 18–21, 1906.)

The State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, Denver, Colo.—Organized 1879. Incorporated under legislative enactment. Title to all its property vested in State. Support, State appropriation, about \$5,700 per annum; membership fees, \$2 annually for active members, \$1 for associate members, \$25 for life members. Membership, active, life, honorary, and associate. Salaried staff, curator, \$1,500; museum assistant, \$800. Housed in state house: 20 rooms. Library, general; about 19,000 titles; not catalogued.

Museum, historical and scientific; about 25,000 natural history objects; some pictures. Some manuscripts. Over 400 files of newspapers. Archæology and anthropology, about 3,000 articles relative to the cliff dwellers (the most valuable in existence). Lectures in museum to pupils from public schools. Publications, *Biennial Reports* and special. Outlook promising.

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.—Membership, 400. Joint occupancy of building with other libraries. Receives annually \$1,000 from State, \$100 to \$400 from Athenæum. Meetings: One annual; eight regular. Library, partly catalogued; 30,000 titles, including New England local histories, 1,300; genealogies, 1,500; Robbins's collection of early Americana, 7,000; extensive collections of State and Congressional documents; 1,150 bound volumes of newspapers. Manuscripts estimated at 50,000, especially Wolcott, Wadsworth, Talcott, Trumbull, and Patterson papers. Special lists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut local histories, genealogies, and manuscripts recently acquired. Publications, 10 volumes of *Collections*, averaging 400 pages each; several minor publications; *Annual Reports* since 1890.

Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.—Founded in 1864; incorporated, 1868. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$5. Present membership, 150. Endowment fund, \$5,500; annual State appropriation, \$300; annual income from all sources, \$800. Monthly meetings are held. Assistant librarian receives \$10 a month and janitor \$5. Rooms are rented at \$150 a year. Total expenditures, \$600. A library of 2,500 volumes is maintained. Catalogued, Dewey classification. Few manuscripts are collected. Public lectures are offered occasionally on historical subjects. The historical papers read before the society are printed as *Biographical and Historical Papers*, 4 volumes, containing 42 pamphlets. Society is doing good work.

Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C.—Organized April 12, 1894; incorporated May 3, 1894. Entirely a private corporation. Only source of support from membership fees. Present annual income, about \$1,400. Membership dues: Life, \$50; annual, \$5. All active members must be residents of the District of Columbia. Meetings are held on the second Monday evening from November to May, inclusive; one historical paper of fifty minutes or two of thirty minutes each, with a general discussion. The recording secretary receives \$100 annually in recognition of her faithful services. The collections contain about 2,000 titles. The library is housed, rent free, by the curator, and meetings are held in the banquet hall of the Shoreham Hotel, at \$25 a night. Total expenditures, about \$900. All volumes and pamphlets in the library relate to the District of Columbia. *The Records* are published annually, including

annual reports, proceedings, transactions, and papers read before the society. Four hundred copies are issued at a time, of about 300 pages, with illustrations. From 29, in 1894, the society has grown in numbers to 278. The prospects are bright.

Georgia Historical Society, Savannah.—Organized in 1839. Private corporation. Present annual income, about \$2,000. One hundred members: Life, \$250; annual, \$25. Quarterly meetings are held. Librarian and recording secretary are salaried. Owns a building, erected especially for society, worth about \$30,000. Annual expenditures, \$2,000. A general library, principally historical, is maintained, consisting at present of 26,000 volumes. Card catalogue system. A number of manuscripts on the early history of the State, such as letters of James Habersham, proceedings of Provincial Congress, letters of Joseph Clay, notes of James Jackson, and other material; also many old files of newspapers. Occasionally public lectures are offered and historical publications are issued. Publications: *Georgia Historical Society Collections*, 5 volumes, contain reports of the work.

German-American Historical Society of Illinois, Chicago.—Organized March 12, 1900. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$3. About 400 members. Monthly and annual meetings. Library, 380 volumes. Salaried secretary. Journal, *Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter*, 1901 to date.

Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.—Organized 1889. Is a State institution, receiving from the legislature in 1905 \$5,000 for all purposes. Has three salaried officers; occupies rooms in State capitol. Library contains approximately 18,000 titles, with printed card catalogue; strongest in western and Illinois history. Has no museum, but possesses Lincoln manuscripts of 1831–1837; also a manuscript life of Lincoln, illustrated, and papers on Black Hawk's war. Collects Illinois newspapers, having complete files of *Illinois State Register*, 1835–1906; *Illinois State Journal*, 1831–1906. Publishes *Annual Transactions*; *Dictionary Catalogue of Library*, 1900.

Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.—Organized 1899. Membership fees: Life, \$25; initiation, \$1; annual, \$1. Holds one annual meeting. Employs no salaried staff. The library and the society are parts of the State historical library. Though controlled as to the expenditure of State funds by the trustees of the library, this society has officers and a board of directors, as well as auxiliaries in several local societies. Its publications appear with those of the library. Condition excellent.

Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.—Organized 1830; reorganized 1888. Occupies room in capitol; receives occasional grants from State. One annual meeting. Library, about 2,000 vol-

umes. Has issued three volumes of *Publications* since 1888. Efforts centered chiefly on publication.

Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.—Established 1892. State institution. Support, appropriations by the State of about \$10,000 annually. Salaried staff composed of curator, \$1,600; assistant curator, \$1,000; clerk and stenographer, \$900; overseer of museum, \$720. Housed in building which when completed will have cost approximately \$400,000. Expenditures, apart from salaries, about \$5,000 per annum. Library of 14,182 titles, chiefly State and western history; also biography, genealogy, statistics; typewritten card catalogue, Dewey classification. All of the leading newspapers of the State received and bound. Art collection of 85 oil portraits, chiefly of Iowa men of prominence. Museum of archæology and natural history. Anthropology and archæology field work consists of exploration of mounds and ancient graves in Iowa. Large collection of autograph letters and portraits. Manuscripts, 25 or 30 volumes in fine binding. Publications, *Annals of Iowa*, a quarterly magazine (21 volumes); biennial reports (7); reprints of early laws (2 volumes); several manuscript volumes relative to Iowa history.

State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Organized 1857. State institution, incorporated. Support: Permanent State appropriation, \$7,500 annually. Membership fees: Admission, \$5; annual, \$3; life, \$50. Meetings, annual, for business. Salaried staff, librarian and cataloguer, \$960; custodian, \$480; collector, \$600; editor, \$400; assistant, \$180; stenographer, \$300. Housed by State university in Hall of Liberal Arts. Library, relating chiefly to local, western, and American history, about 40,000 titles; accessioned and shelf listed. Museum small. Manuscript collection small, confined to local history. Newspapers, about 150 of the leading newspapers of the State received, 2,000 bound volumes on file. Special research work in State and local history a leading feature of the activities of the society; work outlined and carried on under the direction of board of curators. Anthropology and archæology, an anthropological survey has been undertaken; field work under direction of trained anthropologist; reports published; collections preserved. An industrial history of Iowa outlined and investigations begun. An Iowa biographical series planned and in preparation. Documentary history of political parties in preparation. Systematic publication of the archives of the State outlined and begun. Several public lectures given each year. Publications, 160 page quarterly; *Annual Report* to governor of State (1-25); *Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa* (3 volumes); *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa* (7 volumes); *Executive Journal of Iowa*, in press; *Annals of Iowa* (12 volumes), discontinued; *Iowa Historical Record* (18 volumes), discontinued; eight

miscellaneous publications. All local historical societies of the State are auxiliary members of this State Historical Society. There are now 115 library members.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kans.—Organized December 13, 1875, at the instance of the Kansas Editors and Publishers' Association. Trustee of the State, 1879. Incorporated. Support: State appropriation, \$7,620 annually. Annual printing allowance, \$3,261.45; membership fees, \$196. Total expenditures per annum, \$10,881.45. Membership: Active, life, honorary, corresponding; editors and publishers members by virtue of the contribution of their newspapers, 750. Meetings, annual, in December, for the report of secretary and reading of papers. Salaried staff of five employees, with a pay roll of \$4,320 per annum. Housed in State capitol, occupying 9,000 square feet, with exchange room in basement. Library of general interest; purchases confined to history; 119,600 titles; partially catalogued, Dewey system, typewritten. Museum for historical objects and archæology, 8,502 objects; art collection of portraits of Kansans and Kansas views, 6,335 objects. Manuscripts, collection of 27,960, relating chiefly to Kansas and Kansas affairs; card-catalogued by author and subject. Newspapers and magazines of the State collected and preserved, 19,761 bound volumes; newspapers and magazines outside the State, 10,627; 1,400 bound volumes added yearly. Society has custody of the public archives of Kansas, State and local, which by law may be deposited with the society. Suggests the preparation of papers on neglected topics. Anthropology and archæology, committee on archæology makes explorations and an annual report; one-fourth of museum made up of archæological and anthropological collections. Publications: *Transactions* (8 volumes); biennial *Reports* (14 have been published); miscellaneous publications. State appropriation for marking historic sites.

Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.—Organized 1839-40, reorganized in 1896. In 1880 the State set apart rooms in the capitol for use of the society; State also supplies stationery, postage, and pays printing bills; prospect of a State appropriation of \$5,000 annually. Membership fee, \$1 annually. No salaried officers. Newspaper and manuscript collection small. Library and art collection more extensive. The society issues a quarterly publication, entitled *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*.

Louisiana Historical Association, New Orleans, La.—Organized and chartered for ninety-nine years in 1889. The State has no control over it, but under the constitution must appropriate for its use \$1,200 annually. Supported by State appropriations (about \$1,600 a year), membership fees and private donations (\$100), and endowment fund (\$250). Membership consists of annual members, about

50 in number. Quarterly business meetings are held. The society occupies Memorial Hall, built and donated for its use. The total expenditure of the society for all purposes, about \$1,700. Its main object is the collection of Confederate relics and documents which relate to the war between the States. It has about 20,000 of the former and 6,000 to 8,000 of the latter. The present condition satisfactory.

Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.—Organized January 15, 1836. Reorganized in June, 1846. Incorporated in 1847; by act of legislature (extra session), 1877, duly incorporated. Membership, 172. Not a State institution, except in so far as it is the guardian of certain books and manuscripts which in case of the dissolution of the society revert to the State for the use of the State library. Society has received a few special appropriations, the principal one being \$2,500 for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana. Before the civil war the legislature appropriated about \$2,000 for copies of Louisiana manuscripts in the archives of France. Annual income from all sources, \$500. Monthly meetings are held, except during July, August, and September. No salaried staff. No buildings; holds its meetings in a room lent by the New Orleans Public Library. The income of late years has been spent in publishing the papers read before the society, and about \$400 has been spent during the last three years in having transcripts made of documents relating to Louisiana found in the archives of the Ministère des Colonies, Paris. The collection consists of manuscripts of the French and Spanish period, transcripts of manuscripts from France, and books and pamphlets obtained by exchange, about 300 in number. It is believed that the society now owns all of the manuscripts used by Charles Gayarré, historian of Louisiana. No library is maintained, but books are kept in a separate room of the library of Tulane University. Some relics were obtained from the excavations of the Indian mounds in Louisiana. Since 1895 three volumes of publications have been issued. It is now proposed to issue a volume each year.

Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.—Organized April 11, 1822. Membership fees: Admission, \$10; life, \$30; annual, \$3; income from fees, funds, and State subscriptions; building to cost \$30,000. Six monthly meetings in winter and spring. Salaried staff in charge of library of about 25,000 titles; card catalogue; museum of antiques. Large number of miscellaneous manuscripts—Proprietary, Fogg's collection, Knox, Longfellow, William King, Trelawny, Kennebec County, Penobscot County, and many others. Newspapers, about 480 volumes. Published: *Collections*, 11 volumes; *Collections and Proceedings*, 10 volumes; *Documentary Series*, 8 volumes; *Annual Proceedings*, 5 pamphlets.

Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.—Organized 1844. Private corporation, but custodian of certain State archives, which it also publishes as the agent of the State. Membership fees about \$2,500. State appropriation only for publication of archives, \$2,000. Has a permanent fund of \$20,000, the income to be divided equally for the enlargement of the library and for the issuance of historical publications by the society. Holds monthly meetings, except in July, August, and September. Four paid officers, outside of force employed in care of building, at aggregate salary of about \$2,000. Society's lot and building valued at from \$50,000 to \$60,000—a three-story brick building with fireproof vault attached. Has a library containing books, pamphlets, files of newspapers, transcripts of records, broadsides, and original documents pertaining to American history, especially to Maryland history; about 35,117 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. Uses Dewey card catalogue, not typewritten. Manuscript collection consists largely of State archives (now in course of publication); autograph letters; special collections, as the Calvert Papers, Gist Papers, Gilmor, Tawney, Hill, Dulaney Papers, etc. Large collection of newspapers, old and new. Complete calendar of all newspapers now in preparation. The society is, under the authority of the general assembly, the custodian of the early archives of the State, including council and assembly and a portion of the provincial court proceedings. This covers most of the period from 1634 to 1789.

Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, Baltimore, Md.—Organized January 5, 1886. Private corporation. Membership fee, \$5 per annum, only means of support. Present annual income \$424.70. Monthly meetings are held at which original articles are read and discussed. No salaried officer. Society has one room in the Germania Clubhouse. Average expenditures about \$325. A library is maintained, chiefly of German travels in earlier times. It contains about 500 volumes. Card catalogue is used. Annual reports (not regular) are issued, amounting to 16 volumes.

Bay State Historical League.—Composed of 21 local societies in Middlesex and Essex counties, Mass. The organization was formed in Boston April 3, 1903, its objects being defined as follows: (1) To encourage the formation of historical societies; (2) to encourage the existing historical societies in prosecution of historical study and the dissemination of historical knowledge, in the institution and maintenance of historical memorials and anniversaries, the collection, preservation, and publication of historical material, and to bring such societies into a closer relation with one another; and (3) otherwise to promote historical interests. Annual meetings are held at historic points, with addresses by prominent persons, pilgrimages

to places of interest, and informal conferences regarding common interests. It is hoped that by thus combining their forces the several societies in the league may stimulate popular concern in the history of their region, while leaving each society free to work out its own problems. The secretary is Alfred W. Putnam, Danvers, Mass.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.—Organized in 1791. Private corporation; membership limited by charter to 100; sustained by fees and income from endowment funds; owns building worth \$225,000; holds monthly meetings characterized by reading of historical papers. Library especially strong in New England history and works of civil war; aggregate number of books and pamphlets, 155,000, catalogued with cards. Extensive collections of manuscripts, newspapers, and documents. Maintains a museum. Has published *Proceedings*, 2 series; *Collections*, 7 series of 10 volumes each (except the last, still unfinished)—65 volumes to date, including valuable historical material, reprints of rare volumes of colonial history, and important collections of papers, such as Belknap, Sewall, Winthrop, Trumbull, Belcher, Pickering, Pepperrell, Bowdoin, Temple, Heath Papers, etc.

Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, Boston.—Organized 1871. Private corporation; 150 members. Supported by income from fees, sales, and John C. Ropes fund. Papers on military topics read at monthly meetings, November to April, inclusive. Annual expenditures, \$1,800. Salaried librarian. Library with typewritten card catalogue, 7,000 titles on military history. Has a collection of Napoleonic medals. Six volumes published.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Lansing, Mich.—Organized April 22, 1874. Private corporation, supported by the State. Membership fee \$1; no endowment. Biennial appropriations vary from \$3,500 to \$5,000. Annual meeting in June. Midwinter meetings to be held in various cities. Officers serve without remuneration. Presidents of county societies are ex officio vice-presidents State society. One salaried clerk and an assistant are employed. Office in capitol; library merged with that of State. Maintains museum of Indian curios and pioneer relics; has recently secured a collection of pioneer China, copper, and pewter dishes. Manuscripts printed as collected in *Historical Collections*, containing many original documents, and transcripts from Canadian archives and British Public Record Office of material relating to early Michigan history, 34 volumes. Publications sent to each grange, free public and school library. Pioneer day observed through society's efforts. Condition very prosperous.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.—Organized and incorporated 1849. State institution. Income, principally from State

appropriations, \$20,000 per annum; also from dues of 355 members. Members in four classes: Honorary, corresponding, life, and annual. Dues: \$5, annual; \$25, life (six annual payments constitute a life membership). Governed by executive council of 30 elective and 6 ex officio members. Meetings of the society annually in January; of the council, monthly for business and historical addresses. Salaried staff of secretary and librarian, two assistant librarians, five other assistants. Aggregate salaries, \$8,020. Housed in six rooms of new capitol for library and museum; eight rooms of old capitol for portrait gallery and archaeological department. Expenditures (1905): Books, \$4,990; binding, \$1,550; library service, \$7,680; department of archaeology, \$3,900. Library of 81,768 titles, chiefly historical, particularly strong in local Minnesota history and genealogy. Card catalogue. Newspapers received, 485 from Minnesota; 40 from without the State; 7,160 bound files. Manuscript collections: Letters of Indian agents, General Sibley, Lawrence Taliaferro; journals of Long's expedition, 1823; of Charles Larpenteur, fur trader; large collection of biographical sketches of pioneers and citizens of Minnesota. Three hundred and fifty framed portraits, with 200 other framed pictures and 1,000 photographs. Museum of historical relics of the Sioux war and war of secession; extensive collection of archaeological relics, especially of Sioux and Ojibwa tribes. Brower archaeological collection, 21,000 pieces, being arranged for exhibition. Publications: *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 11 volumes; *Reports*, annual (1868-1879); biennial (1881-1905).

Mississippi Baptist Historical Society, Jackson, Miss.—Founded in 1888. Sole source of support, membership dues, 50 cents a year. Meetings are held annually. No salaried staff. Has rooms in the First Baptist Church, Jackson, Miss. The library contains principally denominational transactions, etc. Keeps file of *The Baptist*, and has old files of other Baptist papers of the State. Condition at present moribund.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.—State department. Established February 26, 1902; organized March 14, 1902. Governed by a board of trustees; administered by a director, who is elected by the board for a term of six years. Supported by biennial appropriations of the State legislature; the income for 1905 is \$5,600. The publications are the *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees*, *Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi* (issued every four years), and *Documentary History of Mississippi* (issued every two years). Six volumes have been issued up to date, the first of the Gulf States to begin the publication of its documentary archives. The department has quarters in the new statehouse—an office, a hall of history, a hall of fame. Its aims and objects have been greatly aided by sug-

gestive words and willing support, and the outlook for the future is most promising.

Mississippi Historical Society, University, Miss.—Organized in 1890; incorporated in 1898. Membership fees: \$2, annual; \$30, life. State appropriation \$1,000 for each volume of publications issued. No endowment fund. Has about 300 paying members. Gross sum expended annually for purposes of the society, \$2,000. Holds annual meetings, at which are read usually about twelve or fifteen papers on various phases of Mississippi and southern history. Other papers, usually about thirty, are read by title and submitted to the society for publication. The secretary, who edits the publications, receives \$250 a volume; the assistant, \$240 a year. The library has no separate building; it consists principally of publications of other societies received in exchange for its publications. The society had a valuable collection of manuscripts and relics, which were presented to the State upon the creation of the department of archives and history. The principal ones were the Ames MSS. and the Claiborne collection. Eight bound volumes, entitled *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, have been issued. These contain for the most part finished products of research. Source materials are published by the Department of Archives and History. The society is in a flourishing condition, and the membership list increases yearly.

Mississippi Methodist Historical Society, Jackson, Miss.—Organized June 1, 1903. Denominational institution. No membership fees; voluntary contributions. The membership is composed of all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Mississippi conference, and such lay members as may be elected by the society of curators. Meetings are held annually. No salaried staff. No building, no library; manuscript collection very meager. No newspapers except rare religious papers. Addresses are made annually on some phase of Methodist history. It has no regular publication. The object of the society is to collect and preserve relics and information concerning the rise and progress of Methodism. Prospects are bright.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Established 1866. Private corporation. Income, \$3,000 per annum; small endowment. Membership: Life, active, corresponding, honorary; 600 members. Meetings, nine a year, at which historical papers are read and discussed. Salaried staff consists of librarian. Housed in a remodeled private residence worth \$40,000. Library strong in local history and Mississippi Valley, about 30,000 titles. Museum, archæology, portraits, relics; collection of historical portraits large and valuable. Manuscripts relating to history of the Mississippi Valley, to St. Louis, to fur trade of Missouri River; documents in Spanish, French,

and English. Newspapers, files of leading dailies of St. Louis. Publications, *Collections* (2 volumes).

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.—Organized by State Press Association on May 26, 1898. Incorporated 1899. Trustee of the State, 1899. Support, \$5,000 for biennial period appropriated by the State; membership fees, \$1 annually; life membership, \$25. Membership: Annual, life, corresponding, honorary, and auxiliary. Meetings held annually. Salaried staff composed of secretary and librarian, \$1,750; assistant librarian, \$800. Housed by University of Missouri in Academic Hall, six rooms. Library of historical material for Missouri and Mississippi Valley, 27,284 titles; duplicates, 27,000. Manuscript collection small. Collection of newspapers and periodicals include bound volumes and 760 current issues from Missouri. Museum small, anthropology and archæology—collection of Indian stone implements. Publications: Biennial reports to legislature (2); papers read at second annual meeting have been printed; several pamphlets, including catalogue of exhibits at St. Louis World's Fair.

Montana Historical Society, Helena, Mont.—Incorporated by the legislature 1864. Department of the State library, 1893. Support, State appropriations. No membership. Salaried staff, consisting of cataloguer and stenographer, \$800; newspaper clerk, etc., \$720. Housed in capitol building, three rooms with additional space in basement. Library of 30,000 titles; politics, State documents and history; catalogue begun. Museum, largely an Indian collection. Newspapers, all State papers, magazines, etc., published in Montana are received and preserved. Publications: *Contributions*, 6 volumes, containing important material on early State history, journals and reminiscences of fur-traders and explorers.

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebr.—Established 1878; became State institution 1883. Support, \$5,000 annual appropriation from State; membership fees, entrance \$2; no annual dues. Membership consisting of those elected for life or during residence in State; honorary members outside State. Meetings, annual, for reading of papers, addresses, etc. Salaried staff, consisting of curator and librarian, \$1,450; director of field work, \$1,200; archæologist, \$850; newspaper clerk, \$325; secretary, \$100; treasurer, \$25. Housed by State university with 4,000 square feet of floor surface. Expenditures: Salaries, approximating \$3,000; printing, \$600; binding, \$300; miscellaneous, \$1,000. Library relating to Nebraska, local, and western history, over 25,000 titles; accessioned and arranged, Dewey system. Museum of western archæology, and general local curios; about 30,000 pieces; art collection small, a few paintings, portraits, 2,000 photographs, and phonographic records of Indian music. Manuscripts, relating to Nebraska history; census

returns; large number of letters; early military records; proceedings of constitutional convention (1871). Newspapers, about 500 State papers, daily and weekly; bound from time to time. Archæology, work being done for archæological survey of State. Occasional stereopticon lectures on Nebraska history. Publications: quarterly magazine (one year), now discontinued; *Transactions and Reports*, first series (1885-93), 5 volumes; *Proceedings and Collections*, second series (1894-1902) 5 volumes; in press (1906), 3 volumes.

New Hampshire Genealogical Society, Dover, N. H.—Incorporated February 24, 1903. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$2. One annual meeting; special meetings at call of secretary; monthly meetings of trustees. No State support. Genealogical and historical library, about 7,000 titles; catalogue unfinished. No museum. A few private records and journals in manuscript form. In preparation: *New Hampshire Genealogical and Biographical Memorial*. Publication: *New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, quarterly magazine.

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord.—Organized May 20, 1823. Private corporation. Membership fees: Admission, \$5; \$3 annually thereafter; life membership, \$50; fees of corresponding and honorary members, optional. State appropriation, \$500 annually; has a permanent fund of \$12,000; in addition to this, \$6,500 in hand and \$10,000 willed, but not yet received, the income to be used in book purchases. Holds monthly meetings and an annual field day at some town in the State. Librarian the only paid officer. Society's building cost \$10,000, but is old and not fireproof. Has library, mostly local history and genealogy, of 20,000 bound volumes and 73,500 pamphlets. Has card catalogue of about 5,000 volumes, also catalogue of genealogies, etc. Maintains a small collection of curios, mostly Revolutionary relics and collections of birds. MS. collections confined to early history of State, notably the Daniel Webster papers, Governor Plumer papers, the Hibbard papers, and the "Original Records of all the Court-Martials" held at Louisburg, 1746-1748. Newspaper files run back to 1790. Has published twelve volumes of *Collections* and three of *Proceedings*. Maintains free monthly historical lectures. Society has about 180 members; is trying to raise funds for a new building.

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.—Organized 1845. Private corporation; 800 members. Membership fees: Life, \$50, or payment of annual dues for twenty years successively; annual dues, \$5. Business meetings monthly and one annual meeting, at any of which historical addresses may be delivered. Annual income, \$3,000. Salaried staff, two officers. Library, card catalogue, about 50,000 titles, chiefly on State history and genealogy. Museum maintained, but not extensive; some valuable portraits. Manuscript col-

lection contains much material for Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Many files of early New Jersey newspapers; some early New England, New York, and Pennsylvania files; facilities not adequate for contemporary papers. Full sets United States and New Jersey documents. Publications: *Proceedings*, 3 series, 26 volumes; *Collections*, 8 volumes; *New Jersey Archives*, 2 series, 26 volumes.

Historical Society of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Reorganized in 1880. Private corporation. Support: Membership fees amount to \$50 per annum; \$400 to \$800 annually from the Territory; total income about \$1,000 per annum, with occasional additional subscriptions. Members, annual and life. Meetings, two or three each year. Salaried staff, curator, \$150. Housed in the palace at Santa Fe. Library, on southwestern history. Museum of New Mexican objects. A few manuscripts, also documents relative to American occupation. Several territorial newspapers preserved. Two or three lectures each year. Publications, *Annual Report* and about one pamphlet a year. Aims to collect and preserve articles and material connected with southwestern history in order to prevent outsiders from carrying them off.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.—Membership fees: Entrance, \$10; annual, \$5; life, \$100. Publishes *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*: annual subscription, \$3; life, \$75; subscribers in perpetuity, \$100.

New York State Historical Association, Lake George, N. Y.—Organized 1899; a private corporation. Annual income, about \$500. One annual meeting which occupies two days, with public lectures each day. Library of 500 volumes and pamphlets. *Proceedings* published annually. The society neither owns nor rents a building, but its meetings are well attended, and the outlook is favorable.

Pennsylvania Society, New York.—Founded April 25, 1899. Private corporation sustained by fees of 800 members, who must be Pennsylvanians. Meetings as occasions demand. Owns no building. Library uncatalogued; about 3,000 titles pertaining to State history. No museum. Regular publications: *Annual Yearbook*, *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and bulletins of information for members. Prospects very bright.

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.—Total membership in 1905, 1,034. Four meetings annually, at which papers on colonial history are read; also an annual banquet. Collects books on colonial subjects, preserves and catalogues genealogical records. Erected monuments at Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, and on Lake George.

The Historical Society of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.—Founded in 1833. Private corporation in connection with the university. Meetings are held six times a year, at which papers and reviews

of books on North Carolina history are read. No salaried staff. Society has a room in a university building. A library is maintained, in which are kept books, manuscripts, and papers on American and State history; not catalogued. The society has been in a moribund condition for years, but efforts are being made to revive it. Society publishes through the university department of history.

State Literary and Historical Association, Raleigh, N. C.—Organized in 1900. Voluntary State-wide membership. Membership fees only source of support. Annual income from all sources, \$150. Annual meetings are held, at which addresses and reports are made. Secretary only salaried officer, at \$50 a year. Association has no building of its own, and does not maintain a library. No museum, but an historical museum has been established through its efforts. Publishes *Minutes* of annual meetings. Promotes rural libraries; encourages monuments at historic sites; secured establishment of historical commission; offers prizes for literary productions.

State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. Dak.—Organized 1895, reorganized 1903. Incorporated trustee of the State. Support: Membership fees, \$2 annually; life membership, \$25; State appropriation, \$1,250 annually. Membership: Annual, life, honorary. Business meetings held biennially at Bismarck; other meetings both at Bismarck and in the Red River Valley. Salaried staff, custodian, \$600. Housed in the capitol building—three rooms. Library of 2,000 titles; not catalogued. Museum composed of Mandan, Sioux, Chippewa, and Icelandic collections, with other miscellaneous articles. Newspapers, two copies of each issue of all newspapers in the State must by law be deposited with the society. Field work in anthropology and archæology, Indian mounds, and deserted village sites; several collectors in the field during the summer. Publications, *Reports* of society. Receive 50 copies of every publication of the State for exchange.

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Organized February 11, 1831. Private corporation; life membership fee, \$100; annual, \$10. Business meetings monthly and one annual meeting, none of literary character. Employs salaried librarian; owns building, but occupies better quarters near the university. Has typewritten card catalogued library of 84,000 books and pamphlets, largely historical. Museum of Indian relics, and portraits or views relating to local history. Manuscripts of considerable value; a few volumes of newspapers, none recent. Condition excellent; is confining efforts to lines indicated in charter; takes especial pride in original manuscripts relating to Symmes Purchase and settlement of Ohio. Bibliography of publications in *Annual Report American Historical Association* for 1895, pp. 1052-1055. Published *Transactions*, 2 volumes (1838-39); Hildreth's *Memoirs of*

Pioneer Settlers of Ohio (1853); *Journal and Letters of Col. John May* (1873); *Diary of David Zeisberger* translated from German manuscript (1885); *Annual Reports* (1874–1906).

Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.—Organized March 13, 1885, as private corporation, but now a semi-official institution, six trustees being appointed by the governor, and appropriations granted at the pleasure of the legislature. Membership fees: Life, \$25 (devoted to a permanent publication fund which now aggregates over \$4,200); annual, \$3; corresponding members render some service. One annual meeting; occupies quarters at the State university; amount of State aid varies from \$7,000 to \$8,000 annually. Salaried staff consists of secretary, treasurer, curator, and assistant. Library of more than 5,000 books pertaining to Ohio and the Northwest; catalogue unfinished at time of report. Museum of about 70,000 pieces—archæological, historical, antiquarian, etc.; few manuscripts or newspapers. Summer explorations of prehistoric mounds regularly conducted; public lectures offered in archæology and Ohio history. Issued: *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, 14 volumes; *Ohio Centennial Anniversary* (1903); *Archæological History of Ohio* (1902); *History of George Rogers Clark's Conquest*, by C. W. Butterfield (1904). Prospects bright.

Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Organized May 27, 1893, by the Oklahoma Press Association; chartered under special Territorial law of January 21, 1895. Trustee of the Territory. Support, annual Territorial appropriation, \$2,000; membership fees: Annual, \$1; life, \$10; membership consisting of active, life, honorary, corresponding; editors who contribute their papers are members. Meetings, one annual. Salaried staff, custodian, \$1,000. Provided with a room in Carnegie Library. Library, miscellaneous, historical. Newspapers, about 1,400 bound volumes from Oklahoma and surrounding States. Museum, photographs, relics relative to local history. Publications, three biennial *Reports*. Object of society, "To collect, embody, arrange, and preserve books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other material relating to the history of Oklahoma in particular and the country in general."

Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oreg.—Established December 17, 1898. Incorporated for educational purposes, 1898; collections "held in perpetual trust for the people of the State of Oregon." Support: Membership fees: Annual, \$2; life, \$25; total, \$1,650; State appropriation, \$7,500 for 1905–6. Membership: Life, annual, honorary; present number, 800. Meetings, annual, for business and the reading of historical papers. Salaried staff: Secretary,

\$400, as editor of *Quarterly*; assistant secretary, \$1,500; assistant, \$600. Housed in the city hall in five rooms. Expenditures per annum: Museum, \$112.35; library, \$441.75; salaries, \$2,500; binding, \$164.34; printing, \$704.86; express and postage, \$238.25; traveling expenses, \$113.70. Library on local history, 6,695 titles, not catalogued. Museum of pioneer relics, 831; archaeological, 490; photographs of pioneers, 1,556; other pictures, 1,047; Indian portraits, 28; portraits on walls, 296; views of historical places, 229. Manuscripts: Letters, 3,486; diaries, 180. Newspapers: One hundred and thirty-eight bound volumes; 33,761 unbound numbers of dailies, weeklies, and monthlies; 158 papers received. Encourages the writing of papers for the *Quarterly*. Publications: *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, five volumes; *Proceedings* (not published for last three years); scope of publications is Oregon history. Inspired the commemoration of centenary of the Lewis and Clark exploration.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—Organized, 1822; income, from fees of 1,600 members, gifts, and endowments. Owns fireproof building costing \$300,000. Regular meetings, four; extra when desired. Library, especially strong in American history, 90,000 books, 225,000 pamphlets, 2,500 volumes of local newspapers, many on colonial period; museum and art collections. Manuscript collection, 5,000 volumes, very extensive and valuable, including Penn Papers 150 volumes; Shippen Papers, 100 volumes; Dreer collection, 100 volumes; Journals of British Lords of Plantation and Trade, 180 volumes; Poinsett, S. P. Chase, Yeates, Norris, Wilson, McKean, Logan, Franklin, Wayne, Biddle, Lafayette papers, etc.; 400 manuscripts; 3,500 printed volumes of genealogy. *Collections and Bulletins*, 1 volume each, issued 1851-55, *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 30 volumes; *Memoirs*, 15 volumes, comprising, among other valuable material, Sargent's monograph on *Braddock's Expedition*; *Major Denny's Journal*; *Minutes of the Committee of Defense*, 1814-15; *Penn-Logan Correspondence*; Heckewelder's *Indian Nations*; *Life and Times of John Dickenson*.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.—Organized at Harrisburg January 5, 1905. Its purpose is as follows: "(1) To organize historical activity in every part of the State and to foster it, and to foster that already organized; (2) to act as a federation bibliographer for its component societies; (3) at regular intervals, or periods, to bulletin the publications of its component societies and to conduct an exchange of said bulletins." Will meet annually in Harrisburg the first Thursday in January. Historical societies may become members, paying \$1 annually; there are now 24 such members. It is hoped to effect sales or exchanges between the societies of "duplicates of rare imprints, books, or manuscripts," as well as to complete the proposed State bibliography. A still wider scope

of activity is in prospect. The secretary is Dr. Samuel P. Heilmann, Heilmanndale, Lebanon County.

Pennsylvania-German Society, Lebanon, Pa.—Organized April 15, 1891. Not incorporated; members in various parts of United States and foreign lands. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$3. Annual income about \$1,600; no permanent headquarters. Annual meeting in October. Maintains no library; has no museum. Publishes results of investigations in *Narrative and Critical History of Pennsylvania*, 15 volumes. Condition excellent.

Pennsylvania History Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Organized 1905 as an adjunct of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Composed of 42 men and women who are engaged in writing Pennsylvania history and for the most part members of the State society. "The members are arranged, according to predeliction, on the three standing committees on Pennsylvania history (general; social, religious, and economic; and political and constitutional) and their subdivisions. Reports are to be made from time to time on the various aspects of Pennsylvania history." There are five or six stated meetings each winter, with summer pilgrimages to places of historic interest. The object is to supplement the work of existing historical organizations.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.—Organized, 1822; private corporation, receiving annually \$1,500 from State. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$3; initiation, \$5. Holds quarterly meetings; has library staff of 4 salaried officers and 2 assistants. Building erected 1844; additions in 1892; total cost, \$20,000. Catalogued library chiefly on State history, American local history, and genealogy—20,000 books and 40,000 pamphlets. Has museum and portrait gallery; 2,000 volumes of manuscripts; nearly complete files of all Rhode Island newspapers from first issues to date. Offers a series of public lectures every winter. Publishes *Annual Proceedings and Collections*. Financial condition indicated by endowment fund of \$32,000 and miscellaneous fund of \$12,000.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.—Organized in March, 1875; private corporation. Sustained by annual fees of members. Meetings not fixed, but average three each year; at each a paper is read. Membership being limited to veterans of the war of 1861–1865, the society can not exist many years more; its library and cabinet were given to the Providence Public Library; the papers read at its meetings have been printed and sold.

Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.—Organized in 1885. Not incorporated. Membership fee, \$1. About \$225 represents the total expenditures of the society. Two meetings are held a year, at which the general business of the society is attended to,

members elected, papers read, and addresses delivered. The society has a few volumes of history relative to the Huguenots; several pamphlets on local history and a few publications received from other societies. The society has published 12 volumes of *Transactions*.

South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.—Founded June 2, 1855. Private corporation composed of members from the State and elsewhere. Supported entirely by membership fees and sales of publications. Annual membership dues, \$3. Income from all sources, \$900. Purely business meetings are held May 19 each year. The society pays \$300 to one person, who fills three offices—secretary, treasurer, and librarian. Society's publications are edited by A. S. Salley, jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission. The society rents a room for \$60 per annum. A library is maintained, founded by exchanges and gifts, now comprising about 3,000 volumes. Has a few historical relics. An exceedingly valuable collection of manuscripts, containing the public papers of Hon. Henry Laurens and the diplomatic papers of Gen. Thomas Pinckney. The object of the society is to print and properly index South Carolina records. Publishes a quarterly magazine; also occasional pamphlets—very little original work, only records printed.

State Historical Society of South Dakota, Pierre, S. Dak.—Established January 23, 1901. Trustee of State; organized under special charter granted by the legislature. Administrator of department of history of the State. Support, from membership fees; annual dues, 2; life membership, \$10; State appropriation, \$3,520. Membership comprises annual, life, corresponding, and honorary. Historical societies in State may become corresponding members. Meetings held biennially for business and addresses. Salaried staff: Secretary (ex-officio State librarian), \$1,400; curator and stenographer, \$960. Expenditures: Salaries, \$2,360; stationery and postage, \$159.44; incidentals, \$33.05; museum, \$29.01; library, \$154.93; gallery, \$52.31; furniture and fixtures, \$323.25; railway fares, \$7.58; hotel bills, \$36.75. Housed in State capitol, seven rooms. Library, historical; State library, July 1, 1905, in custody of department of history. Museum comprised of antiquities of State—relics of Arikara and Sioux Indians, photographs, manuscripts, some private letters and papers. Newspapers of State preserved, some indexed. Research work chiefly confined to the Sioux and Arikara Indians. The secretary responds to calls for lectures and addresses upon historical subjects; delivered 54 public addresses during last biennial period. Publications: *Annual Review of the Progress of the State; Collections*, biennially (2 vols.). Aims to cultivate State pride; serves as bureau of information; is permanent bureau for the census and vital statistics.

Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tenn.—Organized 1849 private corporation. Membership fees, \$5 for first year, and \$5 thereafter for active members. Endowment fund, \$3,000. Annual income from all sources, \$300. Hold nine meetings a year. No salaried officer. No building of its own. Total expenditures a year \$300. Maintains a library of historical books and works relating to Tennessee, comprising about 6,000 titles with card catalogue. Museum is large and collection very valuable. About 100 oil portraits and many engravings. Many valuable manuscripts pertaining to State and nation. Large collection of old newspapers. Has no publication. Effort is being made to get the legislature to build a hall of records in which society will find a home and the archives of the State will be filed.

The Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Tex.—Organized March 2, 1892. Private corporation. Main source of support from membership dues; also sale of publications. Has had about \$500 donated. From the amount received has saved \$800 to be used as an endowment fund. Its present annual income from all sources is \$1,000. Membership dues: Life, \$30, or gifts of manuscripts to that value; annual, \$2. Meets annually. No salaried staff. Quarters in the State University building; rooms occupied by university officials who are officers of the society. Expenditures about \$875—\$700 for printing, \$100 for stamps, \$75 for stationery, etc. A library is maintained, in which are kept material pertaining to southern history, and exchanges for the *Quarterly*. The collection is to be catalogued as part of the university library. Only a few historical relics. The manuscripts consist principally of letters of prominent actors in Texas history. The principal publication is the *Texas Historical Quarterly*. Condition is quite hopeful, with a fair prospect of enlarged activity.

Vermont Antiquarian Society, Burlington, Vt.—Organized August 13, 1897. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$3. Holds quarterly meetings, at which historical papers are presented. Library and relics uncatalogued. Has issued *Proceedings and Papers*, No. 1.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.—Organized December 29, 1831, chartered March 10, 1834. Private corporation. Endowment fund \$4,600, accumulated entirely from dues and sales of publications, except \$100 from Daughters of American Revolution. The last report showed annual income to be \$4,289.81. Life membership dues, \$50; annual, \$5. A committee of the society holds monthly meetings; the society, annual. There is a salaried staff, but salaries not specified. The society owns its building, a three-story and basement brick. Total expenditures, as shown by last report, \$3,763.15. The library contains historical and miscellaneous collections, esti-

mated at 10,400 titles. Card system used. The museum contains portraits, views, manuscripts, relics, etc. There are a number of newspapers and several volumes of colonial period. The society issues *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, also *Reports* of annual meetings. The aim of the society is to collect, preserve, and render easily accessible to investigators everything that may help to illustrate Virginia history.

Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, Wash.—Founded October 8, 1891. Incorporated October 8, 1896. State institution. Support, one State appropriation of \$1,000; membership fees, \$2 annually; life members, \$25. Membership: Annual, life, corresponding, honorary. Meetings, annual, with public addresses. Housed in city hall, one room. No library. No museum. Small collection of manuscripts. About 120 newspapers of the State received. Publications, a *Quarterly*, of which two volumes were published in 1901–2. Reorganizing in 1906, and reported to be “taking on new life.”

Washington University State Historical Society, Seattle, Wash.—Incorporated January 1, 1903. Support, membership fees, active \$2, life \$25. Membership, active and life. No salaried officers. Housed by the State University of Washington. Annual expenditure, about \$500. Meetings, four each year. Library, consisting of local, Northwestern, and Alaskan history. The society has erected several monuments commemorative of historical events.

Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—Organized in 1899, reorganized and incorporated in 1903, “for the purpose of securing the preservation and encouraging the study of Wisconsin antiquities.” Is awakening an interest in their educational and other values, securing the preservation of Wisconsin mounds and sites, conducting surveys and researches, establishing a bureau of record where manuscripts, maps, and other matter relating to the archaeological history of the State is preserved; encouraging the assembling of collections in the educational institutions of the State; providing for the distribution of its publications to these; discouraging commercialism and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities, and advocating the establishment of a chair of American archaeology at the University of Wisconsin and courses in archaeology at other State colleges. Co-operates with the educational and historical institutions and societies of the State; has a present membership of 500, about 150 of these members possessing collections, these including some of the richest private cabinets in the State. Life membership, \$25; annual, \$1. Present annual income, about \$1,000. Monthly public meetings are held for presentation of papers and the making of exhibits, also occasional informal students’ meetings. *The Wisconsin Archaeologist*, quarterly, is now published under State auspices. Four volumes have been issued. Occasional research papers may soon be

issued. Has a small working library, and a traveling library to be circulated by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission is being assembled. Has no present intention of organizing an archaeological museum of its own, such collections as it receives and possesses being deposited in various State institutions, with a view to encouraging them to acquire representative local collections.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Organized, 1849; reorganized, 1853; trustee of the State, holding all property in trust for the State, but with privilege of selling or exchanging duplicates; the governor, secretary of state, and State treasurer are exofficio members of the executive committee. The society's income is derived principally from State appropriations, which aggregate about \$32,000 annually—\$20,000 direct, and the balance indirect; in addition to this income, it receives dues from its 500 members (\$2 annual, \$20 life) and occasional gifts and bequests. Its endowment funds (the product of membership fees, gifts, and sale of duplicates) aggregate some \$53,000, the income of which is used to eke out State appropriations, which are insufficient for the growing work of the society. Meetings are held annually in October at Madison—the afternoon being devoted to a business session and the evening to the presentation of historical papers; occasional field meetings are held in other cities of the State to awaken local interest. There are about 35 employees, of whom 20 are on the library staff, the others being care takers; the aggregate pay roll is about \$20,000. The society occupies its own building, erected by the State, at a cost of \$610,000. Under its roof are also housed the libraries of the University of Wisconsin (140,000 titles), and the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters (5,000 titles). The society's present total expenditures for all purposes aggregate about \$34,000, of which about \$20,000 is for salaries, \$5,000 for books, \$5,000 for printing and binding, and \$4,000 for miscellaneous purposes. The society's library, which is in effect the miscellaneous State library, contains 280,000 titles (books and pamphlets). It is probably the most important reference library west of the Alleghenies. While aiming to be a general collection for scholars, it is strongest in the fields of Americana, English history, political science, economics, geography, cartography, newspaper files, and American genealogy, and includes a large collection of Shakespeareana. It is resorted to by scholars and special investigators from all parts of the West and South, and its reading rooms are daily thronged by professors and students of the State University of Wisconsin, to whom the collections are freely accessible. The library is classified on a modification of the Cutter expansive system, and is thoroughly catalogued on typewritten cards. A large museum is maintained, occupying the fourth story of the building. There is a large collection of western (especially Wisconsin) historical por-

traiture in oils, a general art collection (including many Piranesi etchings, Arundel prints, Japanese color prints, and historical canvases), and considerable displays of colonial relics and western archaeological specimens. The manuscripts are very extensive, the chief collections being the Draper Manuscripts (400 folio volumes), Wisconsin fur-trade papers (200 volumes), Kemper papers, and Phillips Manuscripts (English); all, save the last named, relate chiefly to the Middle West during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Newspaper files are preserved and bound, the collection (chiefly American), now numbering some 15,000 volumes, being next in extent and importance to that of the Library of Congress. The society is not as yet the official custodian of the State archives, but some of the early census reports are stored in its library. The society co-operates with the history department of the University of Wisconsin and advises advanced students in research work, occasionally publishing the results. It also stimulates its own members to research, the results being presented in papers read at annual or field meetings. No archaeological field work is done, this being now performed by the Wisconsin Archaeological Society; but several archaeological papers have been published in the past. The society's publications consist chiefly of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (biennial, of which 17 volumes have been published), *Class Lists* (occasional), *Portrait Gallery Catalogue* (triennial), *Annual Reports*, *Bulletins of Information* (occasional, some 30 having thus far appeared), and special occasional publications. The best account of the society and its history may be found in its *Memorial Volume* (1901). The present condition and prospects were never better; within the past year there has been a large increase of membership, the present number being 600.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

ALABAMA.

Iberville Historical Society, Mobile, Ala.—Organized October 19, 1901. Private corporation. Has about 18 members. Not less than ten meetings annually. The amount expended varies from \$20 to \$100. Papers are usually read and discussed. The library contains about 300 volumes, kept in the Y. M. C. A. building, catalogued under Dewey classification. The collection is especially rich in Mobile history.

Old St. Stephens Historical Society, St. Stephens, Ala.—Organized January 19, 1899. Private corporation entirely. Only source of support, membership fees. Provision for membership, annual only. Holds meetings annually. Has no salaried staff, no building of its own, no library, no museum or art collection, no manuscript collections. Collects and preserves Washington County (Ala.)

papers. The publications of the society consist of circulars and occasional broadsides and contributions of members to local papers. Reports annually to the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Its work has not been commensurate with its opportunities, but its leaders promise greater activity in the future.

CALIFORNIA.

Historical Society of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.—Established November 1, 1883. Private corporation. Support: Membership fees, admission \$2; annual dues, \$3; life, \$100. Membership: Annual, life, corresponding, honorary; 50 members. Present income, \$200. Meetings are held monthly at residences of members; reading of papers, music, and discussions. Free use of rooms in county court-house. No salaries paid. Expenditures: Publications, \$150; postage, express, books, etc., \$50. Library of 5,000 titles, local history, pamphlets, and newspapers; partially catalogued and numbered. Nearly continuous files of Los Angeles newspapers since 1854; files of seven southern counties. Small collection of historical relics, pictures, photographs, etc. Manuscripts of Spanish, Mexican, and early American Period. Publications: Six volumes, containing the Sutro collection of original documents on early California history, found in Seville.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society, Bridgeport, Conn.—Organized June, 1899. Annual dues, \$5. Owns building valued at \$125,000, the gift of P. T. Barnum. Library of about 1,500 volumes, uncatalogued; collections of local newspapers and Government documents. The historical section has been embarrassed in its work by lack of money; this is now being remedied.

Middlesex County Historical Society, Middletown, Conn.—Incorporated 1901; present membership 108; annual dues, \$2; annual income \$400 to \$450, derived from the interest on endowment fund of \$6,000 and membership dues. Monthly meetings are held from October to June, at which papers are read on some historical subject. The society has the nucleus of a library and a number of articles suitable for a museum, but has yet no permanent home, occupies rented quarters. The main object of the society is to perpetuate the memories of the past and to collect and preserve historical relics. Publications have so far been limited to an annual pamphlet containing the reports of the president, secretary, and treasurer.

New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Conn.—Private corporation of 400 members. Average annual income \$2,500. Historical papers usually presented at eight meetings during the

year. Library of 7,000 books and 7,000 pamphlets, especially useful for study of local history and genealogy. Card catalogue in use, but manuscripts and other documents remain uncatalogued. Has published 6 volumes: *Papers*, 1865-1900; *Reports*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia.—Organized December 7, 1865. Private corporation. Membership fees only source of support. Monthly meetings are held. No salaried staff. Apartments in the Corcoran Building, a bequest of its former owner. Has a small library and some valuable manuscripts, relating principally to the District of Columbia. In a very flourishing condition. No publications are issued.

Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C.—Organized 1894. Private corporation. Annual membership fee, \$5; 277 members. Seven meetings annually, mainly devoted to the District of Columbia. One thousand volumes and as many pamphlets in library; a few manuscripts, maps, and engravings. The society is arranging the early city records; possesses materials for the history of local families; has published 6 volumes of *Proceedings*.

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine Institute of Science and Historical Society, St. Augustine, Fla.—Founded in 1884. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$1. Meetings are held once a month. Only salaried officer, curator of museum, who receives \$4 per week. Has a building of five rooms for museum, and room for meeting and library in Free Library building. Library is mainly along historical and scientific lines; about 300 books and pamphlets. Present prospects are good.

ILLINOIS.

Champaign County Historical Society, Urbana, Ill.—Incorporated, 1899. Income derived from "voluntary gifts." Annual meetings, with "written papers and volunteer remarks." Society is "not very aggressive or vigorous, for want of general interest."

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.—Organized, 1855. Membership fees: Life, \$500; annual, \$25. Endowment, about \$96,000; owns building worth \$185,000. Monthly meetings from October to May, devoted chiefly to local history. Salaried staff; catalogued library of 100,000 volumes on local history; manuscripts, including the Madison, Polk and Wilkinson Papers, and many documents relating to the French occupation of Illinois; good files of Chicago newspapers. Museum of local relics, portraits, statues, etc. Issues *Reports*

of annual, quarterly, and special meetings (1863-1906), including addresses and papers delivered at these meetings; *Collections*, four volumes, embracing Flower's *History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill.*; Reid, *Biographical Sketch of Enoch Long*; *Ninian Edwards's Papers*; Mason's *Early Chicago and Illinois*.

Evanston Historical Society, Evanston, Ill.—Organized; 1898. Membership fees: life, \$25; annual, \$1. Two or three meetings a year of popular character. Library of 250 volumes, sheltered in public library. *Annual Reports* at intervals; lectures appear in the *Bulletin*.

Historical Society of Quincy, Ill.—Incorporated in 1896. Present annual income, \$100, wholly from membership fees (life, \$10; annual \$1). Meetings three times yearly, chiefly routine. Housed gratis in Chamber of Commerce building. No library, but its small collection of relics is quartered in public library building; a few manuscripts of local interest have been collected. Publications: *History of Adams County, Ill.*; *History of Quincy*.

McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Ill.—Organized 1892, incorporated 1899; 100 members; county furnishes room in court-house, and purchases publications for school use. Has library of 300 volumes. Museum of several hundred objects. *Transactions McLean County Historical Society*, 3 volumes.

Pioneer Association of Will County, Joliet, Ill.—About 600 members; annual meeting in September. Society does not collect historical material.

Whiteside County Historical Society, Sterling, Ill.—Organized in January, 1903; a private corporation seeking a charter from State. Is a new society, having room in city hall; library of 500 volumes with autographs and manuscripts; museum of local and general curios. Files of current newspapers. Holds occasional meetings. Good local interest.

INDIANA.

Hamilton County Historical Society, Noblesville, Ind.—Organized in September, 1900. Annual fee, 25 cents. Interest waning temporarily; tendency to become wholly a social organization. No historical material beyond a few relics.

Northern Indiana Historical Society, South Bend, Ind.—Eight meetings annually, characterized by reading and discussion of papers. Library without card catalogue; number of titles, 7,419. Collections of historical, scientific, State, and municipal publications; also of United States documents. Issued by society: *Publications and Papers*.

Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County, Crown Point, Ind.—Organized July 24, 1875. Membership fees small. An-

nual meeting in August, of a social and literary character. Small museum illustrating pioneer life and natural history. Has published *Semicentennial History*, 1844; also 21 annual *Reports*. Attendance and interest good; room promised for museum.

Wayne County Historical Society, Richmond, Ind.—Organized, 1882; reorganized, 1901. Annual membership only. Holds quarterly meetings of business and literary character. Occupies rooms in county court-house. Has small library, listed but not catalogued; small museum illustrating pioneer life; some files local newspapers. Conducts field work in geology and archæology. Publishes selected papers in annual pamphlets. Condition good.

IOWA.

Decatur County Historical Society, Lamoni, Iowa.—Organized September 14, 1901. Constitution and by-laws adopted. Library, about 200 volumes. Efforts are made to collect biographical sketches and other data relative to early local history.

Historical Society of Linn County, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Organized March 31, 1904. Constitution and by-laws printed. Purpose—to collect and preserve material relative to the history of Linn County and of the State of Iowa. Support, membership fees, \$2 annually. Membership, active and honorary. Meetings, annual and special; business and reading of papers. Has a room in the Free Public Library building at Cedar Rapids, in which meetings will be held and library and collections preserved. Will publish *Collections* and *Proceedings*; one number of latter issued.

Lucas County Historical Society, Chariton, Iowa.—Organized June 10, 1901. The first county historical society in Iowa. Constitution and by-laws printed. Supported by membership fees; annual, 50 cents; life, \$10. Has a room in the public library building at Chariton. Meetings, annual and special, for business and reading of papers.

Madison County Historical Society, Winterset, Iowa.—Organized March 15, 1904. Purpose, to collect and preserve materials relative to the history of Madison County. Membership, active and life. Meetings, annual and special, for business and reading of papers. Papers read before the society are usually published in the local newspapers. Library and collection to be housed in public library building.

KENTUCKY.

Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.—Organized 1884. There are about 400 paying members. About \$1,200 a year expended for printing its publications. All other expenses are gratuitously met by the president. Nine monthly meetings are held. Papers are generally

read at the club, but not exclusively confined to historical subjects. Each year from the papers read, one is selected for publication. The club meets in the library of the president, Col. Reuben T. Durrett, which contains about 50,000 volumes. It has no library of its own.

MAINE.

Eliot Historical Society, Eliot, Me.—Holds monthly meetings. Supported by fees of 50 members and contributions; 260 volumes in library. Has published 6 volumes of the *Quarterly*, containing local history and proceedings, and several pamphlets.

York Institute, Saco, Me.—Organized January 23, 1867. Private corporation. Has customary provisions for membership. Holds three or four meetings annually. Owns building encumbered with mortgage. Annual budget, about \$1,020. Has uncatalogued historical library estimated at 6,000 titles, including old documents and newspaper files. Maintains museum of local history, and portrait gallery. Work of the institute seriously delayed by debt, and therefore limited to collecting and storing of material.

MARYLAND.

Historical Society of Harford County, Md.—Organized on September 26, 1885. Membership dues, \$2 per annum. Receives occasional donations. Present annual income between \$40 and \$50. Members must be residents of Harford County, or formerly resident, prior to 1840. Meetings are held quarterly; general discussion, and usually the reading of papers on historical subjects. No salaried staff. No building of its own, but holds meetings in court-house, and occupies rooms belonging to the county. Yearly expenditures from \$10 to \$15. Maintains a library, not classified, and has a cabinet of interesting relics. Manuscript collection consists of papers read before the society and all old historical materials. Occasionally public addresses are given. A year book was published in 1899. A history of Harford County is in course of publication.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bedford Historical Society, Bedford, Mass.—Organized April 12, 1893. Life membership fee, \$25; annual, \$1. Occupies rooms in Public Library. Has books, papers, and articles of local interest, notably the flag carried by Bedford minutemen in the battle of Concord. Holds annual meeting on Patriot's Day, April 19. Has published *Flag of the Minutemen*.

Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, Pittsfield, Mass.—Membership fee, \$1. Library consolidated with Berkshire Athenæum. Quarterly meetings devoted to local history. Ten numbers of the *Collections* have appeared.

Beverly Historical Society, Beverly, Mass.—Organized April 15, 1891. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$2. Occupies a colonial building received by bequest, valued at \$6,000. Diaries of Revolutionary soldiers, autograph collections, and antiques of local interest preserved. Publications: *Report of the Council*, 2 volumes; *Proceedings* (1896).

Bostonian Society, Boston, Mass.—One thousand one hundred members. Building leased from the city. Annual expenditures, \$4,000. Seven monthly meetings during the year. Library of 2,000 volumes and many pamphlets pertaining to local history. The society has also collections of municipal documents, local newspapers, and relics.

Brookline Historical Society, Brookline, Mass.—Incorporated 1901. Members, 150; eight meetings each year, devoted chiefly to local history; has a small library. The society has published 4 *Annual Reports* and 3 other volumes.

Cambridge Historical Society, Cambridge, Mass.—Incorporated in 1905. Has about 200 members, the constitutional limit (\$1 admission, \$2 annually). Meets in hall in public school, has neither library nor museum. Although newly organized there is "already a waiting list and much interest is shown by members among whom are the leading citizens of Cambridge. Some early records of the town government and of the First Church will probably be published under its direction or at its suggestion. We expect to do active and effective work." The society conducted on December 21, 1905, the celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Cambridge.

Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association, Gloucester, Mass.—Organized, 1875; life membership fee, \$25; initiation, \$2; annual, \$1. Owns building worth \$12,000. Monthly meetings, with occasional field days. Catalogued library and museum, historical, and scientific. Condition excellent; expects to publish soon.

Clinton Historical Society, Clinton, Mass.—Organized 1894; chartered, 1903. Holds quarterly meetings of corporation; monthly meetings for historical purposes. Admission fee, \$5; women, \$2; annual dues, \$1. Commodious building recently completed; endowment provided.

Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.—Membership, 127; owns building valued at \$15,000. Nine meetings per year. Library has card catalogue, 4,000 books, and about 7,000 pamphlets of local history and genealogy; many volumes of Norfolk County newspapers; manuscripts in form of diaries and record books. Quarterly publication, the *Dedham Historical Register*, 13 volumes.

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—Successor (1848) of the Essex Historical Society (1821). Life membership fee, \$50; annual, \$3; en-

dowment fund, about \$200,000; owns building worth \$75,000; number of members, 690. Conducts two lecture courses; field meetings during summer; salaried staff. Library of 400,000 titles, including 250,000 pamphlets; 3,800 bound volumes of newspapers, especially strong for period before 1800. Manuscripts, 700 folio volumes on various phases of local history; excellent collection United States documents; historical museum and art collection. A special library of 2,000 volumes, relating to China and the Chinese, in continental languages. Publications: *Historical Collections, Bulletins, Proceedings, Annual Reports*, etc.

Fitchburgh Historical Society, Fitchburg, Mass.—Organized 1892; sustained by fees, assessments, gifts, and sale of publications. Monthly meetings from October to May; library, housed by the librarian, consists of 1,000 books and 2,500 pamphlets, only the former of these being catalogued. Manuscripts of churches, court sessions, and societies of the town; also a small art collection. Publications: *Fitchburg Town Records*, 6 volumes; *Proceedings*, 3 volumes. The work suffers from lack of facilities.

Hyde Park Historical Society, Hyde Park, Mass.—Organized 1887; 150 members; life-membership fee, \$15; annual, \$1. From three to six meetings annually. Catalogued library of 2,000 titles of general interest. Annual publication, *Hyde Park Historical Record*. Interest and attendance good.

Ipswich Historical Society, Ipswich, Mass.—Organized April 14, 1890. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$2. Occupies ancient Whipple House. Has library and museum of local history and Indian relics. Issues an *Annual Report*.

Lexington Historical Society, Boston, Mass.—Owns the Hancock-Clarke House; holds six meetings annually; possesses collection of old books and pamphlets, about 175 in all; incomplete files of newspapers. Card catalogue of publications and relics. Manuscripts and sermons of Jonas Clarke; other material on local history; has published 3 volumes of *Proceedings*.

Lowell Historical Society, Lowell, Mass.—Incorporated May 21, 1902, succeeding *Old Residents' Historical Association*. Is a private corporation; life membership fee, \$50; annual, \$2; corresponding and honorary members elected irrespective of residence. Holds four regular meetings annually, also special meetings. Owns no building, but occupies rooms without charge in city library; has no salaried staff. Offers public lectures at intervals. Library of 200 books and 700 pamphlets of general historical interest, listed but not catalogued; small museum, a few manuscripts, and several volumes of old newspapers. Publication, *Contributions*. Condition good, but society needs building and permanent fund.

Malden Historical Society, Malden, Mass.—Organized 1887; life-membership fee, \$25; annual, \$1. Meetings in private houses, eight annually. About 150 books in library; offers monthly lectures. Work crippled by changing character of population during last decade, causing decline in interest and funds.

Medfield Historical Society, Medfield, Mass.—Incorporated 1891; admission fee, \$2; annual, \$1. Monthly meetings from October to June, with annual field day. Small library, not wholly accessible; collection of antiques and Indian relics, old maps, sermons, and a few newspapers; *Vital Records of Medfield* in 1850; *History of Medfield, 1650–1850*, prepared by a member; complete copy of cemetery inscriptions; account of Medfield's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1901. Pressing need for suitable room. Members contribute to *Dedham Historical Register*.

Medford Historical Society, Medford, Mass.—Organized 1896. Membership fees: Life, \$25; admission, \$3; annual, \$1. Owns building costing \$4,500; meets monthly from October to May. Library, uncatalogued, 2,000 titles; several collections of papers, relics, and antiques of local interest. *Historical Register*, a quarterly periodical. Condition encouraging.

Methuen Historical Society, Methuen, Mass.—Organized 1895; annual dues, \$1; occupies an old mansion, rent free. Small library, catalogued; collection of antiques; manuscripts of colonial and Revolutionary periods. Condition excellent.

Middlesex County Historical Society, Boston, Mass.—Holds monthly meetings from October to June, each characterized by reading of historical paper after business session. Books and pamphlets now stored awaiting proper arrangement in suitable quarters.

Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.—Organized 1853. Number life members, 295; honorary, 28; corresponding, 101; resident, 246; total, 670. Has building valued at \$15,000. Holds four meetings each year, at which historical matters are discussed; also commemorative assemblies on appropriate occasions. Library of 6,000 titles, local history and genealogy; early municipal and county records; nearly all local newspapers since 1820, with some files of Boston papers. Library entirely catalogued. Good manuscript collection for civil, ecclesiastical, and military history of Taunton. Seven volumes of *Collections* issued.

Old South Historical Society, Boston, Mass.—Organized 1891; incorporated 1901. Private corporation, auxiliary to Old South Meeting House. Terms of membership, competition for Old South prizes; life membership, \$50; annual, \$2. Holds nine monthly meetings, at which historical papers or addresses are presented. Rents rooms for meetings only; no salaried staff; has neither library nor collections of

any sort. Publishes *Old South Leaflets*. The members give free illustrated lectures on historical subjects at the public schools, educational centers, college settlements, and boys' clubs.

Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass.—Organized August 15, 1896. Private corporation. Membership fees: Admission, \$1; annual dues, \$1. Holds quarterly meetings, one of which is a field meeting; also winter course of monthly meetings. Catalogued library of 2,000 titles; old files of local newspapers; manuscripts, including letters, sermons, autographs, and burial ground inscriptions. Publishes pamphlets on local history, also postal cards and photographs of local views.

Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, Mass.—Owns building and grounds, valued at \$35,000. One annual meeting and one field meeting each year. Library of 15,000 volumes, chiefly on local history. Many family manuscripts. *History and Proceedings*, four volumes, published.

Rehoboth Antiquarian Society, Rehoboth, Mass.—Organized 1884. Private corporation; sustained by fees of members. Annual income estimated at \$300; owns frame building worth \$14,000. Has small library, and a museum of antiquarian relics. Has a few newspaper files. Condition good.

Rumford Historical Association, Woburn, Mass.—Organized 1877; private corporation. Admission fee, \$1; endowment fund, \$2,200. Holds annual meetings; occupies an old manse. Has library of perhaps 1,500 volumes; uncatalogued, and of general interest. Maintains a small museum; offers occasional public lectures. Condition and prospects good.

Sharon Historical Society, Sharon, Mass.—Incorporated September 11, 1903. Membership fee, \$1. Over 200 members in a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Holds quarterly meetings in Town Hall. Nine historical rambles in 1905. Keeps a scrapbook of local history; three volumes bound. Is gathering materials for a library and museum. Has issued *Annual Publications*, Nos. 1 and 2; also address delivered in 1802 by a Revolutionary soldier.

Shepard Historical Society, Cambridge, Mass.—Organized March, 1889, by "persons who attend the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational," organized in 1636. Members pay \$1 initiation and \$1 annual dues. Total annual income, \$25 to \$50, mostly spent for books. Meetings are held in the chapel. The library consists of 700 books and pamphlets, catalogued in long hand; the manuscripts are chiefly sermons of pastors. Lectures are given three times each year on the history of Cambridge, its First Church, and kindred subjects. The society is a member of the Bay State Historical League. A part of its work will hereafter be taken up by the Cambridge

Historical Society, "but there is left a limited field, mainly in connection with the history of the First Church."

Somerville Historical Society, Somerville, Mass.—Organized 1897. A private corporation. Sustained by dues and gifts. Membership fees: Life, \$15; annual, \$1. Meetings for reading of historical papers, usually ten each winter. Society headquarters in public library. Annual expenditures, \$250. Uncatalogued library of 500 volumes, chiefly on local history; museum of antiques; a few manuscripts; collects all local newspapers. Publications: *Historic Leaves*, quarterly; *A History of Somerville Journalism*; *Souvenir Handbook of Historic Festival*, 1898.

Historical, Natural History, and Library Society, South Natick, Mass.—Organized 1870. Annual members' dues, \$1. The museum of natural history specimens and historical relics is housed gratis in a room provided for by the will of Oliver Bacon; the library, chiefly United States government documents, is loaned to the Bacon Free Library. There are "a lot of old manuscripts," and the local papers are kept. "About a dozen people are interested, and attend the meetings."

Topsfield Historical Society, Topsfield, Mass.—Private corporation, organized December 14, 1894. Meetings held five times a year, at which papers are read. Expenditures are \$200 per year, for printing. A small library of historical material has been collected, and there is a small historical and general museum. Occasionally public lectures are offered. The society has an endowment fund of \$700, and anticipates owning an old dwelling house erected in 1686. The energies thus far have been devoted to publishing *Historical Collections*, of which 10 annual volumes have been issued.

Historical Society of Watertown, Watertown, Mass.—Organized 1891. Membership fees: Life, \$20; admission, \$2; annual, \$1. Six regular meetings annually, in homes of members. Building fund is being raised and some pioneer work accomplished. Three volumes of town records, including births, marriages, and deaths to 1820 published; material for two others ready, of which the fourth will be issued in 1906.

Westborough Historical Society, Westborough, Mass.—Incorporated in 1889 as private corporation. Annual fee, \$1. Holds six meetings annually of literary and social character. Occupies rented quarters. Has library of 1,500 volumes, chiefly in biography and genealogy, catalogued, but not with cards. Maintains small museum of household articles, portraits, etc.; some ecclesiastical manuscripts; 80 volumes early newspapers. Publications: *Diary of E. Parkman*; *Story of the Cotton Gin*; *Tin Kitchen*. Has dedicated monuments to Rice brothers and Eli Whitney. Prosperous condition.

Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.—Instituted January 23, 1875; chartered, 1877; a private corporation. Terms of membership: Life, \$50; active, \$3 annually. Historical papers read at monthly meetings. Owns brick building and real estate valued at \$50,000; employs librarian and secretary; expends annually \$1,200. Library of 55,000 titles, classified, but not catalogued; about 35,000 pamphlets. Greatest strength along historical and genealogical lines. Museum illustrates Indian, colonial, Revolutionary, and civil war epochs; also miscellaneous material, about 6,000 pieces, inclusive. Good collection of United States documents, but few newspapers. Has issued 20 volumes of *Proceedings*. No debts, and \$11,000 invested; condition best since founding of society.

MICHIGAN.

Oakland County Pioneer Society, Pontiac, Mich.—Organized 1874; unincorporated. No fees; sustained by private donations. Semi-annual meetings of a social character. No library; no collections beyond accumulation of notices for scrapbooks of local history.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Historical Society, Kansas City, Mo.—Organized 1896, by pioneers residing in Kansas City and vicinity for thirty or more years. Monthly meetings in public library, where its records and collections are kept. "The object of this association shall be to keep a record of the early settlers and of all members of this association; to collect, embody, arrange, and preserve books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and preserve and keep photographs of its members and of the old landmarks in Kansas City and vicinity; to procure from the early pioneers narratives of the events relative to its early settlement, overland travel, and immigration; to gather all information calculated to faithfully exhibit the past and present progress of Kansas City and vicinity, and to take steps to promote the same by lectures and other means, and in all appropriate matters to advance the interests and perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy, and enterprise induced them to settle in Kansas City and become the founders and builders of a great city."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester Historic Association, Manchester, N. H.—Organized, 1896; life-membership fee, \$25; annual, \$1; 300 members. Quarterly meetings; library of 200 volumes; complete set city documents. Has published 4 volumes of *Collections* and *Early Proprietors' Records*. Outlook is bright.

NEW JERSEY.

Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, N. J.—Organized in 1885; incorporated in 1898. A private corporation with active membership restricted to Hunterdon County. Present membership, 44, at \$1 per year, the fee furnishing the only income. Annual meeting at Flemington on second Saturday in January; with summer meeting elsewhere, at which papers of local interest are presented. No salaries are paid, annual expenditures being but \$35; *The Jersey-men*, a local historical paper ("published by the recording secretary and librarian as a hobby"), was, until its suspension in spring of 1906, sent to each member. Library consists of about 500 titles, principally New Jersey history and genealogy; 14 country newspapers are contributed by publishers for filing, but are as yet unbound and inaccessible. A catalogue is planned on the Dewey system of classification. There is neither museum nor art collection, but relics of local interest are boxed and stored; no manuscripts, save a lot of parchment deeds, etc., relating to local properties. "The society hopes eventually to arrange for a building in Flemington, the ground floor to be used for the town or township public library, the upper floor for the society. Our library is a lending library for members of the society and a reference library in connection with the public library of the town."

New Brunswick Historical Club, New Brunswick, N. J.—Organized November 18, 1870. Private corporation. Membership fee, \$1 initiation and \$1 annually. Associate members from New Brunswick and vicinity; honorary members from outside of Middlesex and Somerset counties, N. J. Holds monthly meetings, a paper on the local history of New Brunswick being read and discussed thereat. No salaried staff; expenditures are merely for running expenses. Library consists of pamphlets and manuscripts of papers read; no museum or art collection. Fairly prosperous in point of interest and attendance.

New England Society of Orange, Orange, N. J.—Organized, 1870. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$50; initiation, \$5; annual, \$5. Holds monthly meetings; does not own building. Historical library, uncatalogued, 2,000 titles. No museum or manuscript collections; files of two local newspapers. Public lectures occasionally offered on historical topics.

Passaic County Historical Society, Paterson, N. J.—Organized, 1877. Private corporation. Moribund for nearly twenty years past.

Princeton (N. J.) Historical Association.—Organized in 1900. Membership fees are \$2 per annum. There is also a guarantee fund, 10 men subscribing not to exceed \$100 per year. A general editor is employed on part time. The expenditures in 1905 were \$800. Meetings are held and library deposited in Princeton University library.

The society has issued several special publications: *Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1767-1774*, edited by John Roger Williams; *Poems of Philip Freneau*, edited by Fred Lewis Pattee, in 3 volumes. Several others in preparation. "It is, in effect, a publishing society in a flourishing condition."

Salem County Historical Society, Salem, N. J.—Organized November 11, 1884. Private corporation. Membership fees: Admission, \$1; annual, \$1; life, \$20. Quarterly meetings, at which historical papers are read. Society rents room in colonial house; expects to receive same house as gift. Has small collection deeds and wills, pictures, antique furniture, and a few books, with local newspapers beginning 1830. Is maintaining existence amidst rural county conditions.

Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, Vineland, N. J.—Organized 1864; reorganized 1893. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$10; annual, \$1. Public meetings for reading of papers and addresses monthly from October to April. Owns building; has reference library of 7,300 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets, with card catalogue. Small collection of relics, manuscripts, and newspapers pertaining to local history. Has published *Annual Reports* and occasional pieces. Prospects good.

NEW YORK.

Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, Albany, N. Y.—Membership of 500, who provide for its expenses; owns a building worth about \$30,000. Library of 8,000 titles relating to Albany authors and local history, in charge of a curator; catalogue in book form. Manuscripts of J. Fennimore Cooper and others; interesting collections pertaining to Dutch, colonial, and Indian history. Publications comprise a catalogue of *Albany Authors*, and *Transactions* covering a century.

Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.—Incorporated 1862; owns building valued at \$200,000, erected during the Pan-American Exposition of 1901; receives municipal aid of \$5,000 per year and incidental expenses; small income from other sources. Life membership fee, \$100; annual, \$5. Meetings vary in number and character, and include free public lectures and entertainments. The library of 16,000 volumes relates largely to western New York, is catalogued, and in charge of a regular staff; open to the public. Custodian of the Lord Library, 11,000 volumes. Museum of pioneer and Indian life. Manuscripts of Holland Land Company, F. A. van der Kemp, early presidents, local settlers, soldiers of 1812, early traffic on the Great Lakes, etc. *Publications* in annual volumes. Condition excellent.

City History Club, New York.—Organized 1898. Fees: Founders, \$100; life membership, \$10; contributors, \$2; annual, 50 cents. Work conducted by superintendent, secretary, and teachers, and committees; classes meet in fifty settlements, missions, and schools. Publishes pamphlets, leaflets, a song, and an historical game—all designed to promote interest in local history among children and older persons. Has no library.

Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, Newburgh, N. Y.—Organized 1883. Membership fees: Life, 25; annual, \$2; has a small collection of books. Membership, 116; interest good; has published twelve pamphlets.

Holland Society of New York, New York City.—Organized, 1885; 880 members; initiation fee, \$5; annual fee, \$5. Occupies rented quarters, and employs assistance for treasurer and secretary. Library of genealogical and local interest; manuscripts of church records—use limited to members. Publishes a *Year Book*.

Jefferson County Historical Society, Watertown, N. Y.—Organized 1886; life-membership fee, \$25; annual, \$2. Occupies room in Flower Memorial Library. One annual meeting for business purposes, literary meetings at call of board. Library in connection with Flower Library; museum of local history. Reorganization recently effected; membership increasing.

Johnstown Historical Society, Johnstown, N. Y.—Organized May 30, 1892. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, \$1. Housed free by Board of Trade. Monthly meetings; library of 250 books; small museum of local history. Offers occasional public lectures. Has printed a *Guide* to places of historic interest.

Livingston County Historical Society, Geneseo, N. Y.—Organized, 1877. Life-membership fee, \$10; annual, \$1. Occupies a log cabin; has no library, but preserves local newspapers; observes centennials of campaigns and treaties; marks historic sites. Publishes an annual report and miscellaneous papers.

Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Membership, 692. Holds no meetings. Owns building; annual expenditures, \$9,795.29. Library of 72,130 volumes, especially strong in local history, genealogy, and American biography. Uses card catalogue. Among manuscripts of especial value are 123 letters of George Washington, and correspondence of Henry and John Laurens, 1773–1790. *Publications*.

New York Historical Society, New York.—Founded, 1804; incorporated, 1809; incorporation renewed, 1826, 1846. Members: Annual, life, honorary, fellows, patrons. Patrons, elected on a contribution of \$5,000 or gift worth twice the amount; fellows, for a contribution of \$1,000 or gift worth twice the amount; life membership,

\$100; annual, \$10; initiation, \$20. Sources of income: Endowment funds, membership dues. Annual income, 1904, \$18,222; expenditures, \$13,822. Members in 1905, 987. Meetings: Annual and monthly. Library, card catalogued, of over 100,000 titles, housed in recently erected building valued at \$400,000. Manuscript collection large, embracing the papers of Governor Cadwallader Colden and of Generals Gates, Steuben, Stirling, and Duer of the Revolutionary period. Museum, including art gallery of 890 paintings, 65 pieces of sculpture; also Audubon's original water colors; collections of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. Publications: *Collections*, first series, 1811-29, 5 volumes; second series, 4 volumes; third series, 30 volumes, comprising much valuable historical material, such as Clarendon Papers, Charles Lee Papers, Colden Papers, manuscripts of Charles Thomson, journals of Revolutionary officers, Deane Papers, muster rolls of New York troops in Continental Army, and abstracts of wills (1665-1766); *Proceedings*; *Discourses* delivered at the meetings, 1832-1905.

Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.—Total membership, 253; owns building valued at \$60,000. Meetings held monthly during winter season, papers and addresses being presented. Library partly catalogued; about 1,500 volumes, chiefly on local history and genealogy; incomplete files of local newspapers; 800 manuscripts of local interest. Nine volumes of *Transactions* issued.

Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Organized, April 29, 1863. Private corporation. Has recently received legacy of \$40,000. Membership: Life, \$25; annual dues, \$2; Corresponding and honorary, for services performed. Monthly meetings include consideration of local history. Owns building costing \$38,000. Library of 2,000 titles, uncatalogued. Museum of history and science; portraits of local interest. A few newspaper files, but not continuous. Offers eight public lectures annually. Has published a few leaflets. Financial condition strong and prospects bright.

Rochester Historical Society, Rochester, N. Y.—Seven meetings annually, devoted largely to reading and discussion of historical papers. Library of 2,000 volumes on history of State and of the Genesee Valley. Collection of local newspapers, but not all files are complete. Card catalogue in use. Two volumes of *Publications* issued.

Schoharie County Historical Society, Schoharie, N. Y.—Incorporated, March 4, 1889. Private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$10; admission, \$1; annual, 50 cents. Holds one annual meeting; special meetings as called. Occupies "Old Stone Fort," considered fireproof. Collects material illustrating local history, Indian life, and geology.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Trinity College Historical Society, Durham, N. C.—Organized in 1892. Private enterprise, not incorporated. Present annual income from all sources, \$40. Membership fees, \$1 a year; occasional donations. Monthly literary meetings are held. No salaried staff. Owns no building. Places its collections in Trinity College Library. The museum contains various articles on civil war and North Carolina; a few portraits. A small series of papers published. The society is advancing, making a start toward its publication fund.

OHIO.

Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, Ohio.—Contributing members, 85; county furnishes building worth \$20,000 and janitor's services. Library, 100 volumes; relics of pioneer life; has published one volume, the *Centennial of Springfield*, 1901.

Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County, Zanesville, Ohio.—Organized, 1890; membership fee, 50 cents; assessment, \$1; rooms provided by county commissioners. Society preserves old books, newspapers, and relics. Scrapbooks made from reports given to newspapers; membership declining.

Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society, Fremont, Ohio.—Organized June 6, 1874. Nominal membership fee, \$1. Social meeting once a year. Owns no building, but relics are stored in city library building. Keeps scrapbooks of local history, but has no library, and only a few relics. Work hampered by lack of funds.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.—Organized, 1867. A private corporation. Terms of membership: Life, \$100; annual, \$5; corresponding and honorary, by election. Receives little support besides income from dues. Annual meeting in May. Owns building costing about \$55,000. Employs librarian and janitor. Expended in 1904, \$1,500. Partially catalogued library of 22,000 books and 38,000 pamphlets, particularly strong in histories of New England, Ohio, Western Reserve, and genealogy; large collection of United States documents; complete files of several Cleveland newspapers; files of many Ohio papers (less complete). Maintains museum of ethnology and archæology; has excellent maps and manuscripts of land companies, travelers, and pioneers of the Reserve. Has published four volumes of *Tracts*; *Partial List of Manuscripts*, *Notes*, etc.; *History of Brulé's Discoveries*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa.—Members, 600. Three meetings a year—in January, May, and October. Library of 800 volumes; large number of documents and manuscripts. Two

newspaper files running back about one hundred years. A museum of household, farm, and loom implements formerly in use in the United States; also Indian relics. Housed in a new building recently erected at a cost of \$25,000.

Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa.—Organized, 1893. Life membership fee, \$15; initiation fee, \$2; annual, \$1; small endowment fund, but no building of its own. Small library of local history, catalogued; custody of early county archives; museum. Occasional publications.

The City History Society, Philadelphia, Pa.—Organized March 8, 1900. Membership: Life, \$10; annual, \$1. Membership in 1906, 350. Its objects are "to study the city's institutions, to revive its forgotten history, to mark its historic sites, and to foster a spirit of civic pride in its citizens." Has organized a series of historic excursions during the spring and fall and a series of historic lectures during the winter. Among recent papers read are: "Germantown Thirty Years Ago," by William E. Meehan; "Philadelphia, the City of Homes," by Col. A. K. McClure; "The Walking Purchase and Other Indian Treaties of Pennsylvania," by Doctor Garber; "The Lost Towns and Villages of Philadelphia," by Miss Mary Prichard; "William Penn as a Law Giver," by Hon. Hampton L. Carson; "Military Operations on the Lower Delaware During the Revolution," by C. Henry Kain; "Early Philadelphia Fire Protection," by George C. Gillespie; "Social Science on the Streets of Philadelphia," by Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson; "George Washington in Philadelphia," by Dr. Francis B. Brandt, and "Philadelphia Shot Towers," by J. E. B. Buckenham. Other and equally important papers are in preparation. It has neither hall nor library.

Delaware County Historical Society, Media, Pa.—Organized, 1895. Income less than \$100 per annum, from membership (\$1 annually). Annual meeting in September, with others two or three times a year, "with biographical account of some prominent citizen" or local history paper. The recording and corresponding secretaries are each paid \$25 per annum. No library, and but a small, miscellaneous museum. Occasional public lectures are given. The society has published the first volume of its *Proceedings*, 1895–1901.

Fayette County Historical and Genealogical Society, Uniontown, Pa.—Organized June 1, 1893. Has a small local library and museum, uncatalogued; occupies a room in county court-house. Preserves county newspapers. The secretary and librarian are not compensated. Little interest at present in affairs of society.

Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pa.—Organized August 5, 1869. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$1. Owns building valued at \$3,500. County contributes annually \$100 or \$200 for support. Historical papers read at quarterly meetings. Library

of 475 titles; small museum of relics; Reading newspaper files from 1789 to 1850. Publications issued annually. Financial condition prosperous.

Historical Society of Dauphin County, Harrisburg, Pa.—Organized June 10, 1869. Occupies room in court-house annex; holds monthly meetings, excepting July and August; maintains library of 2,400 titles, partly catalogued, and museum of local history. Volume I of *Transactions*, 1903.

Historical Society of York County, York, Pa.—Membership, 280; eight meetings each year of historical and literary character. Good rooms in county court-house. Library, with card catalogue, 3,000 titles; bound files of county newspapers 1789–1906, complete except five years; manuscripts of early church records, muster rolls of the Revolution, and autograph letters. Scientific and historical museum, 2,000 views and portraits. Eight pamphlets published. Condition progressive and popular.

Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chambersburg, Pa.—Membership fees: Resident, \$2; non-resident, \$1; number of members, 45. Eight meetings annually. Publications: *Kittochtinny Historical Papers*, 4, 1900–1906. Society is accumulating a library.

Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, Scranton, Pa.—Organized, 1886; several hundred books and reports stored in Green Ridge Library. *Proceedings*, one volume; five pamphlets on local history published. Conditions “practically inactive.”

Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pa.—Organized 1896; sustained by annual dues. Monthly meetings; library in Y. M. C. A. building; about 1,800 works on history and genealogy; about 50 manuscripts, and 100 relics. Society publishes *Monthly Proceedings and Papers*. Condition good in every respect.

Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pa.—Organized in January, 1898. Membership fees: Life, \$20; active, \$1. Members, 162. Bimonthly meetings. Library and museum of about 1,500 pieces, consisting of early newspapers, rare books, maps, and antiques. Has published 37 pamphlets on local history, comprised in *Historical Papers and Addresses*, 3 volumes.

Linn Historical Society, of Center County, Bellefonte, Pa.—Organized in 1903. Private corporation, with a State appropriation of \$200 annually hereafter, thus making future annual income about \$300. Life members pay \$10; annual, \$2. Meetings quarterly, with papers. Has a small library, as yet uncatalogued. Society thus far without a definite habitation.

Historical Society of Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa.—Organized, 1881. Membership fees: Life, \$25; annual, 50 cents. Receives county aid of \$200 per annum; owns building worth \$5,500.

Meetings held quarterly. Library, over 1,000 titles; card catalogue in progress; small museum; 80 volumes of *Colonial Records* and *Pennsylvania Archives*. Society has published 3 volumes of *Papers*; condition, reported good.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.—Founded January 1, incorporated February 19, 1858, as the *Numismatic Society*; present title adopted March 23, 1865. A private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$50; annual, \$5. Holds monthly meetings, characterized by reading of papers and exhibition of coins and antiquities. Possesses a collection of books pertaining to numismatics and archæology and a cabinet of coins at Memorial Hall, but has no building or salaried staff. Publishes *Proceedings*, which appear biennially.

Site and Relic Society of Germantown, Philadelphia.—Organized February 25, 1901. Private corporation. Annual membership only; fee, \$2. Meetings not fixed, vary with loan exhibits and lectures. Occupies historic schoolhouse, and has museum of local history, but no library. Good collection of early local imprints. Occasional publications. Condition, excellent.

Snyder County Historical Society, Middleburg, Pa.—Organized in 1899. Members pay \$1 admission and \$1 annual dues. Have free use of room in court-house, where society has a small partly catalogued library containing "a large amount of local material," including all county papers. There is no museum. Society is not as active as formerly, "for the reason that the work fell upon a few of us, who are very busy men."

Susquehanna County Historical Society, Montrose, Pa.—Organized 1890. Private corporation, dependent on membership fees—life, \$10 for males, \$5 for females; annual, 50 cents. Yearly meetings. No salaried staff. A \$20,000 building is soon to be constructed and \$30,000 to be spent on a library. Relics, documents, and county newspaper files being collected. "Outlook very flattering."

Washington County Historical Society, Washington, Pa.—Organized January, 1901, as a private society. At the discretion of the county commissioners a \$200 annual appropriation may be made, but not granted in 1905, in which year the total income was \$177. There are 216 paying members, the life fee being \$50 and the annual \$1. Judges of the courts are honorary members. There are four stated meetings each year, at which are given public addresses or papers on historical subjects. The library of 2,500 titles and the excellent museum are housed gratis in the county court-house. A librarian is hired, at \$25 per month. Newspaper files and local manuscripts are collected, and the library is the repository of such county archives as are only of historical value. The society has

published *The Old Virginia Court House of Augusta Town, near Washington, Pennsylvania*, 1776-77. "We are poor in funds, but rich in workers."

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Organized 1858; private corporation. Membership fees: Life, \$100; annual, \$5. Of its 330 members 133 are life members. Endowment funds, \$25,000; annual income, \$2,300; has permanent home in large brick building of three stories, free of rent, light, and heat, given by founder of Osterhout Free Library. Library of 18,000 volumes, with typewritten card catalogue, devoted to American history, genealogy, and geology. Museum of 5,000 coins, 11,000 geological specimens, 25,000 pieces illustrative of Pennsylvania ethnology and Algonquian pottery. Depository for United States and State documents; has 1,200 volumes of local newspapers and large collection of Wyoming manuscripts, especially for period 1760-1820. Publishes annual *Proceedings*. Condition excellent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

New England Society, Charleston, S. C.—Organized in 1819. Private corporation. Membership fees, \$10 per annum; life membership dues, \$75. Endowment fund, \$20,000. Quarterly and annual meetings are held. No salaried staff. Society owns no building. Money is expended in caring for its members and for the poor. No library is maintained. In a flourishing condition and seeks to foster the study and knowledge of New England history.

TENNESSEE.

Confederate Historical Association, Memphis, Tenn.—Founded in 1869. Support: Membership dues, \$2, and occasional donations. Present annual income from all sources, \$400. Meetings are held once a month. No salaried staff. Rooms are rented at \$25 a month. The association makes occasional donations to the needy. Library consists mostly of Confederate records. Museum principally Confederate relics. Among about 25 per cent of the 210 members interest is very good.

Washington County Historical Society, Jonesboro, Tenn.—Organized in 1890. Private institution. Limited private subscription, no fees. Anyone may become a member who wishes to do so. Meetings are held about once a year. No salaried staff. No building, but one room in court-house occupied free of charge. No library is maintained. There are a number of Indian relics and early court records. No publication. There is little interest taken except by a few persons.

VERMONT.

Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Society, Bennington, Vt.—Organized 1876. Number of annual members, 300; annual expenditures, \$400; holds semiannual meetings of a general character. The task of the society was the erection of the monument. It has no library or collections of historical material.

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay Historical Society, Green Bay, Wis.—Organized 1899. Membership, 114. Incorporated as an auxiliary of the State society. Has a small library and museum housed in public library. Holds three meetings annually—two in winter, at which papers are read, and an historical pilgrimage in summer. Condition flourishing.

Manitowoc County Historical Association, Manitowoc, Wis.—Organized February 3, 1906. Membership, 19. Auxiliary of State society. Will not commence active work until autumn of 1906; outlook excellent.

Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis.—Organized 1869. Income about \$2,000 per year, wholly from membership dues (\$5). Any American citizen who has lived thirty-five years in the State and is 40 years old is eligible. Monthly meetings. Rent paid, \$600 annually. There is a library of 300 titles, chiefly local, a museum of "local bric-a-brac," and a collection of manuscript biographical memoirs. Condition prosperous.

Parkman Club, Milwaukee, Wis.—Organized 1895. Has but nine members, who pay the cost of publication of their own papers. Has issued 18 monographs in pamphlet form, constituting two volumes.

Ripon Historical Society, Ripon, Wis.—Organized in 1899. Incorporated under State law as an auxiliary of the State society. Society aims to have "about a dozen active men" as members, the fee being one dollar annually. There are no stated meetings, members getting together whenever there is a paper to be read or other matter of interest discussed. Have an alcove promised in the new (Carnegie) local public library. Local newspapers are filed, and papers read are published in the local press; papers of general interest appear in the *Proceedings* of the State society, which also publish the local society's annual report. The collection of materials is progressing satisfactorily, gifts being acknowledged in local press. Members are assigned topics for investigation, each being expected to do his share in this regard. "We are doing an unpretentious work, yet we here feel that it is worth while."

Sauk County Historical Society, Baraboo, Wis.—Incorporated 1905 as an auxiliary of State Historical Society. Has 35 members.

Four meetings are held each year. Library and museum are collected in room in public library. County newspapers files are assiduously collected. Considerable archæological work has already been done.

Superior Historical Society, Superior, Wis.—Organized in 1902, but interest lagged until reorganization January 10, 1906, as an auxiliary of State society. Membership, 68. Housed in public library. Prospect very encouraging.

Walworth County Historical Society, Elkhorn, Wis.—Organized 1904. Membership, 23. An auxiliary of State society. Library and museum in public library. Largely occupied in making collections of printed and manuscript material.



XIV.—REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION,
DECEMBER 28, 1905.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

HERMAN V. AMES, *Chairman*,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM MACDONALD,
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

HERBERT L. OSGOOD,
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS,
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

DECEMBER 28, 1905.

To the Executive Council of the American Historical Association:

The Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association submits the following report for the year 1905:

The work of the commission during the past year has been continued in accordance with the general plan which has been followed in previous years. Several changes have been made in the personnel of the commission. Eight adjunct and three associate members have been appointed in nine States as follows:

California.—Prof. Clyde A. Duniway, Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, Cal.

Delaware.—Prof. Edgar Dawson, Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Florida.—Prof. David Y. Thomas, University of Florida, Lake City, Fla.

Illinois.—Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; associate member, Mr. Stephen L. Spear, department of state, Springfield, Ill.

Ohio.—Prof. R. T. Stevenson, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Tennessee.—Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

Virginia.—Mr. William Clayton Torrence, associate member, Richmond, Va.

Washington.—Prof. Jacob N. Bowman, Bellingham, Wash.

West Virginia.—Mr. Virgil A. Lewis, State historian and archivist, Charleston, W. Va.; associate member, Mr. Charles Ambler.

In the States of Delaware, Florida, and Washington the commission had not been previously represented.

Five reports have been presented and are herewith submitted:

1. A report upon the historic buildings, monuments, and local archives of St. Augustine, Fla., by Prof. David Y. Thomas, of the University of Florida, Lake City, Fla.

2. A report upon the French archives of Illinois, by Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

3. A brief report upon the work of the public records commission of Maryland, by Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, president of the commission, Baltimore, Md.

4. A supplementary report upon the State archives of Michigan, by Mr. J. L. Conger, recently of the University of Michigan.

5. A report upon the State archives of Wisconsin, by Prof. Carl Russell Fish, of the University of Wisconsin.

These completed reports by no means represent the work that has been in progress during the past year, for, in addition to the above, investigations are being carried on in several of the other States, notably in Arkansas, California, Delaware, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington. It is expected that several of these will be ready for publication next year.

In 1902 the Library of Congress, through its librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, offered to spend \$1,000 a year in purchasing documents, and placed in the hands of the Association the privilege of selecting the documents. The work was intrusted by the Association to the Public Archives Commission, of which two members, Professors Osgood and Andrews, were constituted a subcommittee for the purpose of acting on Mr. Putnam's offer. Their work practically amounted to the selecting of documents in the English archives and the making of all arrangements for having them copied and transmitted to the Library of Congress. Selection was limited to such documents as were not now or were not likely to be in the immediate future available in America, either in print or in manuscript. The work was begun in the winter of 1904-5, all necessary preliminary arrangements having been made by Professor Andrews the preceding year. Thus far, either in whole or in part, 23 volumes, chiefly from the British Museum, have been copied, including the very bulky volume, Egerton 2395. These transcripts are now in the Library of Congress.

The work accomplished during the year 1905 was sufficiently satisfactory to the Librarian of Congress to encourage him to offer an increase in the expenditure for the following year and to promise to continue the offer, if possible, for at least five years. In October, 1905, he raised the appropriation from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Though it will not be possible during the coming year to enlarge the transcribing force sufficiently to use up the entire amount, yet the work will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy and neatness, and by the next year the committee hopes to have the transcribing machinery in good working order, with an output of the value of \$5,000 a year.

For the present the bulk of the papers will be selected from the British Museum and the Bodleian, that transcript may be had of every paper in those libraries not now available in this country before passing on to the more difficult task of transcribing documents in the public record office.

It is a cause of gratification to your commission to be able to report

further legislation for the care and preservation of the public archives. During the past year at least five States have enacted laws relative to this matter. Some of this legislation has been due directly to the initiative of the adjunct members of our commission.

At the request of the Arkansas Historical Association the general assembly of that State passed an act April 27, 1905, creating the Arkansas history commission. The text of this act follows:

AN ACT To authorize the appointment of a history commission, to regulate the powers and duties thereof, and to make an appropriation to aid in printing the first volume of the publications of the Arkansas Historical Association.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of Arkansas*, That the president of the Arkansas Historical Association, with headquarters at Fayetteville, is hereby empowered to appoint five persons from the active membership of said association who shall constitute the Arkansas history commission, whose duty it shall be to direct and supervise the printing of the first volume of the publications of said association; and, furthermore, to make a full investigation with a view to locating and ascertaining the present state of preservation of all extant sources of information concerning the history of Arkansas from the earliest times, including public records, newspaper files, battlefields in the State, and all documents pertaining to the part Arkansas and her troops played in all wars in which our people have engaged; said commission shall embody the results of said investigation in a detailed report to the governor of the State, together with an account of the present condition of historical work in the State and with such recommendations concerning the best methods of collecting and preserving the sources of the State's history as the commission may deem desirable. It shall be the duty of the governor to transmit this report to the next session of the legislature with such recommendations as he may think the subject requires.

SEC. 2. The history commission herein created shall have printed not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand copies of the aforesaid publication of the Arkansas Historical Association, shall deposit ten copies with the secretary of state for permanent preservation, shall, under such rules as they may adopt, arrange for the sale and distribution of the books at a reasonable price to be fixed by the commission, and after defraying all expenses of publication, sale, and distribution, they shall deposit in the State treasury the net proceeds of the sale: *Provided*, That no member of the commission nor the author of any paper in the publication shall receive any compensation for his services. The commission shall furthermore file with the governor an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements of funds. Said statements shall be sworn to by the chairman and secretary and shall contain proper vouchers.

SEC. 3. That there be, and the same is hereby, appropriated from any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 to aid said commission in printing said volume of the publications of the Arkansas Historical Association and \$250 to defray the necessary expenses incurred by said commission in conducting the investigation required by this act; and the auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrants for said sums or any part thereof on the application of the chairman of said commission when said application is approved by the governor.^a

In accordance with the provisions of this act, a commission was appointed and organized on July 6, 1905, and adopted a plan of work and entered upon the discharge of their duties. In a circular issued

^aArkansas history commission, circular No. 1.

by the commission they state as their object the taking of an inventory of the "source material of Arkansas history, to ascertain its conditions, to tabulate and publish its facts in the first volume of the Arkansas Historical Association. This report will state what materials of historical value exist and where they may be found."

"It is furthermore the duty of the commission to study what other States are doing for their history and to recommend what steps Arkansas should take to collect and preserve her history." The commission has outlined its immediate work as follows:

1. An account of the manuscripts, papers, and documents concerning Arkansas and official repositories beyond the State.
2. An account of the manuscripts, papers, and documents and official repositories within the State.
3. An account of the manuscripts, papers, and documents in private hands.
4. War records of Arkansas.
5. Aboriginal and Indian remains.
6. Other points and places of historical interest in Arkansas.^a

The secretary of the commission, Prof. J. H. Reynolds, of the University of Arkansas, is also an adjunct member of our commission.

The recent legislature in Delaware likewise passed an act for the establishment of a division of public records. This would seem to be more in the nature of a commission, as seen in the following text of the act:

AN ACT for the better preservation of certain public records.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in general assembly met* (two-thirds of the members of each branch thereof concurring therein), That there is hereby created a division of public records which shall be devoted to the classification and cataloguing of, looking to the preservation of all public records throughout this State, which are now in the custody of the State and county officials, but not in current use, and, consequently, primarily of historical value.

SEC. 2. This division of public records shall be composed of six members, to be appointed by the governor of the State from among the members of the several patriotic and historical societies now in existence in this State.

SEC. 3. That the division of public records shall be under the direction and care of the members so appointed as aforesaid, who shall have immediate charge and be responsible for everything consigned to their custody, and shall make and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations in regard to the property hereinafter consigned to their care. The members of the said division shall cause to be classified and catalogued for reference all records, books, and papers of a date prior to the year eighteen hundred which are now in the possession of the several State and county officers, and shall report biennially to the governor on the condition of the said records, with such recommendations as may be desirable for the preservation of all public records throughout Delaware.

SEC. 4. That the heads of the various departments of the State government

^a Circular No. 2.

and of the county offices in this State shall, upon request of this division, afford all proper and reasonable access to and examination of all books, records, and papers relating to their several departments or offices, beginning with the earliest records to the year eighteen hundred, for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. That the governor shall appoint biennially on the first day of May for a term of two years the members of this division of public records, and all said members so appointed shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of April, A. D. nineteen hundred and five.

Approved March 16, A. D. 1905.^a

The governor appointed the six members provided for, but as far as is known up to the present date the members have not organized and made plans for carrying out the provisions of the law.

The recent legislature of South Carolina reorganized the historical commission created by the act of 1894. The text of the act follows:

AN ACT to further provide for the creation and continuance and to define the duties and powers of the historical commission of this State, now existing under the terms of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a historical commission of the State of South Carolina for the purpose of collecting and preserving all matter relating to the history of the State." Approved December 27th, A. D. 1894.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina*, That the terms of office of the five citizens of the State appointed by the governor as members of the historical commission of this State, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a historical commission of the State of South Carolina for the purpose of collecting and preserving all matter relating to the history of the State," approved December 27th, A. D. 1894, shall be so arranged as that the terms of one of them shall expire every two (2) years; and that the commission now existing, shall within forty (40) days after the approval of this act, meet at the State capitol, and there determine by lot the expiration of their respective terms, so that the term of one of them shall expire upon the 31st day of December in every second year thereafter: *Provided*, That any member whose term may expire shall continue to be a member of the commission until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. Upon the expiration of the term of any member his successor shall be appointed by the governor, to hold for the term of ten (10) years from the date of the expiration of the term so expired. Any member whose term may expire is eligible for reappointment. In case of any vacancy occurring through death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a successor to hold for the unexpired part of the term and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. It shall be the duty of the commission to notify the governor whenever any term may expire or vacancy occur. The said commission shall hold, at the State capitol, at least one regular meeting during the year, and as many special meetings as may be necessary; and at said meetings four (4) members shall constitute a quorum, and it shall be the duty of said commission annually to make a report to the general assembly of their actings and doings as such.

SEC. 2. The objects and purposes of the said historical commission are: The care and custody of all the official archives of the State not now in current use; the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the counties and territory included therein, from the earliest times; the collection of all documents or transcripts of documents and of material relating to the his-

^a Laws of Delaware, 1905, Volume XXIII, Parts I and II, chapter 77.

tory of South Carolina, and of all its territory and inhabitants; and particularly of procuring data concerning South Carolina soldiers in the war of the Revolution and the war between the States; the due and orderly arrangement, indexing, and preservation of the same, with suitable regulations for their inspection and examination, in order to protect them from injury; the providing for the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State, and the encouragement of historical work and research therein, and the preparation for publication of such official records and historical materials as the State may at any time desire to publish, and arrange for the publication thereof, and the performance of such other acts and requirements as may be enjoined by law.

SEC. 3. The said historical commission shall be located at the State capitol, in the city of Columbia, in several apartments in such capitol to be designated and set aside for its use by the secretary of state, of which apartments the said commission shall have exclusive charge and control, and in which apartments all the archives, documents, and materials in charge and custody of the said commission shall be deposited, together with all such historical material of any and every kind as the said commission may collect and gather from any source, and which the said commission are authorized and empowered to receive from anyone whomsoever, for the purpose of safe-keeping and for inspection and examination, under such regulations as may be provided, with due regard for the care and custody of the same. The said commission is empowered to adopt a seal and make rules for its own government, and also for the use and regulations of the apartments assigned to it, and for the inspection and examination of the archives and papers in its charge; and to provide for the selection and appointment of such employees as may be authorized by the general assembly; to have the direction and control of the marking of historical sites, or houses and localities, and the exploration of prehistoric remains and Indian mounds, and other remains existing in the State, and to do and perform such other acts and things as may be proper to carry out the true intent and purposes of this act.

SEC. 4. The said commission is hereby authorized and empowered to select a secretary, who shall not be a member of the commission, and who shall hold office at the pleasure of said commission. He shall take an oath of office, as other public officials, and shall be commissioned in like manner. He shall keep the official books and minutes of the commission, and shall devote his time, under the supervision, direction, and control of the commission, to the care and custody of all the documents, material, and property in charge of the commission, and the performance of such other duties as the commission may devolve on him, and shall receive for his service the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum, payable monthly, to be paid to him by the State treasurer upon warrant of the comptroller-general.

SEC. 5. The said commission will take into its charge and have delivered to it all archives, records, papers, books, and historical material in the present charge of the secretary of state or any other State officer, and whenever in any office in this State there are official books, records, documents, or original papers of any kind forming part of the archives of the State and not needed for current use in said offices and which, in the opinion of the State historical commission, would be better provided for as to their permanent preservation by a deposit with the said commission, and the removal whereof from their present places of custody to the official apartments and custody of the said State historical commission may be authorized by this or any future act of the general assembly, and which official books, records, documents, or original papers have been removed from their former custody to that of the commission; then and in that case copies therefrom, duly certified, under the seal of the commission and hand of the secretary, shall have like force and effect in all respects as if

made by the officer originally in charge of them, and for which copies the same fees shall be chargeable.

SEC. 6. Whenever any person or persons whomsoever, having in his or their possession or control any books, papers, manuscripts, or historical material at any time of any kind shall desire to deposit the same in charge of the said historical commission for safe-keeping and preservation, the said historical commission are hereby authorized and empowered to receive the same and give a proper receipt for the same and to take and keep in their custody and control all the same in like manner as the archives of the State, to be returned when the holders or owners thereof may so demand, and to be distinctly marked or separated, so as to be readily capable of identification from the papers and material the property of the State: *Provided*, That all such papers and historical materials so received for custody and safe-keeping shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, for the purposes of historical research, in like manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided for similar materials belonging to the State: *Provided, further*, That neither the State nor the commission shall be in anywise responsible or liable for the loss of any such books, papers, manuscripts, or material if such loss should occur.

SEC. 7. The said historical commission are hereby authorized and empowered to furnish and equip the said separate apartments in the State capitol to be assigned to the commission for the purpose, with such furniture, shelving, and fireproof arrangements as may be proper and reasonable for the purposes of the custody, preservation, and inspection of all of the said archives and historical material, and to keep the same in order, and all such sum or sums as may at any time be appropriated by the general assembly for the purposes aforesaid or to carry out the intent of this act shall be paid out by the State treasurer, in such sums and in such manner as may be authorized by the said historical commission.

SEC. 8. The said clerk shall not do any additional work for pay and furnish information free to the citizens of South Carolina.

SEC. 9. That the office of the clerk for preserving historical records, provided for in section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the preservation of valuable historical documents and papers of the State of South Carolina," approved 2d of February, A. D. 1902, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 10. This act shall be a public act, and shall take effect immediately upon its approval.

Approved, 20th February, A. D. 1905.^a

Mr. A. S. Salley, jr., adjunct member of our commission, has been made secretary of the historical commission of South Carolina, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

The effort made before the last session of the Tennessee legislature to secure the establishment of an elaborate department of history and archives failed in part, but a small appropriation was made to provide a secretary for the department of history and archives.^b Mr. R. T. Quarles, the associate member of our commission, has been appointed as secretary of this department.

The legislature of West Virginia at its last session, February 21, 1905, established a bureau of history and archives at the capital.

^aActs and joint resolutions of the general assembly of South Carolina, 1905, 906-910.

^bThe sum of \$2,000, for two years, Acts of Tennessee, 1905, p. 1090.

The text of this act is also given below :

AN ACT providing for the establishment of a State bureau of State archives and history.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia*, There shall be established a State bureau of archives and history, in which shall be collected for permanent preservation, so far as it can now be done, all valuable papers and documents relating to the settlement of the State; to the period of the reorganized government of Virginia and to the erection and formation of West Virginia out of the territory of the mother State, with biographical matter pertaining to the men who were prominent then, together with all missing public records, State papers, documents of the legislature, executive and judicial departments, and the reports of all State officials, boards of regents and directors of State institutions, educational, charitable, penal, and otherwise, from the twentieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to which the annual additions shall be added as produced. In this bureau there shall be devised and adopted a systematic plan for the preservation and classification of all the State archives of the past, present, and future. In the said bureau there shall also be collected books, pamphlets, papers, and other works of history, biography, and kindred subjects, as are usually found in such collections, together with the works of West Virginia authors and such others as will properly illustrate the bibliography of the State. In connection with the collections in said bureau, there may be a museum illustrative of history, science, the social conditions and life of the people of our country, past and present.

SEC. 2. The said bureau shall be a department of the State government, and it shall occupy rooms in the State capitol or in the annex thereto. It shall be under the management of the board of public works, which body shall have full power and authority to adopt and establish such by-laws and regulations for its government as it may deem necessary and proper to effect the objects of the bureau, and it shall cause to be enforced such library rules and regulations as will secure to all students, readers, and those making research and investigation, that order, quiet, and system so necessary in such an establishment. It shall take into its keeping the old battle and regimental flags borne by West Virginia in war, together with all other property, of whatever character, which has been purchased by the State's money, and is now held in trust for the State by the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, and shall cause the flags and said property to be made part of the collection of the bureau of archives and history, therein to be classified, labeled, and catalogued as the other collection of said bureau, in such manner as to be of greatest use to the public.

SEC. 3. The bureau shall be in charge of a person who shall be appointed by the governor for the term of four years, and who shall be known as the State historian and archivist. He shall be the custodian of the collections in this bureau, and it shall be his duty to carry into operation and full effect the provisions of section 1 of this act; and arrange for the publication of such matter as the legislature may, from time to time, provide for printing, and enforce all rules and regulations required by the board of public works pertaining to the bureau, which it may prescribe under the provisions of section 2 of this act. He shall cause the rooms of the bureau to be kept open to the public daily, except Sunday, from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon throughout the year, and from seven o'clock until ten o'clock in the evening during the sessions of the legislature. He shall make annually a report to the governor to be transmitted by him to the legislature, which report shall contain an exhibit of all the State's papers, public documents, books, pamphlets, and other property belonging to the bureau; of its annual accumulations, and a state-

ment of the receipts and expenditures accompanied by such recommendations as he deems best for the State's interest in the said bureau. His compensation shall be fixed by the board of public works, which body shall disburse all moneys on its own order, which may be appropriated for the expenses of the bureau.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to deliver, when printed, biennially, at least six copies of all the biennial reports of State officials and of all boards of regents or directors of State institutions, to be exchanged for similar documents of other States.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of nineteen hundred and four and five; and the sum of two thousand dollars out of the revenues of nineteen hundred and five and six; the auditor to issue his warrants therefor upon such vouchers as the board of public works may provide.^a

Mr. Virgil A. Lewis has been appointed State historian and archivist. He is also the adjunct member of our commission.

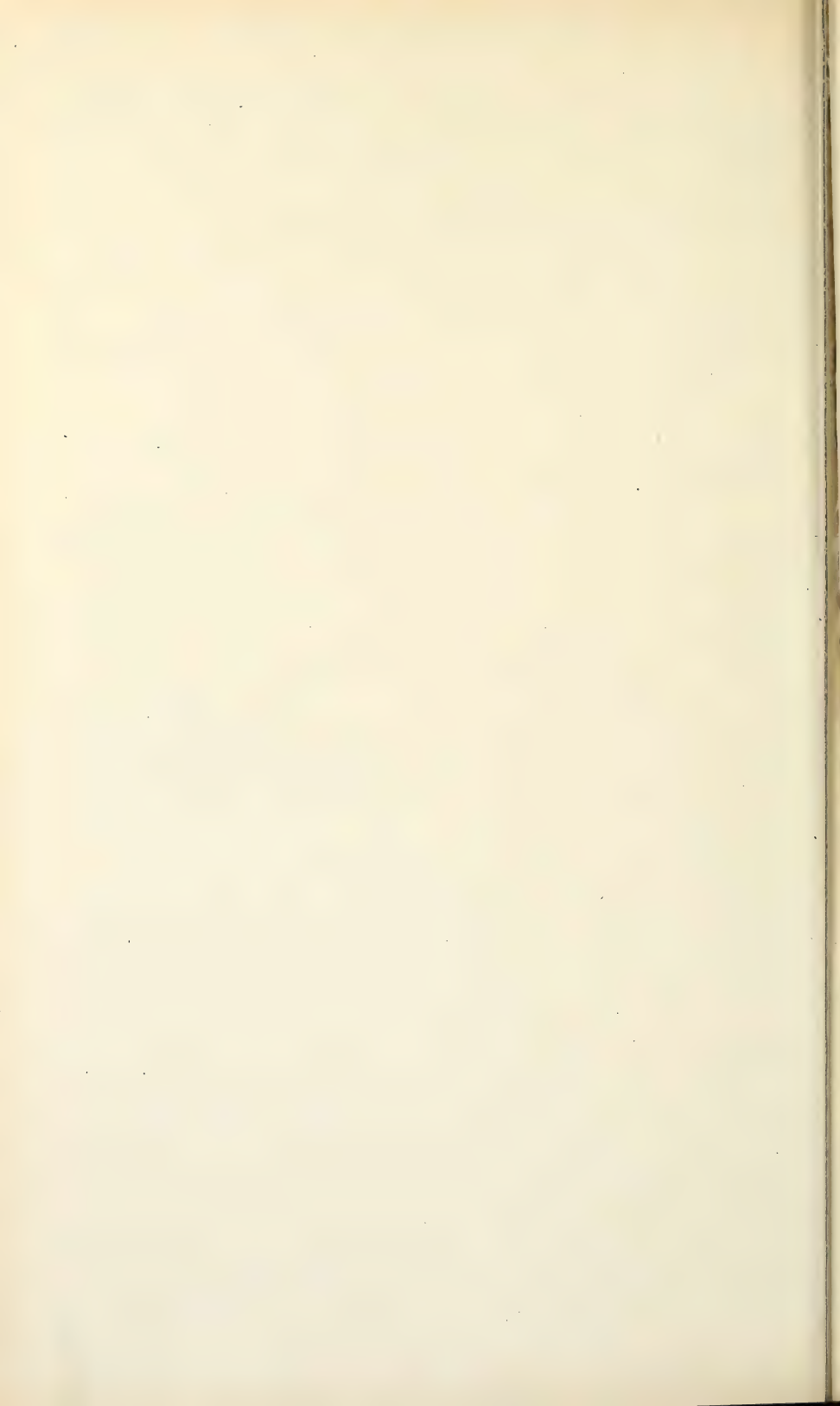
The Pacific Coast Branch of our Association appointed a committee, of which Prof. Clyde A. Duniway was chairman, to investigate the condition of the archives of California, and recommend measures for their preservation. This committee, after a preliminary investigation and conference with the governor and other officials, has recommended that such of the archives as are chiefly of historical value should be deposited in the State library, where they should be properly arranged, catalogued, and rendered accessible. It is expected that the next session of the legislature will be called upon to enact such legislation as is necessary to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect. As has been previously indicated, Professor Duniway has accepted the appointment of adjunct member of our commission, and will prepare a report upon the public archives of California.

Attention is also called to the statement made by Professor Fish in his report on the public archives of Wisconsin, as to the plans for the future disposition of the archives of that State, one of which will probably be adopted by the legislature in the near future.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN V. AMES.
WILLIAM MACDONALD.
HERBERT L. OSGOOD.
CHARLES M. ANDREWS.
EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.

^a Acts of the West Virginia, 1905, 466-468.



REPORT UPON THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS, AND LOCAL ARCHIVES OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.^a

By Prof. DAVID Y. THOMAS,
Of the University of Florida.

1. ST. AUGUSTINE.

In approaching the oldest city in the United States one might reasonably expect a rich treasury in the way of archives, yet at no place, perhaps, will the disappointment be greater. But before taking up the records proper it will be well to say a word regarding the buildings and monuments.

A. BUILDINGS AND THEIR CONTENTS.^b

The story of the attempt of Ribaut and Laudonniere to plant a colony of French Huguenots near the mouth of the St. John's River, and of their destruction by the Catholic Spaniard Menendez, may be read in almost any history of this period. It was in 1565 that Menendez wrought his terrible work of destruction. This slaughter gave rise in after years to the myth of a Huguenot cemetery, but no such place can be found. The work of destruction being finished, Menendez proceeded to lay out a town and construct defenses for a permanent settlement on the present site of St. Augustine. Three years later de Gourges, a Frenchman, destroyed the fort and hanged the garrison in retaliation for the destruction of his countrymen. In 1586 the fort was captured by Drake and the town was burned. In 1665, Davis, another English buccaneer, again captured the town, but the fort appears to have held out.

^a A personal investigation of the public archives of the State has not yet been made. The following information, gained by correspondence, is of interest. The secretary of state, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the public archives at Tallahassee, states that there is "not much of historical interest" in his office. The surveyor-general reports that "all of the Spanish archives not relating directly to land matters," "some 2,500 pounds," which had been preserved in his office, were, in March, 1905, transferred to the Congressional Library at Washington, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, at the request of the Librarian.

^b This report makes a slight departure from previous ones in making mention of buildings, monuments, and inscriptions. As such things have an historical value, the compiler of this report considers he is justified in mentioning them in connection with the oldest city in continental United States.

The first defenses were constructed of wood and earth. The fort now standing was built of coquina (shellfish) stone. The printed accounts say that it was begun about 1640. The date probably can be verified from the archives in Spain. The fort was called San Marco by the Spaniards, but after the American occupation it was changed to Marion. Over the entrance to the fort is carved the arms of Spain, and underneath this the following inscription, a part of which is now illegible. It has been preserved in print and is copied here from the "Standard Guide:"

REYNANDO EN ESPANA EL SEN^R DON
 FERNANDO SEXTO Y SIENDO GOV^{OR} Y
 CAP^N DE ESA C^D SAN AUG^N DE LA FLORIDA
 E SUS PROVA EL MARESCAL DE CAMPO
 DN ALONZO FERN^{DO} HEREDA ASI CONCLUIO
 ESTE CASTILLO EL AN OD 1756
 DIRIGENDO LAS OBRAS EL CAP INGN^{RO}
 DN PEDRO DE BROZAS Y GARAY.

On the top a marble tablet has been inserted with the following inscription:

Plaque Commemorative du Passage de Vénus observé au Fort Marion le 6 Decembre 1882. Par M. M. Le Colonel Perrier le commandant Bassot le Capitaine Defforges de l'armée française.

There are many houses in St. Augustine built of coquina which present an ancient appearance. Several claim very ancient foundations, one going so far back as the sixteenth century. The owner claimed to have documents proving this, but when requested to show them she answered that they were in Spain. *Credat Judeus Apella, no ego.* At the door was a fee; inside, furniture.

The Public Library, which is housed in one of the old buildings, contains little of historical value. The finding list contains the names of about twenty volumes relating in some way to Florida. Among them may be mentioned the following:

Ponce de Leon Land (2nd edit., 1895), by G. M. Brown, Orderly Sargeant, U. S. A. Paper. Pp. 159.

The first eighty pages are devoted to the adventures of De Soto, Ponce de Leon, Ribaut, and Menendez, and the various attacks upon St. Augustine, ending with an account of the fort itself. Historical perspective and the historical sense are wanting, but the statement of facts seems to be reliable. No references are given. When asked the source of his information, the author replied that he had read "all the old books on the subject" and had filled in the gaps by information furnished him by our consul in Spain direct from the

archives. The really valuable part of the book will be referred to later:

Sketches of St. Augustine, with a view of its History and Advantages as a Resort for Invalids. By R. K. Sewall. Illustrated. New York, G. P. Putnam, 1848. Pp. 69.

St. Augustine under Three Flags. In Black and White. By H. S. Wylie. St. Augustine, 1897. Pp. 61.

Illustrated with many old prints or drawings, but source not given.

Florida, Its Scenery, Climate, and History, etc., etc. By Sidney Lanier. Illustrated. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott and Company (n. d.). Copyright 1875.

The History of St. Augustine, etc., etc. By Wm. W. Dewhurst. Putnams, 1886. Pp. 182.

The Catholic Church in Colonial Days, etc., etc., 1521-1763. With Portraits, Views, and Maps. By John Gilmary Shea. New York, 1886.

Only a few pages devoted to Menendez in Florida, and to the work of the Franciscans and Dominicans there. Many references to books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; also some references to letters and to manuscripts, but whether they were examined in the archives is not stated.

A Scrap Book of newspaper clippings, some of them being copies of the records. None back of 1821.

The oldest part of St. Joseph's Cathedral was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Four bells hang in niches cut in the upper part of the front wall. One of these is entitled to contest the right to first place for the oldest bell on the continent. On its face is the inscription:



SANCTE JOSEPH
ORA PRO NOBIS.
D 1682.

An interesting document is supposed by Dewhurst (p. 132) to be in Cuba, giving an inventory of all the ornaments, altars, effigies, bells, and jewels belonging to churches and religious associations in St. Augustine. The inventory, says Dewhurst, was made under a decree issued by Morel, Bishop of Santa Cruz, February 6, 1764. The Cathedral has records of baptisms and marriages from August 25, 1768, to date. The first volume is inscribed, "Liber Secundus—dico Primus Baptistorum parochæ Sancti Petri Floridæ Orientalis."

The first records relate to the colony at New Smyrna. This was a colony of Minorcans, established by an English planter named Turnbull. Because of ill-treatment the Minorcans finally left the colony.

Entry under date of November 9, 1777: "The church St. Peter, of the town of Mosquito, was transferred to the city of St. Augustine, with the same colony of Mahones [Minorcans], which was established in the said town of Mosquito, and with the same parish priest and apostolic missionary, Dr. Don Pedro Campo."

The entry is in Spanish, and is given here according to the translation of Father Foley, the very courteous priest now in charge of the Cathedral. After that date the record of the Mosquito colony became the record of the St. Augustine Church. It is written in a mixture of Spanish and Latin. Doctor Campo was very exact about some details, giving the hour at which the child baptized was born, as well as the name of both parents and his godparents.

Out of thirteen marriages recorded in 1779 all but five were widows. Father Foley thought that this was a testimony to the persecutions of Turnbull.

The other records are to be found in Havana, according to Father Foley. An attempt was made to recover them before the American occupation of Cuba, but was abandoned because of red tape. No effort has been made since that time.^a

Still another old building, originally a private house, as was the Public Library also, contains the collections of the St. Augustine Institute of Science and Historical Society. The greater part of the collection relates to natural history and is known as the Vedder Collection, from the man who made it. The claim is made that it covers very completely the natural history of Florida. A few things of some historical value may be found there. Among them two leaves from—

De A. Theuet, Livre VIII. 663
Par Aousti Satouriona
Roy de la
Floride chapter 150.

These pages tell about the meeting of Satouriona, called by others Satiroa, an Indian chief, with de Gourges and of the double dealing of the latter with the Indians. One large portrait.

A copy of Menendez's signature hangs on the wall.

^a It so happened that, at the time of the writer's call upon Father Foley, a traveling Franciscan monk, Father Ubaldus Pandolfi, was visiting him. This gentleman related that in 1890 he was in Queretaro, Mexico, searching for documents relating to the California missions, and while so engaged found several in the College of the Holy Cross relating to Florida, some of them dating back to 1560 or 1570. He thought that they referred to about twenty-eight establishments, reaching as far up as Savannah. He was satisfied from a comparison of the two that Torquemada had used these documents in preparing his book.

A plan of the town, castle and harbor of St. Augustine, and the adjacent coast of Florida, with the disposition of the forces under General Oglethorpe in the year 1740.

This is a facsimile of a map in "An Impartial Account of the late Expedition against St. Augustine under General Oglethorpe," London, 1742.

Plan de la Ciudad de Sⁿ Agustin de la Floriday sus Contornos Situado en la Altura Septentrionalde 29 grsy 50 ms. . . . Havanay Mayo 15 de 1737. Duplicato. Dⁿ Antonio de Arredondo.^a

La Florida, Castillo de Sⁿ Marcos. Gives plan of the fort with explanations. Original in the Archives of Seville. Copy made October 4, 1891. Date of original not given.

Map of the Territory of Florida, from its northern boundary to latitude 27° 50' N. Connected with the Delta of the Mississippi. Annexed to the Report of the Board of Internal Improvements dated February 19, 1829, relative to the canal contemplated to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico and describing the navigation parallel to the coast from the Mississippi to the Bay of Espiritu Santo, and from St. Mary's Harbor to St. Augustine. Drawn and compiled by W. H. Swift, Lt. of artillery.

B. MONUMENTS.

Near the western end of the Plaza is an obelisk monument on each side of which is carved "Plaza de la Constitucion." On the eastern façade is a marble tablet with the following inscription:

Promulgada en esta Ciudad de San
Agustin de la Florida Oriental en
17 de Octubre de 1812 siendo Goberna
dor el Brigadier don Sebastian Kin
derlein Caballero del Orden de Santiago

Para eterna memoria

El Ayuntamiento Constitucional Erigio
esto Obelisco dirigido por Don Fernando
de la Maza Arredondo el joven Regidor
Decano, y Don Francisco Robira

Procurador Sindico

Año de 1813



Brown, Ponce de Leon Land, 98, says: "A short time after it was put up the Spanish Constitution having a downfall, orders were issued by the government that all the monuments erected to the Con-

^a Some of the letters were but little better than hieroglyphics, but the writer feels sure that the above is a correct transcription. "y" is incorrectly joined to "Florida" and "grs," as also "de" to "Septentrional."

stitution throughout its dominions should be demolished. The citizens of St. Augustine were unwilling to see their monument torn down, and, with the passive acquiescence of their Governor, the marble tablet inscribed 'Plaza de la Constitucion' being removed, the monument itself was allowed to stand; and thus remains the only monument in existence to commemorate the farce of the Constitution of 1812. In 1818 the tablet was restored without objection."

About the center of the Plaza is a similar monument containing the names of the citizens of St. Augustine who died for the Confederacy. It was erected in 1872.

Near the south end of the sea wall is the old Franciscan convent, now the property of the United States, called the Barracks, though not used for quartering troops. Just beyond this is the Military Cemetery in which stands the Dade monument, which was erected to the memory of those who fell in the Florida Indian war, December 25, 1835, to August 14, 1842. The shaft states that a minute record of all the officers and a part of the soldiers who perished in this war has been prepared and placed in the office of the adjutant of the post. Sergeant Brown, by permission of the War Department, has made a copy of this record, together with the official orders respecting the burial of these men, and has published the same in the fourth edition of his *Ponce de Leon Land* (St. Augustine, 1902), pp. 119-180.^a

C. ARCHIVES.

The transfer of sovereignty in east Florida was effected at St. Augustine July 10, 1821. The Spanish claimed the records, and there is a persistent tradition in St. Augustine that they made a clean sweep, carrying them off to Cuba. This, however, is improbable, for the commandant would not allow them to be carried off, and they were left subject to further negotiation. When Secretary Worthington arrived, Mr. Entralgo, the Spanish alcalde, refused to give them up, saying that he had bought them at a public sale and that he would not part with them until indemnified. The secretary then seized the records and told the alcalde to seek indemnity from the Government which had sold him the office. It is not likely that they were ever again surrendered to the Spanish. Probably they are now in Washington.

Whatever the fate of the Spanish records, only one such volume was found in St. Augustine. About thirty-five years ago it came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Doran, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., at an auction sale. In 1905 he sent it to Mr. John M. G. Carrera, the city

^a The same volume contains a copy of the treaty of Payne's Landing, 1832-1834, with the Seminoles, violation of which is given as the cause of the war. The author also prints stories of the Indian war with quotation marks, but gives no hint of the sources.

clerk, through whose courtesy it and the other documents in his office were examined. It was once bound, but one of the covers is now gone. Some of the corners are worn off, but otherwise it is well preserved. It is about 4 inches thick; pages not numbered. It covers the years 1803-1804, inclusive, and contains wills, deeds, and records of sales. The first entry is about the sale of a negro boy. The book should be in the county clerk's office.

The American records begin the third day after the occupation—that is, July 13, 1821—when the city council met in extra session. Even since that date the records are not complete. The most of those discovered were found in an old chest in the clerk's office. The city does not own a hall, but rents rooms in a private building. A vault has recently been constructed in the building, and a part of the records were found in that. The clerk indicated that it was his purpose to move the others there also. Most of the minutes and ordinances were tolerably well kept at first and are fairly well preserved. Some of the other records were wretched to begin with, and time has not improved them. Composition books or cheap day-books, such as a grocery clerk might keep to record his daily sales, were used by some of the officers, but the most of them used ledgers or something of the kind. Only the clerk has an office in the city building and transacts all of his business there. The effect on the records of the other officials may be easily imagined. Recently there has been some improvement, and some of the records are now kept in stoutly bound volumes made for the purpose. A list of them follows.

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The first volume, not named, contains a mixture of minutes, beginning July 13, 1821; ordinances, September 28, and minutes of the board of health, September 24, 1822, to March 28, 1828. Up to August 6, Spanish and English in parallel columns; then up to August 22, Spanish alone; English thereafter. City minute book, November 18, 1836, to November 15, 1854; December 16, 1854, to July 31, 1871; August 7, 1871, to August 19, 1878; August 26, 1878, to July 28, 1887; August 1, 1887, to July 13, 1892; June 16, 1892, to February 23, 1898; March 2, 1898, to June 25, 1904; June 29, 1904, to December, 1905.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE ABOVE.

July 13, 1821: Extra session. Capt. John R. Bell, commanding the troops in east Florida, presented his commission, signed by Governor Andrew Jackson, as secretary of east Florida until the arrival of Mr. D. G. Worthington. Took his seat as president of the council.

Certain ordinances relating to pilotage and police. John de Entralgo authorized to act as notary public, owing to the pressing need for such an officer.

July 16: Bids to carry the mail to St. Marys asked for. The public interpreter, Francisco Jos. Fatio, instructed to translate the Spanish constitution ^a and such portions of the royal decrees and orders as concern the obligations, jurisdiction, and privileges of magistrates. Mayor instructed to assign patrol duties to citizens.

August 6: President informs the council that he has demanded the delivery of various documents to the present secretary by his predecessor.

August 20: Secretary Worthington reads his commission. Council thank Captain Bell.

November 30: Appeal to Secretary Worthington to secure funds from the United States to meet the expenses of city government or to point out how they can be raised.

December 22: Vote mayor \$5 and each alderman \$3 for each day of attendance in council.

ORDINANCES OF CITY COUNCIL.

First volume same as first under minutes, the ordinances covering September 28, 1821, to July 22, 1822. From 1822 to 1832, three books. From 1843 to March 30, 1861, one book. A, January 6, 1866, to May 23, 1889; B, July 11, 1889, to December, 1905.

ITEMS FROM THE ORDINANCES.

October 17, 1821: *Taxes*.—\$.25 on each landed proprietor; \$1 on each slave above age of 7; \$2 on each free person of color above age of 7; \$5 on each pleasure carriage of 2 wheels; \$10 on each pleasure carriage of 4 wheels; \$5 on each cart or dray; \$12 half yearly on each retailer of wine and spirits; 1 per cent on stock in trade; 7.5 per cent on gross amount of sales at auction; \$2 on each dog; \$25 half yearly on each billiard table; \$10 half yearly on each boarding house or tavern; \$15 half yearly on each livery stable; \$.25 on each hog sold in market; \$.50 on each beef sold in market; \$.25 on each sheep sold in market; \$.25 on each goat or kid sold in market; \$.25 on each calf sold in market; \$.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ on each person selling per day.

May 7, 1822, Congress annulled a tax ordinance passed in October, 1821. The above probably was the ordinance so annulled. General Jackson's commission had forbidden him to lay or collect any new taxes. Possibly these were new taxes, and the town councils were not allowed to do what the governor could not. Similar taxes were levied again in 1851.

^a This lengthy document may be found entire in Niles Weekly Register, XVIII, 196, et seq.

December 2, 1822: Persons of color creating a disturbance or making a noise at their meetings, upon complaint of anyone, to be whipped at the discretion of the mayer not more than forty lashes and fined not more than \$10. If a slave, not more than thirty lashes and confined until owner pays cost. Free persons of color striking or resisting an officer discharging his duty, twenty to forty lashes and fine up to \$20 and cost. Slaves not to be on streets after 9 p. m. without written pass from master; free persons of color must have pass from a magistrate. No colored meeting for dancing after 12 m. No meeting without permission of the mayor. Fine of \$10 to \$20 for buying from a slave without the permission of his master. No slave to carry a gun without permission of his master.

December 7, 1822: Relating to the "assize" of bread. Weight of 6¼-cent loaf to be regulated for each following fortnight according to price of flour for each preceding fortnight.

Price flour.	Weight.	
	Lb.	Oz.
\$15.50	-----	11½
15	-----	12
14.50	-----	12
14	-----	12

10	1	
9.50	1	00½

6.50	1	04½
6	1	05½

March 13, 1823: Householders required to sweep chimneys. Fine of \$10 if chimney catches fire. Similar ordinance in 1845.

August 12, 1823: Small change scarce. Bills in denominations of 6¼, 12½, 25, 50, and 100 cents authorized. Payable on demand at city treasury in current bank notes. Issue not to exceed \$500 at one time. To be issued on demand by the treasurer in exchange for gold, silver, or copper coins or current bank notes. Funds so received to be kept and used only for redeeming the notes.

July 21, 1824: Free male persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50 to pay tax of \$3 a year; females, \$1.50. Residence of two weeks renders liable to the tax.

January 19, 1828: Relating to "assize" of bread. Price of flour ranges from \$12 to \$5; weight of loaf, from 14 ounces to 1 pound 7½ ounces. This ordinance was repeated several times later. Change to 5-cent loaf.

1849: *Taxes*.—Each able-bodied slave, 15 to 54, 12½ cents; free person of color, \$1; two-wheel pleasure carriage, \$1; four-wheel pleasure carriage with one horse, \$2; same with two horses, \$3; 50 cents for each horse not kept primarily for labor.

December 6, 1851: Tax on every slave for hire or service belonging to non-resident owner, \$10; on every able-bodied person of color, male or female, \$2.

June 22, 1867: Public political meetings prohibited unless mayor be first notified. This done to carry out section 4 of General Order No. 25, Headquarters Third Military District, May 29, 1867, requiring mayor and chief of police to be present at such meetings and keep order.

July 27, 1868: Repealed in consequence of the restoration of Florida to the Union and the removal of military government.

These two entries are the only ones noticed referring in any way to the unusual condition of things in the Reconstruction period.

Treasurer's books, 1854 to 1862, 1867 to 1869, 1870 to 1878, 1878 to 1883, 1880 to 1882, 1883 to 1891, 1891 to 1895; April, May, and June, 1886. Loose sheets tied in bundles.

Tax list, 1827 to 1830, 1876. No inventories of property.

Assessments, 1855 to 1871, 1889, 1889-90, 1891, 1892, 1893-94, 1895-96, 1903-5, 1905-6.

Tax sales, 1888, 1894 to June 5, 1905. Numerous sales recorded in last book.

Poor-fund book, 1874 to 1880, 1886 to 1889.

Record of warrants on city treasury, 1897 to 1901, 1901 to 1905, 1905 to date.

Municipal docket, 1857 to 1883, 1883 to 1890, 1890 to 1895; September 10, 1896, to July 31, 1899; December 8, 1897, to July 27, 1899; 1899 to 1900, 1900 to 1901, 1901 to 1903; December 27, 1904.

Many in wretched condition. Entries for same year in different books. Seven books not included above cover same years covered by those mentioned.

License books, 1866 to 1868, 1868 to 1872, 1870 to 1878, 1876 to 1887, 1887 to 1903.

Marks and brands, 1866 to 1875 in 7 volumes.

Records of deaths, May 1, 1878 to date. Said by the clerk not to be complete owing to burials outside of the city of which no report is required.

Records of births, 1878 to 1885, 1901 to date. Also said by the clerk not to be complete.

Leases of city property, October 20, 1866, to May 18, 1894.

Poll list, 1884 to 1886. Registration of voters, 1897 to 1905. Election returns, June, 1890, to June, 1896.

Field notes of survey of St. Augustine, 1834-35.

Miscellaneous, 3 volumes.

Official map of St. Augustine, 1905.

Particular plan of the city of St. Augustine, with details of squares, houses, yards, castles, barracks, and pavilions, as found

April 28, 1788. By Manaño de le Rocque. Entry: General Land Office, June 26, 1848. The clerk thought that this was the original.

In addition to the books enumerated above, the chest contained a lot of miscellaneous papers in bundles, such as petitions, reports of committees, bills paid, etc. Two small boxes and a large pile of the same in the vault.

COUNTY RECORDS.

The court-house, which has the appearance of a business house, is next door to a store, with only a party-wall between them. In the office of the clerk of the circuit court there is a vault, in which the principal county records are kept. The most of these are in good order, and are in a fair state of preservation. Modern record books are being used at the present time. County officials who keep regular offices do not appear to be numerous—due, perhaps, to the inability of a small population to support them—consequently the records are not all kept in a satisfactory way. The office contains no records earlier than the American occupation, 1821, and very few previous to the civil war. A few entries in Spanish are found in the earlier records.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Minutes of the circuit court of St. Johns County, A, June 8, 1846, to July 6, 1874; B, C, D, September 15, 1874 to date; subpoena, original, October 24, 1899, to date; summons, October 24, 1899, to date; subpoena docket, 1897 to 1901.

Judgment docket and foreign judgments, 1, 2, June 19, 1841, to date; judgment and execution docket, 2, August 7, 1893, to July 18, 1904; judgment record, A, B, February 12, 1844, to 1905; default docket, 1, August 2, 1892, to 1905; execution record, A, March 18, 1844, to 1893.

Bar docket, civil, November, 1891, to date; bar docket, criminal, November, 1891, to date; bar docket, chancery, November, 1891, to date.

Bench docket, civil, November, 1891, to date; bench docket, criminal, November, 1891, to date; bench docket, chancery, November, 1891, to date.

Motion docket, B, fall term, 1890 to date.

Chancery order book, B, February 27, 1854, to June, 1874; chancery order book, C, D, E, F, May, 1885, to date; chancery order book, September 5, 1892, to date.

Lis pendens docket, 1, December 22, 1892, to date; chancery progress book, 3, May, 1897, to 1905; common law progress docket, May, 1897, to 1905.

Mortgage records, September 26, 1844, to 1874; mortgage records, A-O, 1874 to date.

Satisfaction of mortgages, 1, 2, August 15, 1892, to date; assignments of mortgages, 1, March 28, 1890, to date; assignments and satisfaction of judgments, 1, March 20, 1893; lien book, A, B, November, 1869, to 1905; chattel mortgages, A-D, June, 1874, to 1905.

Deed records: A, September 13, 1821, to October 27, 1821; AA, September 12, 1822, to May 3, 1823; B, April 29, 1823, to December 9, 1823; C, June 10, 1823, to March 30, 1824; D, May 21, 1821, to May 15, 1824; E-J, 1824, to 1834, with overlappings; B and L, October 3, 1821, to April 2, 1835; M-Z, AAA, BB-ZZ, 1-9, 49 volumes, 1835 to 1905; K, not found.

First entry in deed books, September 13, 1821, sale of a lot.

December 6, 1821, Jos. Sanchez, a colored man and a carpenter, for and in consideration of the sum of \$300, bargains and sells to Francisco P. Sanchez, a negro slave named [name illegible].

Warranty deeds, March 1, 1888, to December 31, 1891; sheriff and master's deeds, January 6, 1902, to June 6, 1904; tax deeds, February 2, 1867, to June 6, 1873; record of land certified to State for taxes: 1, April, 1892. Land sold for taxes: 1871 to 1902; 2, March, 1902-3; April, 1893, to July, 1904. Land sold for city taxes, 1898 to 1904.

Record of land redeemed and purchased from the State, 1-3, January 8, 1901, to date.

Tax books, 1892 to 1903.

Treasurer's books, January 25, 1895, to December, 1902, 2 volumes; registry of warrants, 1, August 3, 1897, to date; county commissioners' record, A-D, April 30, 1866, to 1905; record of commissions of notaries public, 1897 to 1905; marriage licenses, A-C, May 5, 1840, to June 30, 1887; examination of physicians, A, 1889 to 1905; marks and brands, A-E, April 18, 1848, to 1905; record of incorporations, 1, October 31, 1891, to date; naturalization records, November, 1903, to date (only five entries); miscellaneous, A-H, January 31, 1844, to date; seven books relating to St. Augustine and South Beach Railway when in hands of receiver.

Map book, St. Johns County (new); official map of St. Augustine, A (new); township maps (new).

Printed documents: Laws of Florida, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1885, 1893, 1903 (most of which were found in a rubbish heap); revenue laws, 1887; code of procedure, 1870.

COUNTY JUDGE'S OFFICE.

This room is very much crowded. It contains a number of printed documents, such as digests, reports, etc., not here listed. A few records were found scattered around on the floor.

Minutes of the county court, 1869-1891; probate court records, 1866 to 1902, 2 volumes; marriage records, 1887 to 1904; miscellaneous, February, 1893, to 1899.

Seven volumes, not named, but numbered 1-4 and 6-8, are kept in an iron safe. They relate to such matters as probate, guardianship, letters, orders, and inventories of the personal property of deceased persons. They cover the years 1840 to 1897, but not completely. The following interesting facts are taken from these records:

During the years 1840 to 1842, inclusive, 39 nonslaveholders died and their personal estates were appraised. In value they ranged from \$11 to \$7,550.34. To the latter should be added \$14,140.19 due on accounts and \$2,601.92 $\frac{3}{4}$ due on notes. The deceased was a merchant, evidently one who did a credit business. The next highest was \$1,700. Most of the others ranged from \$200 to \$400.

From January, 1854, to November, 1860, only 18 such entries are found. Here the values range from nothing (one was so returned) to \$55,929.86. The latter belonged to one Moses E. Levy, who appears to have been a money lender. Several range close to \$1,000.

One man, who died in 1841, had a claim for \$2,023 against the United States, under Article IX of the treaty of cession. The entry says that it was allowed by Judge Bronson, commissioner. During the same periods 25 slaveholders died. The inventories of their slaves and of their personal property, in part, follow:

FOR THE YEARS 1841-1842, INCLUSIVE.

No.	Slaves.	Value.	Other personal property.
1	9	\$3,170.00	-----
2	7	2,800.00	-----
3	7	2,206.00	-----
4	1	1,000.00	-----
5	29	11,000.00	\$1,810.25
6	3	2,000.00	-----
7	2	1,000.00	1,500.00
8	1	200.00	-----
9	9	2,850.00	250.00
10	2	900.00	24,967.41
11	2	800.00	715.30
12	16 + 1	4,575.00	3,904.00

JANUARY, 1854, TO NOVEMBER, 1860.

13	10	\$5,000.00	\$142.00
14	1	500.00	4,727.25
15	169	98,220.00	21,770.00
16	4	3,000.00	109.00
17	13	3,250.00	4,637.95
18	5	2,700.00	1,231.27
19	1	50.00	1,502.50
20	1	600.00	174.00
21	1	1,000.00	-----
22	1	50.00	321.50
23	1	400.00	273.50
24	3	1,300.00	400.00
25	19	8,925.00	-----

(4) This slave said to be worth, as guide and interpreter, \$3 per day, the price paid by the Government for such service. (5) One more held for a term of years. (8) Claim against the United States

for \$3,800, for losses in 1812-13. (10) A physician; slaves consisted of a woman and a boy; value of household property, \$1,707.25. (12) A lawyer; one other slave, 12 years old, held by another person at the time, making his total 17; value of law library, \$785; other books, \$539; claims and debts due, \$13,818.92. (20) A negro girl. (21) Long list of personal property, but value not given. (23) Felix, aged 8 years. (24) Woman, aged 28, value, \$900; girl, aged 6, value, \$300; child, aged 4 months, value, \$100.

(15) This entry appears worthy of especial notice. The 169 slaves were divided into 27 families of various sizes and three "scattering." They were the property of Abram Dupont. A letter to Mr. Charles J. Dupont, of Matanzas, Fla., who is a grandson of the above, brought out some interesting facts in regard to the family. Mr. Dupont says that two brothers (Huguenots) came over from France and landed in South Carolina; one drifted north and founded the powder mills on the Delaware, and the other remained in the South. Abram Dupont moved from Beaufort, S. C., to Florida between 1830 and 1835, and took his slaves with him. He settled on the Matanzas River, where he took up a large tract of land and proceeded to raise sea-island cotton, sugar cane, and corn. The Indians besieged his home in 1835. He died in 1857. The war wrecked the plantation, and it soon grew up in woods.^a

Regarding the archives in the office of the county judge, it is only fair to say that the judge was detained at home on account of sickness at the time of the writer's visit. Had he been at the office, possibly the results might have been different.

^a The ruins of the old sugar mill may be seen to this day. A cedar tree has grown up in one of the fly wheels and lifted it several feet from the ground. Charles H. Dupont, probably a brother of Abram, was once chief justice of Florida.

No mention seems to be made of this branch of the family in the Dictionary of American Biography; neither does it speak of any landing in South Carolina. Victor Marie, son of Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, was consul at Charleston before his father emigrated. January 1, 1800, he landed in Rhode Island with his father and younger brother, Eleuthère Irénée. They finally settled in Delaware, and the younger brother founded the powder mills. Samuel Francis, son of Victor Dupont, was a naval officer during the civil war, and harried the Confederate coast from Port Royal to St. Augustine. Among other places he captured St. Augustine, and no doubt was responsible, in part at least, for the destruction of Abram Dupont's plantation.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH RECORDS IN THE ARCHIVES OF ILLINOIS.

By CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD,
Of the University of Illinois.

Until the year 1905 it was generally believed that all the papers and records written in the villages which had been established by the French Government within the territory now forming the State of Illinois had been wantonly destroyed. The belief found its way into print and was repeated by successive historians, whose difficulties in reconstructing the history of the State and even of the Northwest were greatly increased by the total lack of sources issuing from these villages of the Mississippi River bottom, the now crumbling monuments of Louis XIV's grand experiment in empire building.

In the year 1905 the Illinois State Historical Library sent the writer into the field in search of historical documents in the archives of the State. The results of this search were better than could have been anticipated; for the well-established tradition of the total destruction of all the French records was dispelled by the finding of two important collections of documents, which had formerly been deposited in the archives of the French villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but later transferred to the court-houses in Chester and Belleville, respectively, where they were found. Neither of the collections required extensive search to find; that at Belleville was well known to the local officials and was kept on the shelves in the office of the circuit clerk with the other records; that at Chester was supposed to have been destroyed even by the local historians, but was found easily on top of the bookcases in the circuit clerk's office. The importance of these hitherto unknown collections will excuse a more or less detailed description.

The villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia were founded by the Jesuits about the year 1700, and increased in population and importance as the French Government became more and more conscious of its opportunities in the Mississippi Valley. Until after the war of the

Spanish succession, no civil government, except such general supervision as might be given from Quebec, was established. During this early period the legal papers were written for the settlers by the Jesuit fathers and deposited in the church. The exact legal condition of the colony can not be determined, since no documents of this missionary period have been preserved, except the letters and narratives in the "Jesuit Relations." With the erection of Fort de Chartres, or rather three years later, in 1723, the complicated machinery of a French government was inaugurated with a full quota of military and civil officials. From this date the records were carefully preserved in accordance with the exactions of the French law. The principal archives were within the fort, which was the seat of government, but there resided a notary at Kaskaskia who was obliged to preserve the minutes of his acts in his own bureau.

In 1732 the Mississippi Valley was resigned by the Royal Company of the Indies, which had administered it since 1717, and became a royal province, Illinois remaining a district, called the "Royal Jurisdiction of the Illinois." From the year 1737 the Kaskaskia records give evidence of the presence of a notary clerk at each of the posts of Fort de Chartres and Kaskaskia, and that court archives existed at both places. From the same evidence I judge that Cahokia throughout the period was a subordinate village with no separate court, except that of the militia and police captain, from which no records have been preserved.

The French Government was very exacting as to form, manner, and number of records kept by its officials; and these newly found collections prove that the laws were obeyed on the banks of the Mississippi as painfully, if not as perfectly, as in the Châtelet de Paris. A great variety of notarial minutes and other papers of a similar kind have been preserved, but unfortunately most of the registers have been either destroyed, or were carried away by the French officials before the territory was occupied by the British after the close of the Seven Year's war.

The British commandant took possession of Fort de Chartres October 10, 1765, and this remained the seat of government until 1772, when the fort was abandoned on account of the inundation of the Mississippi. At this time all the documents which had accumulated in the fort were removed to Kaskaskia and united with the local archives. The civil government established in the district of Illinois by the British is still problematical; but from a superficial examination of the documents it is evident that courts of justice, with officers of record, were established at Fort de Chartres, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia, and that some means of preserving the legal papers must have been adopted.

After the conquest by the Virginians George Rogers Clark

founded popular elective courts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, which were remodeled by John Todd, who was appointed lieutenant of the county of Illinois, newly created by act of the Virginia legislature. Although both Virginia and the United States neglected them, these courts continued to hold sessions until 1790, and have left abundant evidence of their activities in numerous papers and record books. The documents of both the British and the Virginia periods were generally written in French, although English was sometimes used, more commonly, however, in the former than in the latter period.

This report is on the French records of Illinois, and so finds its natural limit at the year 1790, for although occasional documents were redacted in French after that date, they are relatively few and of little importance. The predominance of the French language in the Mississippi Valley was over.

A few words must be said about the later history of the archives. The papers at Kaskaskia remained in that town until the county seat of Randolph County was removed to Chester in 1847. After a couple of years in temporary quarters they were placed in a newly built court-house. But since the office of the circuit clerk was small, the French records, with other papers of no legal value, were left in the dry goods boxes in which they were brought from Kaskaskia. These stood for a number of years in one of the aisles of the court-house, and later, on the landing of the staircase. All this time they were exposed to the depredations of the passer-by. About 1878 they were packed in paper parcels and sacks and stored on the top of the cases in the circuit clerk's office. The disappearance of the dry goods boxes with their contents from the staircase gave rise to the tradition of the total destruction of these French records by the janitor, and since this tradition was given wide currency by E. G. Mason in his publications, it has been the principal cause of the concealment of the records for so long a time.^a

THE KASKASKIA RECORDS.

The Kaskaskia records belong to the county of Randolph and are in the custody of the circuit clerk, whose office is in the court-house at Chester. The room in which they are usually kept is fireproof, but contains no case or other piece of furniture for their proper preservation, an omission which will be rectified in the future. At present the collection is in the library of the University of Illinois.

When the papers came into my hands they were tied in bundles containing records of various classes from every period. Very few, if any, had remained undisturbed since the time of the French clerks

^a Mason, *Illinois in the Eighteenth Century*, 49; also, *John Todd's Record-Book*, *passim*. For a fuller account of the history of the Kaskaskia collection see Alvord, *Old Kaskaskia Records*, an address printed by the Chicago Historical Society.

of the eighteenth century, but some of the bundles may date from the time of the land commissioners appointed by the United States. The great majority show evidence of having been put together by some person ignorant of their character. It is therefore evident that the original bundles have been frequently opened and the papers mixed, and only recently were they collected into the bundles which came into my hands. This was probably done by the deputy circuit clerk, who deposited them in their place of concealment about the year 1878.

I have examined all the records, rearranging them under subject headings, and have placed them, unfolded, in large envelopes. Besides the subject headings the envelopes are arranged in the following chronological groups: 1720-1729, 1730-1739, 1740-1749, 1750-1759, 1760-1765, 1765-1778, 1778-1790. Whether this arrangement, which was adopted simply for easy and rapid counting, is final, will depend upon its future convenience for study. It is evident from the records themselves that the artificial grouping by decades for the earlier years does not coincide with the historical periods of the development of the French colonies. For instance, the first principal period should probably be 1723-1737.

I have made an attempt to calculate what per cent of the papers deposited in the archives of Illinois between the years 1723 and 1790 has been preserved. There are very few papers from before the first date. For such an estimate there exist data of two kinds. In "Record A" of the recorder's office in the court-house of St. Clair County, at Belleville, there is a copy of the following receipt, dated June 12, 1790. It was given by William St. Clair, first recorder of the newly established county, to François Carbonneaux, clerk of the superseded Kaskaskia court:

"Received from the hands of François Caboneaux the following Public Papers relative to the Recorder's office which were in his hands as acting Recorder—Three Bundles of papers stitched entitled papier Terrier one — ditto — ditto — One Book called a Register wanting at the beginning sixteen pages also pages fifty three and four which appears to have been fraudulently torn out, ends as it is numbered with page three hundred and seventy nine. Book the second also stiled a Register pages twenty five twenty six and twenty seven are the greatest part Cut away for what purpose I know not. The beginning and end of the Book also stiled a Register being two quire paper stitched containing in the first part sixteen pages second part ten pages third part Eighteen pages fourth part wanting pages three and four containing as it is numbered thirty four pages another book which is called a Register from page twenty two to seventy five has been torn out of the Book and others Visibly substituted in their stead also pages seventy five seventy six seventy seven and seventy eight are torn away from page seventy

nine to eighty six is also wanting and at page Ninety as numbered. A book part of which is torn away and the pages all false numbered so that I have not thought proper to examine it as it never can be produced as an authentic record. One Book I have Received from his Excellency the Governor which appears to be in tolerable good condition ends with page four hundred and fourty four. Received at the same time the following papers. (There follows a list of sales by years from 1722 to 1790, in all 1308) N. B. all these papers are not sales as expressed in the Catalog but as they have references to some sale made I have put them under the head of Sales. Kaskaskia 12th June 1790. Wm. St. Clair Recorder."

Since this is a receipt for papers "relative to the recorder's office," the list does not include all the records in existence at the time. Of the bundles of the *papier terrier* only four leaves have been preserved, and these are badly torn. Wm. St. Clair describes six registers. There are in existence five books of record from Kaskaskia, three in the collection found at Chester, John Todd's record book in the Chicago Historical Society's library, and a record of a court of inquiry from the British period in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. I can identify only one of these with any described by St. Clair. It is a recorder's register of the Kaskaskia collection containing 444 pages, dating from the British period. The character and external appearance of this book agrees with the description of the last of St. Clair's list. If my identification is correct there are in existence four books of record not on the list, while five in the custody of the recorder in 1790 have been lost. The list of "sales" is somewhat indefinite; but counting all the papers recording sales in the Kaskaskia collection, there have been preserved 852 of St. Clair's 1,308 sales, or about 65 per cent. If we could accept this per cent as holding for all classes of records it would be a satisfaction; but from other data I am led to believe that the class of sales has suffered relatively much less than the other papers.

One of the record books found at Chester is an inventory of instruments, in two parts. The first is an alphabetical index of notarial minutes during the years 1720 to 1756, and the second is a list by years of all the papers deposited at the bureau of the notary clerk of the court. The alphabetical index is perfect for the years 1737 to 1756, during which time there were on an average 106 notarial instruments annually redacted at Fort de Chartres and Kaskaskia. The other part of the inventory is in very poor condition; but there are lists of documents complete for a few years from every period from 1737 to 1790, so that the average of 105 papers is sufficiently correct for those years. The first average is too high for notarial acts alone, since the years from which we have the record were the most prosperous during the entire eighteenth century; the second figure,

including, as it does instruments of all kinds deposited by the officials of the Government, is probably a fair average. Accepting this, the total number of papers must have been over 7,000. Besides such papers as were deposited with the clerk there were the instructions to the commandants and judges, military papers, and letters, for which we must make an allowance of at least 2,000, giving as a total 9,000. Since there are in the Kaskaskia collection 2,922 papers, about 32 per cent only has been preserved.

In general, the condition of the documents in the collection is good, the great majority being whole and legible. Some have of course been torn, others partially eaten by mice and insects, or faded by dampness, and in some cases the paper has been corroded by the acid of the ink. Curiously enough, this last has happened only to the documents written by one of the notaries, Bertlor Barrois, during the decade 1740 to 1749. The number so faded or mutilated as to be almost illegible is 115.

As will be seen by the inventory, the largest document is a register, which originally contained 444 pages. The smallest are mere scraps of papers, generally receipts or promissory notes. The court records, which are placed under the heading "judicial proceedings," vary in size from a quire of paper of foolscap to a single sheet. The papers under "settlement of estates" average the largest. These are generally written on several sheets, and often the inventories and partitions take a quire or more of paper.

THE FRENCH RÉGIME, 1720-1765.

There is only one document from the period before 1720. It is a letter and is almost indecipherable. For the three years after 1720 the number is small and of little importance. On May 12, 1722, a provincial government was ordered to be established in Illinois, from which no records exist before the year 1723.^a This was changed in 1726 to a district government under a major commandant and judge, the latter being the delegate of the civil officer of the Province of Louisiana. This latter form was unchanged throughout the period. Besides the documents from the hands of these two officers, there are in the collection a number of papers by the royal attorney and the *huissiers*; but the largest number was redacted by the various notaries at Fort de Chartres and Kaskaskia, and many were written by the priests and private persons.

The total number for the French period is 2,108, of which 340 were written during the decade 1720-1729; 475 between 1730-1739; 966 between 1740-1749; 157 between 1750-1759; 170 between 1760-1765. As may be seen by examining the following inventory, the number

^a *Canadian Archives*, 1904, Appendix K, 10.

of papers written by notaries is relatively too large. This is due to the action of the French officials, who, on leaving Illinois, carried with them the most important part of the archives, intending to leave for the British only the minutes of the private instruments. By some accident some papers, not notarial minutes, were left in the archives. A few of the classes in the inventory need some explanation, since, for purposes of simplification, the list of subject headings adopted for the envelopes, in which the papers are now kept, has been abbreviated. Under the heading "business papers" are united apprenticeship papers, bills and accounts, simple contracts, partnerships, and contracts for personal services. The title "judicial proceedings" includes reports of civil and criminal trials, declarations before notaries, court writs, and *procès verbaux*. Under "settlement of estates" have been placed all the papers used by the French court throughout the process, such as the affixing of seals, the inventories, the appointing of guardians, and the final division of the property. The "political papers" are edicts by the officials and public acts of the communities. For the French period these last documents are neither numerous nor important, and the same is true of the letters. There are no papers of such striking interest as to deserve special mention, all being similar in character to documents of like kind in other collections. For a full understanding of the information contained in them it will be necessary to study the papers in the archives of Paris and New Orleans. In such a study the Kaskaskia records will be of great value in throwing light on the actual results of the introduction of the French machinery of government in the Mississippi Valley. Without this wider investigation the information contained in the Kaskaskia records will be but partial.

For convenience the account of the registres has been placed first.

Registre d'Audience de la Jurisdiction Royale des Illinois: Bound in parchment; an inscription on the title page states there were 37 leaves, of which now only 26 remain. The first 18 leaves were used for the registration of acts of administration of estates and the renunciation of the community of goods by the French court between the years 1737 and 1743. Leaves 18-25 and 34 were used by the clerk of the Kaskaskia court, created by the Virginia act, 1778. This part of the record is called *Extraits des Registres du District des Kaskaskia au Pais des Illinois*, and covers the years December 29, 1779, to December 27, 1783, and on page 34 there is an entry for the year 1789.

Judgment book: Loose leaves torn from a register. Three pages of record of court under Delaloëre Flancour, dates 1737, 1738, and 1741. Eleven pages of same under Joseph Buchet, 1747-1749. Five pages of same under Joseph Lefebvre d'Inglebert, 1764-1765.

Repertoire Alphabetique of notarial minutes: Bound in stiff paper covers. 1st. Indices of minutes of Jerome de Roussiliet, Placet, Billeron, and Barrois; dates 1720-1756; pages, 85; several pages missing. 2d. Annual register of papers deposited at the bureau of the court. Carelessly kept, and many pages missing; record for following years, 1722, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 44, 45, 52, 58, 71, 83, 84; pages, 48.

Loose papers: Auction, 19; business papers, 304; certificates, 27 (given for work done or to certify to some sale or ownership of some property); church papers, 3; contracts of marriage, 98; donations, 25; judicial proceedings, 122; judicial sales, 29; land grants, 65; leases, 51; letters, 9; miscellaneous, 14 (notarial acts of various kinds; one passport; a list of marks used for branding swine); petitions, 77; political papers, 13; powers of attorney, 38; promissory notes and receipts, 225; sales, 700; settlements of estates, 235; wills, 35.

THE BRITISH PERIOD.

The papers of this period number 189, and will prove relatively more interesting and important than those of the preceding, since the documents are more varied in character, and from them may be gained a view of conditions in Illinois at the time of the conquest by the Virginians.

The government established by the British was military and remained so, unless there was some actual change in the last years, as further study may prove to have been the case. All the petitions of the "*habitants*" are addressed to the commandant, and appeal from such civil courts as were established might be made to him. With the consent of General Gage, Colonel Wilkins, in 1768, established courts of judicature with authority to hear, examine, and decide "*toutes Causes des Dettes, Properté ou autres Disputes ou Contestations.*" The original proclamation of Colonel Wilkins has been lost, although, from the fact that all the historians of Illinois know its date and contents, I judge that one of them at least must have seen it in Kaskaskia at some time. Fortunately, we have another proclamation from Colonel Wilkins on the subject, issued March 12, 1770, in which he describes the court—I have quoted from it above—and complains that some of the men appointed judges have refused to serve. From other papers it is evident that there were justices and notaries in each of the French villages.

About the time of the passage of the "Quebec act," in 1774, the British authorities made an attempt to give Illinois a civil government in order to quiet the complaints of the French.^a There is nothing to show that their intentions were carried out; but in this connection one of the documents among the "political papers" is

^a *Canadian Archives, 1885. Haldimand Collection, 219.*

interesting. It is the draft of a civil constitution for the country. The document has neither date nor signature, but unquestionably belongs to this period and was written in the year 1773 or 1774.^a

From now on the letters become important. Most of them are local in character and are addressed to the commandant. But there are two from the Spanish commandant at St. Louis and one from Gen. Guy Carleton, containing an account of his victory on Lake Champlain in 1776 and urging the commandant of Illinois, Rocheblave, to arouse the Indians to attack the American frontiers. The character of the other documents is sufficiently indicated by the following inventory:

A record of deeds, marked on the cover, Book G: Bound in stiff pasteboard, but one cover and back have been torn off; pages numbered 1-444; pages missing, 15-50; 113-116; 144-147; 419-420; language both French and English. The first deed registered is dated March 10, 1768; the last, August 7, 1775; but the record contains copies of many deeds redacted during the preceding period.

Loose papers: Auctions, 1; business papers, 7; certificates, 4; contracts of marriage, 24; donations, 1; judicial proceedings, 25; judicial sales, 1; land grants, 0; leases, 3; letters, 14; miscellaneous, 4; petitions, 21; political papers, 3; powers of attorney, 0; promissory notes and receipts, 27; sales, 31; settlements of estates, 22; wills, 1.

PERIOD OF THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

The number of papers from this period is 506. In variety of character and in value of information they surpass the papers of the preceding periods. It is the period of the gradual infiltration of the American frontiersmen, who both as soldiers of a conquering army and later as the advance guard of settlers of a more virile race were a cause of great anxiety and trouble to the French communities. Of this first contact of the two races there are many mementoes, found in the letters, the judicial proceedings, and the land grants. The complaints against the soldiers, the demands from the American officers, the grants of land to the newcomers, their participation in the elections, their election to office, their disorderly conduct and contempt for the government may all be read in these documents. Most of the papers have some relation to the court and county executive, established by John Todd, and which continued to govern the territory until it was finally taken over by the United States in 1790.

It will be noticed that there is no register, such as has been preserved from the other periods, nor records comparable to those of the similar court established at Cahokia. Instead, the sessions of the

^a Since writing the above, another copy has been found among the "Haldimand Papers" in the Canadian Archives. This is dated June 13, 1773. The Kaskaskia document is the original.

court are inadequately recorded on the blank pages of the registers of earlier courts or else on loose sheets. For instance, such records have been written in the back of John Todd's record book ^a and also in a register of the French period (see above). It seems evident that the Kaskaskia court found difficulty in supplying its clerk with blank books, which may be sufficient reason for the scarcity of the records of its sessions. There were, however, other reasons. Kaskaskia was the county seat of the county of Illinois, and there centered in the village the struggle for power, the history of which has not been written; but since that struggle, which for a time resulted in anarchy, is illustrated by the documents, its character should be indicated. After the departure of John Todd in 1779, Richard Winston became deputy county lieutenant, a position he held until 1782. His fate I do not know, but that there was disagreement between him and the justices of the court is evident from the documents. His successor was Timothe Demunbrun, under whom the anarchy reached its climax, due probably to the American settlers. At any rate, he was succeeded in 1787 by Jean Baptiste Barbau, after a written guaranty had been signed by several Americans and Frenchmen that the government would be supported, anarchy should cease, and that the court should be French in character, as it had been established by John Todd. It is especially the letters, petitions, and court records that throw light on these internal affairs.

Some of the individual papers are worthy of special mention. The most interesting is the famous oath of Vincennes signed by 180 "*habitants*," on July 20, 1778. They renounce their allegiance to George III and take the oath of fidelity to Virginia. There are several documents signed and sealed by John Todd, but none by George Rogers Clark. The latter have probably been stolen by curiosity hunters and collectors. Among the papers are several ballot sheets used in the elections of the justices, and also some notices of election.

Sufficient examples have been given to show the character of the papers. Their full value will only be known after a much more careful study than has been afforded by the rapid rearranging and cataloguing of them; but some idea of their importance for local history may be obtained, when it is realized that instead of a total lack of local sources for the period, as had been formerly believed, there are in existence documents from almost every week of the years 1778 to 1790.

Loose papers: Auctions, 7; business papers, 33; certificates, 7; contracts of marriage, 23; donations, 1; judicial proceedings, 54; judicial sales, 5; land grants, 5; letters, 25; miscellaneous, 17; petitions,

^a Mason, *John Todd's Record-Book*, *Fergus Hist. Series*, No. 33, *passim*.

121; political papers, 16; powers of attorney, 9; promissory notes and receipts, 81; sales, 70; settlements of estates, 65; wills, 1.

THE CAHOKIA RECORDS.^a

The Cahokia records belong to the county of St. Clair and have been recently placed in the custody of the probate judge. A special room fitted with cases has been set aside for their preservation and exhibition. This room is in the basement of the court-house at Belleville, and is fireproof. It is the purpose of the Illinois State Historical Library to publish the most important of these records during the year 1906, so that they will have been made public before this report appears in print.

The collection of the Cahokia records is very rich in material for the period after the conquest by Clark; but for the preceding periods there is not much of value except one register. There is no evidence that during the French régime sessions of the court were held in the village, so that all documents redacted there by notaries or other officials must have been carried to the bureau of Fort de Chartres. Yet the number of papers from Cahokia in the Kaskaskia collection is very small. The papers of the village administration have been lost.

By accident a register, which should belong to the Kaskaskia collection, has found its way to Cahokia and finally to Belleville. It is a record of the registrations of donations, described in the inventory below. The French officials regarded their records under certain conditions as their private property. This was legally the case of all notarial minutes, but such registers as those kept by the clerk for purposes of registration were also looked upon as the property of him who drew them up, and since a fee could be collected for all copies made, they were carefully guarded. The last clerk of the French court was Joseph Labuxiere, who accompanied Commandant St. Ange to St. Louis, after Fort de Chartres had been delivered to the British. He took with him this record of donations and used it in that village until the Spanish took possession. Later Labuxiere returned to the east bank of the Mississippi and became clerk of the Virginia court at Cahokia. With an eye to future profits, he brought the register with him. When the territory was taken over by the United States, the record was preserved in the archives of the new court, and was finally carried to Belleville.

Certainly one justice and one notary resided in the village during the period of the British occupation, and the number of papers in the archives must have been relatively large, but on account of the thoughtlessness of the janitor, who used so many old records for a

^a For a more complete account see "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," in *Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library*, Vol. I, No. 1.

bonfire about ten years ago, there have been preserved only a few, which are in the tin filing cases mentioned in the inventory. These papers have not been carefully examined, since I had expected that they would be loaned to me for that purpose, but on account of a growing pride in the possession of these old records, which up to the time of my visit had been so carelessly guarded, the authorities refused to trust them to the dangers of a railroad journey and the artfulness of the university officials. Therefore I have no means at present of telling how many belong to the period of the British occupation and how many to the later period.

A few leaves from the record book of the court established by George Rogers Clark have been preserved. These are very valuable, since there are no records from the similar court at Kaskaskia. The remaining records of the collection belong to the government established by John Todd under the act of the Virginia legislature creating the county of Illinois. As may be seen from the inventory they are very complete and valuable.

All the registers have been recently rebound in cloth covers. The curious combinations in some of the volumes are due to an accident. When I saw them first the documents were in the greatest disorder and covered with dust. Without a premonition that my arrangement was to be regarded as final, I placed the loose sheets and smaller documents with others of similar size for their better preservation. The binder has perpetuated these accidental unions.

Registre des Insinuation des Donations aux Siege des Illinois: Bound in parchment; pages, 146; blank pages, 1; last page missing. From January 15, 1737–December, 1754, the registrations were made in Kaskaskia; from the last date to October 12, 1764, in Fort de Chartres; from September 1, 1768, to June 6, 1769, in St. Louis. The language is French.

Record of a court at Cahokia: Four leaves from a record of the court established by George Rogers Clark, bound by mistake with the *Minutes of General Court of Illinois Territory, St. Clair County*. Incomplete records of nine sessions between the dates December 31, 1778, and May 7, 1779. The language is English. Captain Bowman was president of the court for part of the time and wrote the records of the sessions at which he was present.

Record of the court at Cahokia: Unbound when found; made up of six record books sewed together; pages, 348; blank pages, 48; first pages missing; language, French. First legible date is November 26, 1779; the last date April 1, 1790.

Record of public sales: Unbound when found; at present bound with preceding; pages, 50; blank pages 10; language, French; dates, November 2, 1778–June 22, 1782.

Extrait des Registre de la Jurisdiction des Cahos: Originally bound in flexible paper covers, it is now bound in parchment; pages, 58; blank pages, 4; pages numbered "Folio 5," etc.; language, French. It is the register of the clerk acting as recorder; dates, December 12, 1778–October 28, 1788.

Registre des Audiances par (?) le Juge de Semaine comencé le 9 Juillet, 1785, et reformé le 14 Fevrier, 1786, a la Cour tenue le d'jour (sic): Unbound when found; pages, 20; blank pages, 4; language, French.

Two tin filing cases of French documents: Unarranged; number about 370. They are mostly papers connected with the Virginia court of Cahokia; but some few date from the preceding period. On my second visit to Belleville I found that one of the filing cases had disappeared.

PARISH RECORDS OF THE FRENCH VILLAGES.

Although the parish records have been frequently used by students, no general description of them has ever been printed. Therefore, these quasi-public documents may well be included in this report.

The records are kept in the residences of the parish priests of the villages, and are therefore exposed to the danger of fire and flood. Some parts of the records have been lost, but it is due to the generosity and forethought of the late Mr. E. G. Mason, of Chicago, that they have been bound in strong covers, so that the danger of future loss through carelessness has been removed. The parish records of Kaskaskia are in new Kaskaskia, and those of Fort de Chartres and Prairie du Rocher are in the custody of the priest of the latter place. I have been unable to find the eighteenth century parish records of Cahokia. The resident priest knows nothing of them, and a tradition that they had been carried to the Cathedral of St. Louis proved to be untrue. The inventory follows the order of the records as they were arranged in the volumes by Mr. Mason.

RECORDS OF STE. ANNE PARISH, FORT DE CHARTRES.

1. An *arrêt* of the Bishop of Quebec in regard to precedence in church, 1716.
Almost illegible; pages, 7.
2. Baptism register, September 7, 1721–1726.
Pages, 6.
3. Parish records of Ste. Anne, October 19, 1743–March 16, 1755.
Cotté et paraphé, by Delaloëre Flancour, civil magistrate of the district, according to whom there should be 74 pages; about half are missing.
4. Single sheet of record, 1765.

5. *Registre des Mariages*, June 30, 1757–September 10, 1765.

Cotté et paraphé, by M. Buchet, civil magistrate, according to whom there should be 68 pages, but only 42 remain.

PARISH OF NOTRE DAME DE L'IMMACULÉE CONCEPTION, KASKASKIA.

Vol. I.—1. *Extraits des Registres de Baptême*, March 20, 1695–June 6, 1735.

One cover of parchment with illegible inscription, the last words of which are *Anno 1696*. 56 entries.

2. *Registre des Baptêmes*, etc. *Commencée le 18e juin, 1719*.

Pages, 40; blank pages, 3.

3. Parish records, August 27, 1747–March 26, 1834.

Pages, 67.

Vol. II.—1. Registry of baptisms, April 27, 1759–1815.

2. Continuation of above.

3. Baptisms, marriages, and sepulture, November 5, 1761–August 4, 1765.

Cotté et paraphé, by D. P.; pages, 20.

Vol. III.—1. *Registre des Mariages*, November 20, 1741–1834.

Split pasteboard covers; pages, 220.

PARISH OF ST. JOSEPH, PRAIRIE DU ROCHER.

1. Baptisms, September 10, 1761–September 6, 1799.

Pages, 64.

2. Continuation of above.

3. *Registre des Mariages*, March 19, 1772–1820.

Pages, 64.

4. *Registre des Morts*, March 1, 1772–April 16, 1820.

Pages, 26.

The volume contains other records of later date.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS COMMISSION OF MARYLAND.^a

By MRS. HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON,
President of the Public Records Commission of Maryland.

Stimulated by the investigations of the public archives commissions in other States, the general assembly of Maryland, at the session of 1904, passed an act providing for the better security of the public records of Maryland, and created a public records commission to examine into the condition and completeness of the public records and to report thereon to the general assembly with recommendations for the better custody, arrangement, and preservation of the same.

The active work of the commission was not begun until June, 1905, when the chairman and a number of associate investigators went into the field, with certain counties appointed to each.

During the brief period of less than five months the records of twenty-two of the twenty-three counties of the State have been examined and their condition noted in detail—also the records of the land commissioner's office at Annapolis and many municipal offices, representing an aggregate of 30,000 investigated—the character of the court-houses specified, the equipment of the offices noted, so that the general assembly will have full information as to the fireproof or inflammable repositories of the State records, as well as the condition of the books.

We are hoping to have this detailed report printed, not only as a guide in the work of preservation but as a calendar of the State records of great value to the investigator.

To the colonial system in Maryland, which required copies of wills, administration accounts, and inventories of personal property to be filed in the prerogative court at Annapolis, we are indebted for the preservation of priceless records which, through the destruction of several of our local court-houses by fire, would have been entirely lost to the State. This system ended with the Revolutionary war, and the several fires which have since destroyed the records in various counties have left gaps which can never be filled.

There are, however, breaks in the consecutiveness of many Maryland records which can be supplied, and no doubt this is equally true in other States.

^a Read before the committee of public archives commission, at the meeting in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore Md., of the American Historical Association, December 27, 1905.

It is with great pleasure that the chairman is able to report rich finds in the original papers in several public offices where books of record were missing—notably in Talbot County—where it was reported that there were no records of wills from 1716 to 1722 and from 1746 to 1777, thirty-seven years in all. A persistent search in the vault brought to light 530 unrecorded wills in this office, also two early testamentary books of record unknown to the office and not included in the general index.

In the adjoining county of Queen Anne a similar search was made by the chairman for originals to cover breaks in the records in administration accounts, bonds, and inventories, with the gratifying result of over a thousand bonds and hundreds of accounts and inventories tucked away in dusty pigeonholes, molding and falling into decay—grim testaments of neglect of official duty in the past.

The lack of care given to the original papers, some dating back to 1659, or perhaps earlier, has impressed upon the public records commission of Maryland the desirability of removing them to a central State depository, where they may be carefully arranged and preserved, so that in the event of fire in the local offices the records could be restored from these originals. A bill for this purpose has already been drafted.

To the royal command of Queen Anne, which required copies of the colonial laws enacted prior to and during her reign to be sent to the lords of trade and plantations, we look as our hope for supplying such of our early laws as are not to be found in Maryland.

The investigations of the commission have demonstrated that we are, despite some few breaks, the proud possessors of records probably unequaled in age, completeness, and historical interest by those of any of the original thirteen States. But the condition of hundreds of these rare old volumes, which alone are the open sesame to the past history of the founders of Maryland, demands prompt action on the part of the general assembly, for delay in the work of rescue and preservation will prove fatal in many instances.

The land office at Annapolis is the repository of our invaluable colonial records, including those of the provincial and prerogative courts, the high court of chancery, the rent rolls of the Lords Baltimore, in which is recorded the name of every original settler to whom land was patented from 1634 until the Revolutionary war, also all records of a miscellaneous character deposited there since the creation of the land office in the year 1680. The land records of these early patents, taken with the resurveys, rent rolls, and debt books, constitute a Maryland domesday book, in which a more accurate description of all lands of the State, with the owners' names, is to be found than in the records of any country in the world.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF MICHIGAN.

By JOHN L. CONGER, A. M.

Any report on the Michigan archives must be subject to two limitations. In the first place, one report has been made and published by the commission in 1900.^a Since that report dealt with the more important State offices, setting forth the condition and nature of the records kept by them, it has seemed wise to pass by with slight if any reference the important offices common to all States. In the second place, Mr. Bowker's work has rendered it superfluous to deal with the penal and eleemosynary institutions, all of which embody their records in printed annual reports listed by Mr. Bowker for Michigan up to 1902, and subsequently in the annual reports of the State librarian. Consequently this report deals primarily with the manuscript records of interest to the students of Michigan history.

Since the earlier report considerable progress has been made by the State in providing fireproof indexed filing systems for most of the offices containing valuable records, as the auditor-general's, secretary of state's, commissioner of land office, and clerk of supreme court.

A confusing habit prevails among the ex-officio boards of leaving their records with some clerk employed in one of the offices represented in the board. It is at times hard to find the proper employee, and so locate the records of these unhoused boards. A number of the boards and commissions of inferior rank that are required to report annually to the governor have been decidedly negligent, no reports being filed in many cases. In this connection it may be well to call attention to a practice of Michigan's governors—that of retaining residence elsewhere than at Lansing. This results in leaving most of the official correspondence of their incumbency in their private homes.

A lack of space in the capitol has crowded a number of offices into outside buildings, some of which afford poor accommodation and protection to the records. Some State officials are not required to maintain a Lansing office, and this works a further scattering of important records.

^a Report of Amer. Hist. Assoc., 1900, 60-63.

In the table of contents an effort has been made to group the departments and their subdivisions. Considerable arbitrariness is evident in placing ex-officio boards and defunct commissions, and the like, under that department where the records of such boards or commissions are preserved. For convenience I have used the titles of the several officers rather than the designation of their offices.

CONTENTS.

1. Governor.
2. Commissioner of immigration.
3. Commissioner of internal improvements, and board of internal improvements.
4. Board of commissioners for intestate estates.
5. Board of review for the assessment of telegraph and telephone lines.
6. Board of control of ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie.
7. Board of fund commissioners.
8. Board of equalization.
9. Department of vital statistics.
10. Department of corporations.
11. Board of State auditors.
12. Commissioner of lands for public purposes.
13. Board of internal improvement lands.
14. Agricultural land grant board, or agricultural college land grant board.
15. Board of control of State swamp lands.
16. Clerk of supreme court.
17. Railroad commissioner.
18. Board of railroad crossings.
19. Board of railroad consolidations.
20. Adjutant-general.
21. State military board.
22. Commissioner of insurance.
23. Insurance policy commission.
24. Board of State tax commissioners.
25. Bureau of labor statistics.
26. State board of law examiners.

A. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

But little care has been taken to preserve and less to arrange what material is to be found in the vaults. Most of the matter filed is personal recommendations for political aspirants.

B. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

By an act of 1869 the governor was authorized to appoint a commissioner of immigration to reside in Germany in order to encourage foreign immigrants to settle in Michigan.

In the second-story vault in the governor's office is a bundle of papers labeled "Emigration agency," covering a period of less than

two years. Besides urgent appeals for back salary there are estimates and detailed statements of immigrants induced to come to Michigan.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

A. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This board was established in 1847 to supersede the commissioner of internal improvements.

(1) In the auditor-general's vaults are fifteen filing cases labeled: "Internal improvement fund," containing all warrants for this purpose drawn against the State since 1838.

(2) Here is to be found an old minute book, covering the period from 1837 to 1847.

(3) There is also a ledger kept by the collector of the Central Railroad in the period 1839 to 1843. This contains considerable valuable data.

(4) Of some value is a book kept by the Michigan State Bank, containing private descriptions and evaluations on State lands.

B. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR INTTESTATE ESTATES.

The auditor-general, State treasurer, and secretary of state compose this commission. Their minute book is complete from February, 1867, to September, 1900, giving description and value of estates escheated. It is in the care of the auditor-general.

C. BOARD OF REVIEW FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

In the auditor-general's office is the complete minute book from July, 1879 to December 31, 1898.

D. BOARD OF CONTROL OF SHIP CANAL AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

The title of this commission is frequently confused, being styled at times, even in the minutes, "Board of control of river improvements."

The records of this commission, so valuable for the economic history of the State, are widely scattered, and probably at best are only fragmentary.

(1) In the governor's vaults are a few documents labeled "St. Mary's Ship Canal," relating to the early history of the canal.

(2) In auditor-general's vaults is the "Minute book" of the board from its organization, May 23, 1859, to date. This contains the proceedings of the board in fixing public tolls on the canals of the numerous improvement companies. Much valuable data on the domestic commerce of the State is also contained here.

(3) In five large filing cases, properly labeled, in the auditor-general's vaults there is a large number of miscellaneous unclassified papers containing petitions for new canals, records of tolls collected, and tolls set by the board. These are very valuable for a study of Michigan's early resources.

E. BOARD OF FUND COMMISSIONERS.

This commission was established to invest the surplus State funds. The minute book covering all transactions from February, 1875, to September, 1900, is in the auditor-general's office.

F. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

This board files a complete equalized list to be a basis for all State apportionments. Their minute book contains all records and business of the board since the first meeting, August 18, 1851, to September, 1901, and is to be found in the auditor-general's office.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

There are several departments organized within this office, two of these records are of especial interest.

A. BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

This board was established by the State constitution of 1850. Its duties are to adjust all claims not otherwise provided for by law. Besides considerable material of no particular interest to the investigator, there are the duplicates of claims presented up to July, 1900, copied in twenty-nine large folios; since that date they are classified in filing cases. A perusal of these records brings to light much that is valuable on the growth of governmental machinery in Michigan. Claims for "one gold pen" or for candles to illuminate the State offices are equally instructive to anyone studying the conditions of life in Michigan in the early fifties.

B. (I) Department of corporations. Here a careful system of filing presents the articles of incorporation and annual reports of all corporations organized under Michigan laws.

(II) Department of vital statistics contains the following records:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Births. | } Since 1867 in accessible form. |
| (2) Deaths. | |
| (3) Marriages. | |
| (4) Divorces since January 1, 1897. | |

COMMISSIONER OF LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

This office is particularly rich in historical material, which is very well classified and protected. The records may be grouped as follows:

A. (1) Plats of original survey. These, covering every township of the State, contain the original filed notes of the United States surveyors, preserved in some sixty filing cases.

(2) Abstracts of all lands coming into the possession of the State from the United States Government. There is also a record of its disposition by the State, showing price received, date of sale, purchaser, etc. This data covers two-thirds or more of the "Lower Peninsula." This material fills thirteen large folios.

(3) Plat abstracts. These include the first and second United States surveys of the entire State. A glance at the exaggerated contours of bodies of water, later corrected by the second survey, explains the early conception of Michigan as a region largely unfit for settlement because of the universally marshy nature of the soil.

(4) Plats and records of early private claims, etc. These show all the private holdings acquired from the United States before the admittance of Michigan to the Union in 1837. The French element in Michigan's early population is made evident by the names of freeholders and by the peculiar shape of narrow river-abutting claims, averaging about 5 chains wide and 2 miles long.

(5) Field notes on State roads and drains in seven folios and a set of journals and ledgers giving expenditure, cost, and other details of these State improvements.

B. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

A clerk in the land commissioner's office, acts as secretary for the board in charge of the internal improvement lands, and has in his possession the records of the disposition of such lands to individual improvement companies.

C. AGRICULTURAL LAND-GRANT BOARD.^a

The same clerk in the land commissioner's office also has the custody of the records of this board, consisting of the minutes and records from the organization of the board, November 25, 1863, to March 31, 1892.

D. BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE SWAMP LANDS.

In the office of the land commissioner, the following minute books are preserved:

- A. 1859 to 1873.
- B. 1873 to 1880.
- C. 1880 to 1887.
- D. 1888 to 1904.

^a Later title reads: Agricultural College land-grant board.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Here are to be found all papers in cases coming before the supreme court from 1805 to 1857. These are filed in fireproof cases and are loosely indexed.

It is highly probable that, among these papers, are the records kept by the clerk of Wayne County under the early Territorial organization.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

In Michigan this office is concerned primarily with the police function rather than with the control of rates.

A. The records comprise: (I) The correspondence from and to the office is filed since 1873.

(II) Originals of all orders since 1878 are to be found in five folios.

(III) Blueprints and detailed drawings of all safety appliances installed are filed here.

(IV) Since 1873 annual reports of all railroads, giving monthly estimates of earnings.

B. SUBORDINATE BOARDS.

(1) BOARD OF RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

In the office of the railroad commissioner full records are preserved of the proceedings of this board since its organization in 1884, giving the minutes, full records of all crossings passed upon, and maintenance expenses of the same. These records are in two large folios, while the maps, plans, etc., are filed and arranged with convenient card catalogue.

(2) BOARD OF RAILWAY CONSOLIDATIONS.

Although established in 1873, the first meeting of the board was not held until 1883. It was designed to carry out a provision of the State constitution which prohibited parallel and competing roads from consolidating. It is obsolete now because of the statutory provision allowing one road to buy a competing line.

What records there have been are with the commissioner of railroads.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A. The records are of the following character: (1) Correspondence received; copies of letters sent since early eighties.

(2) Roster of commissioned officers since 1838, in seven large folios.

(3) Roster of privates from 1855, in 8 volumes.

B. STATE MILITARY BOARD.

This board was created in 1859, and its records cover the period of the civil war. Here are to be found (1) the accounts and vouchers for all money expended, (2) regulations of the State militia and State military agents, and (3) the proceedings of the military contract board during the civil war. These records are contained in five large folio volumes in the adjutant-general's vaults.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

A. Prior to 1871 the work of this office was done in the department of State.

For recent years the records are fairly complete and well arranged. A system of files contains the charters, annual statements, and appointments of agents for the insurance companies doing business within the State.

B. INSURANCE POLICY COMMISSION.

This body was established 1881, but the only records are in a small memorandum book and consist of the minutes of a meeting in Detroit in 1882 and the minutes of a special meeting in 1895, besides some newspaper clippings in lieu of further minutes. The commission made one annual report to the governor in 1882, embodying the Michigan standard policy. Other records have probably been destroyed.

BOARD OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

This board has its offices and its records in the City Building of Lansing. It superseded the office of State tax statistician.

It has the power to examine the books of any corporation, and all corporations paying specific taxes must render reports to this body. Its records are well classified and accessible.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

This office, which includes the mine inspectors as well as the labor inspectors, is packed away in very cramped quarters in the attic of the old temporary capitol. The clerks practice a regular system of house cleaning by burning the records older than two years. Consequently there are no records beyond those included in the printed reports.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

This board, like a number of others, does not maintain an office in the capitol. The records from the date of organization are with the secretary, Mr. W. W. Hyde, of Grand Rapids. They show the names

of the applicants for admission and the results of the examination. The application papers show the nativity of each applicant, his age, general and legal education, and residence. The records cover a period of ten years and are contained in one volume. The application papers for the entire period are preserved in files.

SUMMARY.

A. Governor.

B. Commissioner of immigration.

Auditor-general.

A. Board of internal improvements.

B. Board of intestate estates.

C. Board of telegraph and telephone assessment.

D. Board of control of Sault Ste. Marie canal.

E. Board of fund commissioners.

F. Board of equalization.

Secretary of state.

A. Board of auditors.

B. Subordinate departments of—

(1) Vital statistics.

(2) Corporations.

Commissioner of public lands.

B. Board of internal improvement lands.

C. Board of agricultural land grants.

D. Board of control of State swamp lands.

Clerk of supreme court.

Railroad commissioner.

B. Subordinate boards of—

(1) Railroad crossings.

(2) Railroad consolidations.

Adjutant-general.

B. State military board.

Commissioner of insurance.

B. Insurance policy commission.

Board of State tax commissioners.

Bureau of labor statistics.

Board of law examiners.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF WISCONSIN.^a

By CARL RUSSELL FISH, Ph. D.,

Assistant Professor of American History in the University of Wisconsin.

INTRODUCTION.

The archives of Wisconsin proper begin in 1836, but the territory of the State has had a complex history, which must be sought in the archives of many countries and states. From its discovery until 1763, the whole region belonged to France, and its archives are those of France and Canada. In 1763 it was granted to England, and, as no form of colonial government was arranged for, its only archives are those of the British Government. In 1774 it was added to the province of Quebec, whose archives, with those of Great Britain, contain the official records of Wisconsin history from that date until 1783, when it became "officially" part of the United States, though, in fact, it continued under British control until 1815. As United States territory it was at first claimed by Massachusetts and Virginia. These claims were released to the United States Government, and it was included under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and became part of the Northwest Territory. On May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided, and Wisconsin became part of Indiana Territory. In 1803 Gov. William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, commissioned Charles Reaume, of Green Bay, as justice of the peace, thus giving his papers which are preserved by the Wisconsin Historical Society, an official character, despite his contempt for American authority. On February 3, 1809, a new division being made, Wisconsin became a part of the Territory of Illinois, and, on April 18, 1818, of the Territory of Michigan. Also, in 1818, by Michigan authority, the territory that was to become Wisconsin, with some other, was divided into the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. In the records of these various governing bodies are the only archives of this region until April 20, 1836, when Wisconsin became a political entity as a Territory, and became the proper custodian of its own archives.

^a For a brief report on Wisconsin archives, see Amer. Hist. Assoc. Rept., 1900, II, 294-297.

The archives of Wisconsin cover but a short period, but are fairly complete. The same spirit which led to the early formation of the Wisconsin Historical Society led to the cherishing of State papers, great and small. The entire accumulation is concentrated at Madison, which has been the capital since 1837, and almost wholly in the capitol building. This building was partially burned in 1904, and some damage was done to the records, but much less than was at first supposed. In fact, many of the gaps indicated in the following list would probably be filled in if the archives were thoroughly organized and catalogued, for the care taken in arrangement has been far less than that in preservation, and the fire caused more disorder than actual loss. After the fire many departments, owing to the pressure for space, stored all records not current, and as several departments used the same storage vault, the confusion is very great. In the keeping of the records the various administrations seem to have kept well abreast of the time and to have employed the latest devices, except in the period of the later seventies and the eighties. There has been, however, a too frequent change of method, and this makes it difficult to follow the administrative history continuously; and while there are indices for nearly every series of books, the road would often seem blind without the assistance of some old clerk who relies on memory rather than method. At present the card-index system is employed in most departments, but only for the records of the present administration.

What has been said of the history of the archives, applies, with some modification, to their present condition. The way in which the vaults resisted the fire shows that the papers contained in them are presumably safe, and nearly all essential papers are kept there. The whole capitol is free from the damp that has destroyed so many public records; in fact, it is kept so dry with artificial heat that the bindings are seriously affected, but the physical appearance of the papers themselves is good. At certain periods poor ink was used, and some papers, particularly letter-press copies, threaten to disappear, some being even now practically illegible. On the whole, however, the preservation of the archives seems to be provided for. On the other hand, in the absence of room and of sufficient clerical force, practically nothing is being done to make them more available, although many of the department heads recognize the desirability of doing so. Another reason for inaction is the feeling that it is useless to do anything now, as a new capitol building is under way. The new building should certainly contain a large fireproof section in which the archives of all departments, prior to some certain date, would be kept, under the charge of a competent archivist. There is a decided sentiment in favor of such a plan, and the habitual care shown by the Wisconsin legislature for the historical interests of the

State makes it almost certain that proper provision will ultimately be made. This means, however, that the archives can be used, for the next ten years at least, only with the greatest difficulty, and this gives force to another proposed solution. As the Wisconsin Historical Society is practically a State institution, and as its thoroughly equipped new building is within five minutes' car ride of the capitol, it has been suggested that it would be well for the State, instead of creating a new department of archives, to give its older records into the charge of the society, which has so amply shown its ability to care for them. It seems fairly certain that one or the other of these plans will be followed in the near future, and, in either case, the archives of the State and the collections of the society will be in such proximity that legislators and scholars can use them with perfect convenience.

The topics for which the archives seem most important, aside from the general history of Wisconsin, are the following. First in importance, as viewed from the standpoint of bulk and completeness of the archives, is the administrative history of the civil war. Although Wisconsin had several war governors, they all seem to have maintained the same high standard of administrative efficiency; in fact, Wisconsin was rather noted for this during the war itself. In addition, these records have had the advantage of a recent thorough overhauling, when the State was presenting to the National Government its claim for the reimbursement of certain war expenses. I think few collections would afford a better opportunity for a detailed study of State activity at this period. Of greater historical importance are the records of the land office. The title to a very large portion of the lands included within its boundaries was from time to time granted to the State by the National Government, and practically all this land has now been deeded away by the State to individuals and corporations. As these titles have constantly to be referred to, the records of land sales and grants are the best kept in the capitol—are, in fact, essentially perfect. This is now an almost closed chapter in Wisconsin history, and a student of the public-land question would find this an admirable place in which to work. Closely connected with the land question is that of internal improvements. Projects for Government aid in the development of transportation were innumerable in Wisconsin, a great variety of them were put into execution, and some pushed to a successful conclusion. The records of these various undertakings are very extensive and, while not as available for study as those of the land office, are more easily obtainable than those for some other topics. Before the State and national aid for transportation had ceased, the question of the control of transportation corporations arose. Wisconsin has been somewhat of a storm center in

the working out of this problem; the Potter law of 1874 and the La Follette campaign for rate regulation and general control have interested all students of transportation. The archives are less satisfactory on this point than on the others mentioned, but still contain much unique material. Finally, Wisconsin has attracted attention since the fifties because of the proportion and diversity of its foreign population. The State censuses are not as informing on this point as could be desired, but the manuscript reports of the United States censuses, which are in the possession of the Historical Society, while not strictly State archives, yet deserve mention for the abundance of material they contain on this subject. For a simple study of the growth of population, irrespective of nationality, the material exists and is available. It is not intended to exhaust the subjects for which an historian could use the Wisconsin archives, but merely to suggest a few of the more important fields in which they are especially valuable. Many things are found in such collections as a matter of course, and new uses will be found for them as the field of historical inquiry broadens. At present they are used almost solely by lawyers and legislators.

The order of arrangement followed is taken from the order of offices, etc., in the *Wisconsin Blue Book* for 1903, with some necessary modifications. The detailed report is made complete only to 1900. The records after 1900 may be considered complete, except for losses by the fire of 1904, which are noted, but a detailed statement of papers is not given.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

The archives of this office are preserved in two vaults, an upper vault, equipped with iron filing cases, and a lower vault, poorly arranged and containing little of importance. Numbers of the filing boxes of the upper vault are empty, although labelled. It is said that the papers in them were removed at the time of the fire and are still in existence, although a careful search failed to reveal them. It is thought best to mention these documents, adding the word "missing." The more important series of papers have been completely indexed by the card system, and an expert indexer is at work, with the object of completely indexing the records in the office.

EXECUTIVE RECORDS.

LEGISLATIVE PAPERS:

Papers with regard to the great seal are missing from the file.

Messages to the legislature, hand copies, 1848 to 1856, 1 volume; letter-press copies, 1868 to date, 11 volumes.

Bills of the legislature acted upon, 1848 to date, 12 volumes.

Joint resolutions, 1865 to 1886, on file.

EXECUTIVE PAPERS:

Journal, 1836 to date, 6 volumes.

Pardon docket, 1868 to date (previous to 1868 the record of pardons is found in the *Journal*), 7 volumes.

Requisitions, 1868 to date (see item above), 2 volumes.

Proclamations, orders, etc., 1868 to date (see item above), 3 volumes. Separately filed are proclamations and papers with regard to the *Potter law* of 1874, *military orders*, 1895 to 1896, an order allowing General King to go beyond the sea, and one concerning the *importation of cattle* in 1900. There is also a separate record of orders signed by the governor, 1895 to 1896.

Appointments, etc. The *Journal* contains those previous to 1848.

Liber A contains record of persons appointed 1848 to 1877, a second volume those appointed 1877 to 1900; there is also a *record of annual appointments*, 1872 to 1890. The files contain lists of State and minor officers, 1846 and 1848 to date.

Appointments of notaries public are recorded in separate volumes after 1846. Nine volumes exist, and the records between 1855 and 1860 are missing. The files contain records of the change of residence of notaries public after 1897.

Appointments of commissioners of deeds are recorded in separate volumes. Two cover the period from 1848 to date. The files also contain records of their appointment, 1849 to 1887, and some special memoranda concerning them for the years 1860 to 1865 and 1878 to 1890.

Acknowledgments of commissions are kept on file for the period 1865 to date.

Resignations of commissions are kept on file for the period 1854 to 1890. Since 1890 these records have been in the charge of the secretary of state.

Notifications of vacancies are kept on file for the period 1895 to date.

Applications and recommendations for appointment are kept on file for the period from 1836 to date. This correspondence is voluminous and interesting for the study of administration, the civil service, and biography. There are 41 boxes of general correspondence, 5 boxes concerning judicial appointments 1864 to 1885, 5 concerning military appointments, 6 concerning applications for appointment as commissioner of deeds, 2 concerning the appointment of inspectors of lumber 1870 to 1886, 1 concerning appointments for the board of control, 1 concerning the retention of Gen. Charles King, and 1 concerning the selection of State depositaries. In addition, there are in the lower vault bundles of correspondence for the administrations of Governors Rusk and Peck.

Appointments to post-offices. Papers regarding these are kept on file, though they are not State offices.

Petitions for removal from office, charges against officers, and investigations of official conduct are kept on file and fill 11 boxes. The case of the State carpenter is an early instance of veteran preference. The papers concerning the coroner of Buffalo County, the district attorney of Burnett County, and the sheriff of Brown County are missing.

Notary Record is in volumes for 1870-1874, 1874-1880, 1899 to date.

Record of contingent fund is in volumes for 1863-1864, 1864-1865, 1872 to date. Vouchers for 1850-1877 are on file.

"*Speeches*" and "*Sundries*" are kept on file as executive records for the La Follette administration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from the governor on general subjects, from June 5, 1848, to January 11, 1857, were hand copied, and are contained in one volume; from 1857-1862, they are missing; after 1862, press copies were taken, of which those for 1876-1880, 1883-1884 are missing. There is also a mail-order book for January 8, 1862, to August 2, 1866.

Letters from the governor on military subjects are in one hand-copied volume, 1848-1855.

Civil war correspondence is filed and arranged for reference.

Correspondence with the United States Government is preserved as follows. Letters to the President and the various Departments, June 29, 1848, to August 31, 1865, Liber A; and 1865-1866, hand copied; February 26, 1870, to October 14, 1881, press copied. Memorials to Congress, separately filed. Letters from Department of State, 1841-1892, General Land Office, 1844-1890, War Department, 1856-1880, and a few from the Departments of the Treasury, Interior, and Agriculture are kept on file. In addition, correspondence is separately filed on the following subjects: Very interesting papers on military wagon roads, financial accounts, beginning with the arrearage of Wisconsin Territory, but having chiefly to do with the civil war and the veteran's home at Waupaca, the death of Garfield, the statue of Pere Marquette, the Spanish-American war, and the battle ship fund.

Letters to other States are preserved with the letters to the United States officers.

Letters from other States are filed separately for the period 1838-1890, and under special subjects, as interstate expositions and congresses. Proclamations are also filed separately.

Letters from foreign countries are very few and are filed under the heads Foreign countries, Canada, and the special subjects to which they refer, as consular introductions, Cuban relief, and international expositions and congresses.

Personal letters to and⁴ from Governor La Follette are kept on file, and there are bundles containing political correspondence of earlier governors.

REPORTS AND PAPERS FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE.

SECRETARY OF STATE, *financial statements*, 1850 to date, are on file.

TREASURER, *quarterly statements*, 1850-1886, are on file, and a *report of examinations* of the treasury by the governor in 1898, 1899, and 1900. A volume, begun in 1899, contains an account of *trust-fund disbursements*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *opinions*, 1889 and 1895 to date, and on the *Potter law* and the *antipass law*, are on file.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. Papers are filed separately for the *normal schools*, the *university*, the *Albion Academy* (missing), the *Columbia Institute*, *Delaware College*, the *Delaware Institute*, and *Edgewood Seminary*.

BANKS. *Certificates* countersigned by *comptroller*, 1858-1859, *comptroller's ledger*, 1858-1859. The following are on file: *Reports of the comptroller and examiners*, *reports on saving banks*, a *special report of the Edgerton Bank failure*. Also filed with these are *reports on building and loan associations* for 1899 to date.

PRISONS. *Correspondence* in 1850 with regard to disposition of State prisoners before State prison was erected; *proposals*, 1856; *invoices of property*, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1874; *investigation by select commission*, 1855; *correspondence relative to an extra-session of the legislature in 1870*; *reports on insane convicts*; *criminal records*, 1847-1879, 1880-1886; *statistics of crime*, 1870 to date; *rewards for fugitives*, 1847-1892. These records are well kept and accessible.

IMMIGRATION PAPERS are on file, including *reports of the immigration commissioners* (which office existed 1871-1876) for 1853-1886. In addition, there are a few other letters and a *report of George Holchik* in 1899.

RAILROADS, CANALS, AND RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The following papers are on file: Two boxes of general papers on *Commerce and navigation*; *papers on the following railroads*: Chicago and Northern Pacific Air Line Company (copy of bond); Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Portage and Superior (claims, bonds and other papers); Chicago, St. Paul,

Minneapolis and Omaha; Green Bay and Minnesota (accident report, 1881); La Crosse and Milwaukee, Madison and Portage, Sheboygan and Fond du Lac, Superior and State Line, Tomah and St. Croix, Western Wisconsin, Wisconsin Central (land patents and certified surveys of 10 and 20 mile sections); also a schedule of railroad lands submitted to the Secretary of the Interior; *papers on the following navigation projects*: Duluth Harbor, Fox River Valley, Fox and Wisconsin Canal (patents, duplicate certificates of land entered, letters, and vouchers), Green Bay Harbor, Milwaukee and Rock River (certificates of lands entered), Sturgeon Bay Canal; also the *records of the Farm Mortgage Company*. In addition, there are in the lower vault books and bundles of papers on the *following subjects*: Register of claims and other books of the Chicago Portage and Superior Railway, the location and sale books of the lands for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, descriptive list of land for the Green Bay breakwater, applications for land by the Wisconsin Central in 1864, papers on the improvement of the Wisconsin River, 24 manuscript railroad maps. These papers are, on the whole, more important for the study of State and national aid in the development of transportation than State control or railroad administration.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS, *reports*, 1895 to date, are on file.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAND. Two volumes of lists of the *surveys of swamp lands; maps accompanying Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; papers* are on file concerning the following descriptions of land: Agricultural college, Green Bay County, Indian reservations, Ozaukee County, St. Croix grant, statehouse, swamp lands (patents to the State, etc.), university lands; and on the subjects of land trespass, of the purchase of Devils Island, and of the Erwin land distribution; also the letters of the chief clerk from 1895-1899. In addition, there are in the lower vault bundles of papers concerning swamp lands, including a list of "*Swamp and overflowed lands*," copied from a list in the surveyor-general's office, Dubuque, Iowa, November, 1852.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONERS, *reports* are on file, but are in such confusion that it is impossible to discover whether they are complete.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL PARK. Miscellaneous papers are on file.

BOARD OF CONTROL and institutions under its charge, except prisons, which are given separately above. Papers are on file concerning the *State board of supervision, the board of charities and*

reform, and the *board of control*; also concerning the following institutions: *Northern Hospital*, the *Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, the *Institution for the Blind*, the *Infirmity for Eye and Ear*, the *Industrial School for Boys*, the *Industrial School for Girls*, the *Home for Idiotic Children*, the *Home for Dependent Children*, the *House of Correction*, the *Soldiers' Orphans Home*; also the following institutions over which the State exercises supervision: The *Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane* and *county insane asylums*. These papers contain little that is not printed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. There are on file *invoices* for 1882 and *reports* for 1882-1896, 1898.

LIBRARY. The *reports of the librarian* are missing, but the papers of the *library commission* are on file.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS. A few papers are on file, including a report on pleuro-pneumonia.

PHARMACY BOARD. *Papers* and *reports* on file, 1882-1887, and perhaps for other dates.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS. *Reports* are on file, 1885-1890, 1893-1894, 1896, 1898-1900, and perhaps for other dates.

WISCONSIN BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS. *Reports* for 1899 and 1900 and a copy of rules are on file. Other papers may be found later.

FISHERIES. The following papers are on file: *Fish commissioners' vouchers*, 1876-1883; *miscellaneous papers*, 1872-1883; *commissioners' report*, 1897; *reports of commissioners' meeting*, 1897 to date; *reports of fish wardens*, 1900, and a few others.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *Papers* and *Vouchers* from 1854 to 1885 and a *report by E. A. Birge* for 1900 are on file.

TREASURY AGENT. *Reports* are on file, 1889-1890, and perhaps for other dates.

VETERINARIAN. *Reports* for 1885, 1886, 1893, 1900, and perhaps for other dates; also *Houston cattle case*, 1899.

ARBITRATION BOARD, *reports* missing.

LUMBER INSPECTORS. A few papers are on file.

INTERSTATE PARK COMMISSION. A few papers are on file, including a *report for 1900*.

STATE INSPECTOR OF APIARIES. *Reports* for 1898 to date are on file; other papers are missing.

FORESTRY. A few papers are on file, including a *report of the forest warden for 1900*.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE. Papers concerning that of 1895 are on file.

INAUGURATIONS. *Reports* of the committees for 1878-1891 and 1895-1896 are on file.

INDIANS. A few papers dealing with reservations and funds are on file.

LIGHT-HOUSES. A few papers are on file.

MILITIA. There is a *regimental roster*, for 1846 and 1851-1895, and a special volume for 1861-1866. There are on file *general papers* for the period 1844-1893, and a *report of the adjutant-general for 1898*.

PUBLIC PRINTING. A few miscellaneous papers.

REPORTS AND PAPERS OF COUNTIES. A few papers concerning county matters are on file. They are in regard to county seats, county division, county appointments, and some special matters.

REPORTS AND PAPERS OF SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Vouchers* from 1850 to 1900, some *receipts*, and the *opinion of the attorney-general* on a bond are on file.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Certain insurance policies are on file.

WISCONSIN CRANBERRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. *Reports* for 1895, 1896, and 1899 are on file.

HUMANE SOCIETY. Papers for period from 1898 to date are on file.

PAPERS ON DEPOSIT.

BONDS OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS are on file from 1848 to date.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF ELECTION RETURNS are on file from 1847 to date.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE STATE, by *William R. Smith*, 1855, Volumes I and III. Volume II is missing; this volume was never printed; a copy is in the Historical Society Library.

NOTICES OF INCORPORATION OF CITIES, and APPLICATIONS FOR INCORPORATION in 1900, are on file.

OFFICIAL OATHS are on file for 1874-1889 and 1897.

VOUCHERS, signed by Governor Schofield, are preserved, in addition to those mentioned in connection with the various subjects of expenditure.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND PAPERS ON FILE.

Bashford, Hon. R. M., bill of.
Bids, for State loan in 1858.
Bovee, Mrs., capital punishment of.
Buffalo Lake.
Carpenter, M. H., death of.
Cemeteries.
Chippewa River, overflow of.

Cyclone at New Richmond.
Dives in northern Wisconsin.
Dodge, Governor, bust of.
Drainage fund, report of 1889 on method of distribution.
Duvall, W. P., case of, 1870, 2 volumes.
Executive vault, plans of, 1900.

Fairs.

Fire relief, local papers and reports, 1894-1899.

Flambeau Lumber Company v. The State, 1897.

Hartman murder case, 1896 and 1897.

Jefferson County Jail, investigation.

Keely cure, petition of merchants regarding.

Normal schools, special report of, 1898.

Old Abe.

Oshkosh city hall bonds, correspondence.

Peshtigo fire, vouchers, etc.

Phonographic reporters, in Milwaukee County.

Prize fights.

Racine poorhouse, investigation.

Revised statutes.

St. Croix Dam Company, complaint.

Sheboygan, petition to governor concerning riot in.

Social science.

State institutions, report of, 1898.

Steam plow.

Strikes.

Tobacco.

Tramps.

Waterworks.

Weights and measures.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

The secretary of state is required by the constitution to keep "a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the State. * * * He shall be ex-officio auditor and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law." The records of this office are kept in an upper protected vault, used chiefly for current records, and a large lower vault or room, with another protected vault or safe opening from it. They are kept in book cases and iron filing cases. Numerous vault indexes are in existence, and many indexes for separate volumes and series of volumes, but they are not particularly useful.

TERRITORIAL RECORDS.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

JOURNAL OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, October 25, 1836-January 20, 1838. This volume includes the journals of both the council and house of representatives.

JOURNAL OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, June 11, 1838-July 17, 1848, 4 volumes.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, November 20, 1838-March 11, 1848, 4 volumes.

BILLS are filed in regular series with the bills of the State. They are filed by session and bill number, each bill being indorsed with its legislative history. Many for this period are missing, as is indicated on each filing box.

LEGISLATIVE PAPERS, *miscellaneous*, 2 boxes, containing executive messages, reports of committees, memorials to Congress, papers about the improvement of the Rock River, etc., and 1

box of *petitions*. All these are filed with the regular series of State legislative papers.

CLAIMS, REPORT OF, made to the legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory, 1836-1848, compiled by A. V. Fryer, 1868.

EXECUTIVE RECORDS.

COMMISSIONS AND RESIGNATIONS, 1837-1867, are kept in the safe, under the denomination of "Old Documents."

AUDITOR'S RECORDS, *day book*, 1839-1848, *ledger*, February 23, 1839-June 6, 1848.

TREASURER'S RECORDS. *See Disbursements for State.*

ASSESSMENTS. *See Assessments for State.*

ELECTION RETURNS. *See Election returns for State.*

CONVENTION RECORDS.

RECORD OF THE CONVENTION AT MADISON, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1846. This drew up a constitution, which was rejected.

RECORD OF THE CONVENTION AT MADISON, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1847-1848. This convention drew up the constitution under which Wisconsin was admitted as a State.

STATE RECORDS.

CONSTITUTION OF 1848, parchment, in safe.

LAWS, complete, original, endorsed, are on file in the safe. Also, a title book of laws, joint resolutions, and memorials, in volumes, 1882-1899, 1899 to date.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE. Separate volume or volumes for each legislature, complete.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Separate volume or volumes for each legislature, complete, except that in 1854 the "minute book" was not written up into the "journal form." The "journal" volume exists, but is blank.

BILLS. Senate and assembly bills are on file, separately, to date. These are the *original bills*, with original amendments and substitutes; some are missing, as is indicated on each filing box. *Printed copies* of senate and assembly bills, with the legislative history of each, are separately filed, 1865 to date, from which file senate bills for 1874 are missing. There is also a *Title Book* containing the names of members of both houses and the laws of each session, volumes for 1848-1855, 1864, 1866-1867, 1869, 1870-1881.

LEGISLATIVE PAPERS, *general*, as reports of committees, are usually filed under the head of *Miscellaneous*; *petitions* are sometimes filed separately, and occasionally a box is devoted to some special subject. In 1858, there is the *report of the committee*

to investigate the charges of legislative corruption in connection with the disposal of land and internal improvements; also concerning the revision of the laws. In 1877, there is a special report of testimony in the case of *Fink v. Salestine*; in 1878, one concerning a revision of the laws; and, in 1887, one concerning the burning of *Science Hall*. Since 1897, the subdivision has been more minute, but it as yet changes with each legislature. The following books or papers are filed and listed separately:

Committee minute books, containing lists of acts sent to several committees, exist for 1877, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899.

Claims. Reports of claims made to the senate and assembly of the State of Wisconsin and appropriations at each session, compiled by A. V. Fryer, in 1 volume, 1848-1855. Journal of claims, 1857-1872, proceedings of joint committee on claims, 1873-1881, records, joint committee on claims, 1882-1903.

Investigation. There are 4 volumes containing an account of an investigation of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, in 1880.

GOVERNORS' RECORDS.

EXECUTIVE RECORD, containing the executive acts of the governor, Volume I, 1848-1853; Volume II, 1854-1862; Volume III, 1863-1866. After 1866 there are separate volumes for special subjects. *Pardons*, 4 volumes; *requisitions*, 4 volumes; *warrants for arrest*, 2 volumes; *proclamations*, 1 volume; *orders*, 1 volume.

APPOINTMENTS. *Miscellaneous appointments*, 4 volumes; *civil appointments*, to date, are recorded in 2 volumes, of which the first is missing, the second begins in 1887; *appointments of notaries*, since 1851, are kept in a separate series of 6 volumes; *appointments of commissioners*, 1848 to date, 2 volumes; *appointments to State institutions*, 1 volume; *military appointments*, 4 volumes, of which III is blank.

RESIGNATIONS. Resignations since 1890 are kept on file in the safe. See *Governor's office*.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S RECORDS.

YEARLY REPORTS, 1871-1894, except 1874 and 1875, in 14 volumes.

AUDITORS' RECORDS. *Journal and daybook*, 20 volumes, to date. *Office book*, I, 1854-1862 and unnumbered volume for 1862. *Ledger*, July 20, 1848, to date, 20 volumes. *Blotter*, January, 1854-December 31, 1871, 6 volumes, A-E. *Accounts audited* are kept

on file, 1854 to date. Separately filed are the audited accounts of the *volunteer aid fund* (civil war accounts). There are also 2 volumes of audited accounts of the *comptroller's department*, volume d, February, 1858–March, 1859, and e, March, 1858–August, 1858.

BOUNTIES ON WILD ANIMALS. *Records* are on file.

FEES. Two volumes of *fee book*, 1860–1863, 1864–1869. Six volumes of *notaries' fees*, 1879–1881, 1881–1888, 1889–1893, 1894, 1899, 1900 to date; and also *notary cash*, 1900–1903. *Notaries' commissions for filing articles of association* are on file, complete, beginning with number 1, July 20, 1901.

FINES. One volume, 1892–1894, is in the lower vault; later records should be in the safe, but were not found.

OFFICE ACCOUNTS. *Receipts* are filed for 1877, 1881, 1886, 1887, 1896; *current pay* records are on file.

PRINTING AND COGNATE ACCOUNTS. *Printing.* The secretary of state, the State treasurer, and the attorney-general are the commissioners of printing. *Proposals* for printing, 1848–1868 and 1876–1878, are kept on file. There are also 6 volumes of *miscellaneous printing accounts*, from April 7, 1849, to date. There are volumes of the *printing clerks' job record*, 1893–1894, 1895–1897, 1897–1898, 1899 to date; *printing orders*, 1883–1884, 1889, 1889–1890, 1891–1892, 1893–1894, 1894–1895, 1897–1898; *printing order vouchers*, 1875–1878, 1877–1885, 1885–1892, 1884–1886, 1887–1888, 1895, 1895–1896; *accounts with the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, State printers*, 1883, 1896, 1899 to date. *Contracts* for printing are apparently complete and kept in the safe. *Printing samples* are kept in the safe, and there is one drawer containing "*Proceedings of the printing commissioners.*" *Rejected bids* are on file in the safe.

Paper accounts. *Proposals* for paper, 1874–1881, are on file. *Job record*, 1878, 1881–1882, 1885–1886, 1887–1888, 1889, 1890, 1891–1892. *Record of paper* issued to, and returned by, the *State printer*, 1880, 1883–1884. *State paper*, accounts for material, October 1, 1882, to July 1, 1886. *Current accounts* are kept in the safe.

Newspapers. *Orders* for newspapers for the legislature, 1862–1892, are kept on file. There are also accounts for these newspapers in volumes for 1864–1868, 1872–1877, 1880–1882.

Public documents. *Applications* and *receipts* for laws issued to counties, for election laws, blanks, and notices issued to counties, and receipts and letters from other States for and concerning public documents, are all filed separately and are apparently complete. Receipts from county clerks for certificates of nomination are on file.

SUPERVISORY RECORDS. *Brands, Record*, 1 volume.

Deer hunting. Copies of *licenses* are on file, complete, since 1897, when they were first required, chapter 221, Laws of 1897. Resident licenses and non-resident are filed separately.

Justices of the peace. *Lists* of justices of the peace from 1864–1903 are in 3 volumes; at present they are kept on file; qualifications are filed, 1836 to date. *See also election returns.*

Notaries. Returned *notices* sent to notaries, 1885–1899, are on file. Notary *applications* are on file, beginning with 1901.

Peddlers. A *record of licenses*, complete, from April 21, 1864, when they were first required, is kept in 4 volumes; duplicate licenses are on file.

Trade-marks, Record, 2 volumes.

CORRESPONDENCE. The correspondence preserved in this department is voluminous, but apparently quite incomplete, though this appearance may be accounted for in part by the extremely bad arrangement, which makes a complete account of it almost impossible. The oldest letter book is that of the assistant secretary of state for 1854 to 1855, which contains some interesting material about internal improvements and land. The assistant secretary's correspondence is, also, the most complete throughout; his letter-press books, beginning in 1864, are complete to date, with the exception of those for 1882 and 1883. The letter-press books of the secretary begin in 1860, and those for the following years are missing: 1872–1880, 1885–1888, 1890, 1892, 1897. There are also 2 volumes containing lists of letters mailed 1862–1863 and 1865–1869. Letters to the secretary of State, January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1884, are kept in letter boxes; from 1885 to date, in Globe transfer cases, numbered consecutively. The arrangement, however, is not continuous, as the letters of a series of years are grouped together; these years overlap in some cases, as 1886–1892, 1888–1892, 1890–1892, etc.

GENERAL FINANCIAL RECORDS.

APPROPRIATIONS. A *record of appropriations*, 1867 to date, 6 volumes, of which that for 1874–1876 is missing.

ASSESSMENTS. *Records of the assessment* of property from 1845–1893 are on file. Those between 1893 and 1900 were not found; after 1900 they are preserved in volume form. The *Journal of the state board of equalization*, 1861–1896, is in 1 volume. The *valuation of the State by the tax commission of 1901* is on file, and is very interesting. The *records of the State board of assessments*, 1901 to date, are in volume form. *Statements of*

exempt property are in volume form for 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and on file 1890, 1895, and 1900.

BONDS. There is a *register of bonds* issued under the law of 1861, chapters 239 and 307. The *cancelled bonds* are on file, and there are several miscellaneous "*War fund*" books. *City and town bonds* held by the State and now cancelled are on file. Also, *county treasurers' certificates* of signing bonds.

DEPOSITS, *monthly and quarterly reports* of the State depositories are in file, complete to date.

DISBURSEMENTS. *Records of disbursements*, October 1, 1894–September 30, 1897, 3 volumes. Beginning 1900, a *ledger* is kept for administration accounts, cash receipts, and disbursements. *Vouchers* are very poorly arranged and carelessly kept, except for current years; they are to be found for 1861–1867, 1873–1874, 1876–1879, 1883–1886, 1889 to date. *Current records of the bounties on wild animals* are on file in the safe.

RECEIPTS. State treasurer's *receipts* are on file, complete, 1836 to date. There is also a record of *general and other fund receipts*, 1881 to date, 3 volumes. *Daily receipts*, arranged by funds and giving balances for 1893. *Accounts of current receipts* are in the safe.

TAXES. There is a statement of taxes in 1903; *vouchers for the corporation tax* are on file, complete, 1902 to date. There is a *record of the inheritance tax*, complete in 2 volumes from 1903, a *ledger* for the same, and quarterly reports are on file. The *records of the tax on suits* are on file from 1848 to date, complete. There are *quarterly statements of delinquent taxes* in 1860, and volumes of *records of the delinquent tax fund*, 1866–1877, 1878–1889, 1890–1894. There is also on file a special report on the taxing of vessels, and a recapitulation of the taxes for 1898–1901. The current records of apportionment for general and school taxes are in the safe.

REPORTS AND PAPERS FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE, FINANCIAL.

STATE TREASURERS' RECORDS. There are *State treasurers' reports* for 1848, 1849, and 1856. *Quarterly statements*, in Volume I, 1854–1871, I (sic), 1871–1877, and to date in volumes II, III, IV. *Monthly statements*, in volumes from 1858 to date. Also *monthly statements of payments from the volunteer aid fund*, in 9 volumes, from October 1, 1861–February 30, 1867. At present a *record of daily balances* is kept, beginning 1900.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Current rejected and unsettled claims, papers in current State suits, and accounts of current legislative expenses for counsel, are on file in the safe.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. *Current accounts of the normal regents and the university regents* are in the safe, also the current accounts of the *free high schools*.

RAILROADS, CANALS, AND RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. There are 3 volumes of *surveys and maps of State roads*, 1838–1885; papers concerning them are on file. *Annual reports of railroad companies are on file*, 1856–1877. *Railroad maps* are kept in the safe; they are not complete. There are *maps* of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. For the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, there are 6 volumes of *land records*; 1 volume for its *deposit fund*, 1867–1870 (only 5 entries); and miscellaneous papers are on file. For the Lake Michigan and Rock River Canal, its *land patents*, a daybook of lands, 1839–1848, and *duplicate receipts* and miscellaneous papers are on file. For the Green Bay and Minnesota R. R. Co., 1 volume of “*air fund*” accounts. For the Green Bay and Michigan State Line Military Road fund, an account book for 1867–1871. For the Manitowoc and Calumet swamp land fund, an *account book* of its “*Indemnity fund*” for 1884–1894. For the Northern Wisconsin R. R., 1 volume of “*Aid fund*” accounts. For the Saint Clair and Lake Superior R. R., a *record* of its deposit fund, complete, and of its *trespass fund*, 1878–1885. For the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Canal fund, an *account book*, 1878–1880, another with one dateless entry, one with a “*Classification and appraisal* of its land grant,” and papers on file. For the Wisconsin Central, a profile map. For the Wisconsin R. R. (La Crosse and Milwaukee) Farm Mortgage Company, a *record of receipts and disbursements*, 1876–1883, 1883–1894; *land records*, 1878–1883; a *corrected list of all claimants by the law of 1883*, and a *record* of the first, the second, and the third dividends.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER. *Current reports* are on file in the safe.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAND. *Applications* for land, 1864–1873. *Ledger*, in volumes, 1854–1858, 1858–1861. *Journal*, 1854–1860, 1860–1861. *Blotter*, 1855–1861. *Record and cash book*, 1872, in 2 volumes. Papers on file concerning the *Five Hundred Thousand Acre Tract*, the *Potosi land grants*, and the original *Racine leases*. The *Journal*, current, is kept in the safe.

BOARD OF CONTROL and the charitable and penal institutions under its charge. There is a “*Record of detailed statements*” for 1874–1880 and 1895–1898. From 1900, charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions accounts have been kept in *ledger* form. There is a *Journal for the Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum from April, 1854–May 5, 1869*, containing reports of meetings

and of committees; also miscellaneous papers concerning it, 1860-1880, are on file. Some miscellaneous *State prison* papers are also on file. Also the current accounts of the Board of Control and the several institutions under its charge. *Certificates* of the board for accounts with *county insane asylums* are on file in the safe.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. Plans of the State buildings are kept in the safe. There are volumes containing the *Building Commissioners' Proceedings, 1866*, and the *Proceedings of the Inspector of Public Buildings, 1870-1872*.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL PARK. *Current records* are in the safe.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. *Vouchers* are on file, 1876-1892.

FISH COMMISSION. Hatchery accounts are on file, 1898 to date. Also the *current accounts of the fish and game wardens*.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. The *survey maps* are in the safe.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY. The *accounts of the building commissioners* are on file in the safe.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. *Reports, 1870 to date, 7 volumes.*

COUNTIES. *County ledger, 1873-1876; accounts with counties, 1866, 1878-1884, 1883-1886, 1892-1895. Papers* regarding county *taxes and indebtedness* for 1863 and 1872 to date are on file. *Papers* regarding *special loans* to counties are on file, complete. In the safe is kept a record of current county officers. *See also Board of control.*

MILITARY PAPERS. Lists of *discharges* and of *deserters* during the civil war are on file. *Captains' reports, 1861-1867*, are on file. There is a volume with records of the *Veterans' Reserve Corps* for 1864 and 1865. There is a *register of the meeting of the Iron Brigade in 1885*. Also a few miscellaneous volumes.

EXPOSITION ACCOUNTS. The accounts for the *New Orleans Exposition of 1885* and the *Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901*, are on file, complete.

ACCOUNTS OF STATE FUNDS.

GENERAL FUND. The accounts under this head are perplexing; many index volumes exist for which there appear to be no corresponding volumes; some volumes are dateless, except for day and month. They are at present wholly useless.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. There are: An *Agricultural College Journal, 1878 to date, 3 volumes*; a "*Fund*" account, 1878-1893, 1 volume; a "*tax register*," 1878-1892, 1 volume; an "*income*" account, 1878-1894. From 1900 the accounts are kept in ledger form. A volume of accounts of the "*experiment farm fund*," 1866-1869, may be noted here.

ALLOTMENT FUND. *Receipts and disbursements of paymaster-general, 1861-1862; treasurers' monthly statements of the paymaster's allotment fund, 1863-1865; allotment fund, 1876-1877.*

COMMISSIONERS' CONTINGENT FUND. One dateless volume.

DRAINAGE FUND. *Journal*, 3 volumes, complete; *tax register*, in volumes, 1865-1871, 1871-1893, 1893-1899; *income*, 1864-1865 and 1 dateless volume, special, 1867-1870.

MISCELLANEOUS FUND. *Journal*, in 1 volume.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND. *Journal*, 4 volumes, to date; "*fund*," 1864-1865, 1878-1895, and 2 dateless volumes; *tax register*, 1865-1891; *income*, 1878-1895; *refunded normal school fund income*, 1867-1877. Normal school accounts are now kept in *ledger* form, 1903 to date.

REDEMPTION FUND. One volume, 1878-1892.

SCHOOL FUND. *Journal*, complete in 15 volumes; *tax register*, 1860-1893, 5 volumes; *income*, in volumes, 1864, 1867-1877, 1881, 1893-1894, and 3 without date; *refunded school fund income*, in volumes, 1858, 1858-1859, 1866-1871, 1875; "*record of money received at secretary of state's office for payment on school and university lands, which moneys have been passed over to the State treasurer, and receipted for by him as applied for the purposes intended*," 1874-1876; "*school fund*," 1878-1889, 1890-1895. *School district loans* and *school district loans paid* are on file, complete. *Annual school building fund*, Whitewater, 1866-1871; Oshkosh Normal School, 1 volume; River Falls Normal School, 1 volume; Platteville Normal School, 1 volume. There are also two miscellaneous school-fund volumes.

SPECIAL FUND. Current *vouchers* are kept in the safe.

SWAMP FUND. *Journal*, 3 volumes; *tax register*, 1860-1862; *swamp-land fund*, 1858-1867; *refunded swamp-land fund income*, 1858-1866.

TRANSFER FUND. 1 volume.

TRUST FUND. *Journal*, 1884, to date, in 6 volumes; *monthly statements*, 1878 to date, in 3 volumes; *record of loans*, 1 volume, 1857-1882; *record of loans to school districts*, complete to September, 1891. Current *loans* in separate volume in safe.

UNIVERSITY FUND. *Journal*, Volumes I, II, and X; "*university fund*," 1878-1894; *tax register*, in 2 volumes, 1861-1892; *income*, 1878-1894, and 2 volumes without date; *refunded university fund*, 1858-1873; *refunded university fund, income*, 1858-1877; *university lands*, giving sales, with payments and running accounts, 1850-1855. Current accounts from 1900 are kept in *ledger* form.

VOLUNTEER AID FUND. *Journal*, October, 1861–October, 1864, in volumes A–F, of which B and C are missing; *ledger*, complete in 16 volumes, A–P; *audited accounts* are filed, complete. In connection with these are filed war-fund *vouchers*, *volunteer extra-pay vouchers*, complete, and lists of *soldiers' families* in Wisconsin, a list of *soldiers drawing aid*, 1 volume of names of *parents* drawing from the fund, 2 volumes setting forth the claims of the State against the United States, containing much valuable data; 2 volumes of the *war-fund blotter* for 1861 and 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS REGULARLY DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

BONDS. Current bonds of State officers are on file in the safe.

Notaries' bonds are on file, 1836 to date.

COPYRIGHTS OF WISCONSIN LAW REPORTS, on file in the safe.

DEEDS TO STATE PROPERTY, kept in the safe.

INSURANCE POLICIES ON STATE PROPERTY, on file in the safe.

These are all now dead, as the State carries its own insurance.

OATHS. Signed oaths of senators and assemblymen, 1877 to date, are kept in separate volumes. Oaths of commissioners, 1848 to date, are on file.

COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN DOCUMENTS.

CITY CHARTERS before 1889 are kept in 2 volumes; after 1889, they are on file; all are in the safe. *Patents of incorporated villages* are on file.

MAPS. *Official county plats* are kept in 2 volumes in the safe.

Some county maps and town plats are on file.

SEALS AND SIGNATURES OF COUNTY JUDGES, on file.

TOWN OFFICERS, lists of current, are on file.

CORPORATION DOCUMENTS.

Articles of association, from 1848–1883, are in 3 volumes; after 1883 they are on file.

BANKS. Papers with regard to reduction of stock and current *auditors' reports* are on file.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION. There is a volume of *corporation patents*, 1872–1881, and 16 volumes of *certificates of incorporation*, running from 1888 to date. *Copies* of the certificates of incorporation are also preserved in letter books. *Certificates of foreign (non-State) corporations*, 1898 to date; of *certificates of corporations organized under special laws*, and *railroad patents*, are filed separately.

INDIVIDUAL CORPORATIONS. The *articles of association*, *contracts*, and *miscellaneous papers* of the *Fox and Wisconsin Improve-*

ment Company and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. The seals, securities, and certificates of indebtedness of the Milwaukee Title and Guarantee Company. Also Keely Cure claims.

LOG DRIVING AND BOOMING COMPANIES. Current *auditors' reports* are on file.

PLANK ROADS. Miscellaneous papers relating to the formation, reduction of stock, and dissolution are on file.

RAILROADS. *Mortgages and trust deeds*, 1852 to date, are on file.

SAVINGS, LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANIES, etc. Current *auditors' reports* are on file. *Foreign (non-State) corporations reports* are filed separately.

STATISTICAL PAPERS.

CENSUSES. The census of 1836 enumerates males and females, under and over twenty-one, by counties and districts. The certified statements of the enumerators are preserved, and there is a summary. The census of 1838 is similar, but is poorly summarized. The census of 1842 enumerates males and females by counties. The census of 1846 enumerates white and colored, males and females, and remarks are sometimes added as to blindness and similar facts. The census of 1847 enumerates white and colored, males and females, in family groups, with remarks as in 1846; it is summarized by towns and counties, and there is also a summary of the whole. The census of 1855 enumerates white and colored, males and females, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and persons of foreign birth; it is summarized by towns, but not by counties. The manuscript returns of the United States census of 1860 for Walworth County are in volume form, and the summary for the State is on file. The abstract of the census of 1865 is preserved; it is similar to that for 1855. The census of 1875 resembles the last, except that foreign birth is not noted, and there is no summary. The census of 1885 notes birth in the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, France, British America, Scandinavia, Holland, and "all other countries;" it does not note the blind or deaf. In this case the enumerators' oaths and other papers are kept. The census of 1895 resembles that of 1885. Special statistics as to idiots, and deaf and dumb are on file for 1861, 1865, 1885, and 1890.

DISEASED ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED. Records from 1885 to date, are on file.

ELECTION RETURNS. General election returns, 1836 to date, are on file. Judicial election returns, 1837 to date, are on file. Special election returns are on file to date. Votes on amendments to the constitution are separately filed. Certified election re-

turns from 1848 to date, with arguments and decisions in contested cases, are in six volumes. Election contest papers, 1893 to date, election expense certificates, 1899 to date, are on file. Nomination papers from 1890 to date, are on file. There are also miscellaneous papers relating to elections, as notices, sample blanks, etc. These constitute a very complete set and are very accessible.

FARM PRODUCTS GROWN. Records from 1847 to date, are on file. Special dairy statistics for 1903 and other agricultural papers are also on file.

HORSE SALES. Records of horse sales, 1887 to date, are kept in volume form.

MORTGAGES. Records of mortgages are kept in file in the safe. They are kept by counties and alphabetically under the counties.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Records of the date of conveyance, description, section of block, town, range, number of acres, consideration, valuation according to last tax roll, from 1872 to date, are kept in volumes by counties. These reports have been, on the whole, carefully made and are of great statistical value. At present they are being used in verifying the State assessment.

REGISTRATIONS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS are made by the registers of deeds and annually reported to the secretary of state. They are made in accordance with sections 9 and 10, chapter 492, of the laws of 1852; section 10 and part of section 9, chapter 110, of the laws of 1858, and part of chapter 202 of the laws of 1897, and are very full, including, in the case of deaths, the birthplaces of parents, etc. At first the law was not very strictly enforced, but at present the percentage of cases reported is very large. The reports are made on special blanks, which are bound into volumes by counties, and index volumes are furnished for each county. As the blanks are not bound until there is a sufficient number to make a volume, indexes often exist without a corresponding volume. This fact also makes it difficult to check the completeness of the series, but it seems safe to conclude that all that have reached the secretary's office are preserved.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The archives of this office are kept in two vaults or safes and one storeroom. One of the vaults contains the bonds of State officers and the securities held for companies, the other chiefly current records. These are in good condition and good order, but have little historical interest. The storeroom, with the exception of a few iron filing

cases, is in the utmost confusion, as a result of the fire of 1904. Books and papers are piled without order in bookcases and in great heaps on the floor. It proved to be impossible to make an orderly survey of the whole, but the following list contains probably all that has much historical value. The office force has in contemplation a card index of material, and doubtless in a few years it will be much more available.

TERRITORIAL RECORDS.

JOURNAL OF WISCONSIN TREASURER, 1838-1848, entries continue until 1851.

LEDGER OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1838-1848.

WARRANTS PAID. *See State records.*

STATE RECORDS.

GENERAL RECORDS.

BALANCES. In addition to 1 volume without date, there are volumes containing the *daily balances* for 1873 to 1877, 1885, 1887, and from 1891 to date. *Monthly balance* statements are on file, 1861 to 1871 and 1887 to 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE. This is poorly arranged, but seems complete for the period covered. There are three hundred and forty letter-press books, containing the office letters from 1858 to date; of these, one hundred and seventy contain war correspondence, twenty land correspondence, and ten bank correspondence; in addition, are letter cases containing letters received; these are numbered consecutively and are complete from 1878 to date in two hundred and five numbers. A little care in arrangement would make this a very valuable historical asset. Particularly important is the material relating to war and banking.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. There is a *journal* of deposits, running in annual volumes, from 1858 to date; of these, Volumes II and III (1859 and 1860), XI (1869), XXIX (1887), XXXI (1889), and XXXIV-XXXVIII (1892-1896) were not found. Volume 12½ only, of the *ledger* was found. *Cash books* were found for 1860, 1870, 1895-1896, and 1896-1898. There is also a series entitled *bank depositories*, of which Volumes II-V, covering the years 1892-1898 were found. *Bank drafts* are preserved as follows: Miscellaneous *canceled drafts*, in loose bundles, for 1862-1870, 1866-1873, 1875-1876, 1879. For 1891-1894 and for 1899, they are on file; there is also a *draft register* for 1875; there is a *draft record*, and the *canceled drafts* are on file for the *Capital City Bank*, of Madison, 1895 to date; for the *Merchants' Exchange Bank* there are canceled drafts on file for six months of 1893; for the *Milwaukee*

National Bank a draft record and canceled drafts on file from 1899 to date; for the *Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank* a draft record and canceled drafts on file from 1896 to date.

LOANS. *Coupons* for the Wisconsin war loan for 1862-1864 are on file. For loans by the State there is a *loan book* for 1856-1858. There is also a current *loan and interest book*. See also *General fund* and *Trust funds*.

OFFICE BOOKS, *journal*, volume A, 1858; *daybook*, 1859-1860, 1861; *ledger*, 2 volumes, without date, also current series of volume beginning in 1899; *cashbook*, series of volumes complete, 1848 to date, except 1854 to 1856 and 1873.

RECEIPTS. *Receiving blotter*, 1874, 1879, and 1890; *cash receipts*, 1874-1875 and 1877; *receiving clerks' statements*, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1879-1886; also two dateless volumes entitled "*Receipts*." *Original receipts* are on file, 1852, 1858-1869, and 1875 to date.

TAXATION AND FINES. *Board of equalization, apportionment of State tax*, volume I, 1854. 1 volume on the *bank tax* in 1862. *Statements of fines*, 1854-1889, are on file. *Papers* with regard to the *tax on suits* are on file, 1895 to date, and papers on the *tax on suits* and *fines* are on file, 1900 to date. In addition, *Receipts* for the *tax on suits* are separately on file. There are also *delinquent tax, cash book*, 1867-1868; and *tax register*, 1858 and 1893-1898.

WARRANTS PAID. These are on file, the arrangement is poor, but they seem to be complete, 1841 to date.

ACCOUNTS OF FUNDS.

GENERAL FUND. There are 9 volumes of the *journal*, covering the years 1855-1859, 1864-1868, 1883, and 1886-1891; 3 volumes of *general fund journal, receipts*, covering the years 1880-1889, and one volume of a new series beginning in 1899; 10 volumes of *general fund journal, disbursements*, covering the years 1878-1898, and a new series of 5 volumes of same title running from 1899 to date; *ledger*, volume I, 1871-1886, and two volumes of a new series, beginning in 1899; *cash book*, 1853-1894; also a volume entitled "*Loans, General Fund*," and running from 1850-1857.

DRAINAGE FUND. There is a volume of the *journal*, 1885-1895, and one volume of the same without date; *school and drainage, apportionment, cash book*, 1850-1867; *drainage fund, income, cash book*, 1861; *tax register*, 1866-1871, 1872-1873; *journal, Green Bay military road*, 1858-1871.

SWAMP FUND. *Journal*, Volume I, 1856-1857, II, 1858-1860; *journal*, *credits*, 1860-1865; *tax register*, 1858-1864; *cash book*, without date; *income*, *cash book*, without date.

TRUST FUNDS. *Day book and journal*, 1895-1899; *cash book*, 1885-1898; *receipts*, new series, 1899 to date; *disbursements*, 1880-1897, and a new series, 1899 to date; *investments*, 1857; *securities*, 1904 to date; also a *special trust loan fund*, Volume I, 1878-1898.

SCHOOL FUND. *Journal*, complete in fifteen volumes, 1853 to date; *income*, Volume I, 1860; *cash book*, 1849-1853, 1852-1854, 1852-1879; *tax register*, 1859, 1860-1862, 1865-1868, 1868-1874; *journal*, *school fund*, *Racine city leases*, 1849-1851; *record of bonds purchased by commissioner of school and university lands*, under the laws of 1867; *16th section, record for Dodge County* in 1868.

UNIVERSITY FUND. *Journal*, Volume II, 1863-1878, III, 1879-1886, and 1890; *cash book*, 1895-1898; *disbursements of board of regents*, in seven volumes, 1899 to date; *income*, *cash book*, 1850-1854, 1853, 1856, 1857; *financial record*, Volume III, 1853-1892; *warrants* are on file, 1878 to date.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND. *Journal*, Volume I, 1866, and volume without number, 1885-1894; *cash book*, 1866-1880.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND. *Journal*, 1866, and Volume III, 1877-1895; *financial record*, Volumes A, B, C, 1878 to date; *tax register*, 1868-1875; *journal of receipts*, Volume II, without date; *warrants* are on file, 1878 to date.

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS. A *journal* for 1895 and *current records* from 1899; *fund for the blind*, *cash book*, 1858.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. *Ticket account book*, 1898; *warrants* are on file, 1897 to date.

ALLOTMENT FUND. *Journal*, 1862-1863, and one other volume without date; *cash book*, Volume I, 1866; *receipts*, 1863; *roll*, Volume I, 1862, II, 1863, III, 1864; *papers* are on file from 1862-1865, and there are some loose bundles of papers for 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS FUND. One dateless volume of records and *vouchers* on file.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

COUNTIES. There are *account books* in volumes for the following years: 1870-1871, 1872-1878, 1879-1883, 1884-1887, 1889-1892, 1893-1895.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM OF LEGISLATURE. *Warrants* are on file, 1856-1862.

MILITARY PAPERS. *Journal of volunteer aid fund*, Volumes B, C, D, E, F; *record of volunteer extra pay*, Volumes A, B, C, D; *orders and receipts of volunteer aid fund* on file, complete; *war fund, journal*, Volumes I, II, C, D., and one without designation; *war-fund vouchers* are one file for 1861 and 1862; *bills paid* and *vouchers* for the *Soldiers Orphans' Home* are on file, complete.

PRINTING. Some *printers' affidavits* are preserved.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. 1 volume containing *current record* of those distributed and received.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS REGULARLY DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER.

BANK RECORDS. *Records from the office of the bank comptroller, journal*, complete, for the life of the office, November 20, 1852–January 3, 1870, in 6 volumes, and 1 extra volume; *ledger*, complete, in 3 volumes; *receipt book*, I, 1856–1858, II, 1858, and Volumes IV and V, without date; *bank record*, I, 1858–1860, I, 1858–1862, a volume, 1861–1862, and Volumes II, V, VI, and VII, without date; (*bank*) *stock register*, complete, in 5 volumes, of which 2 are letter C; there is also an extra volume for 1854; *register of notes countersigned*, 1853– (apparently) 1859, 1860– (apparently) 1866; *record of certificates*, 1866–1869, 1870–1871; *register of notes*, ordered, received, and destroyed, 2 volumes, 1853– (apparently) 1861; *register of bank notes destroyed*, 1861, 1862; *countersigned notes destroyed*, 1861–1863; *registered bank notes destroyed*, 1864–1867; *register of impressions received*, 1853–1863; *record of protested notes*, 1860–1863; *register of notes of the bank of the city of La Crosse*.

Treasurer's bank records; record of incorporations, in 1 volume.

The following series of records are on file: *reports*, 1853 to date; *bank receipts and coupons*, 1856 to date; *names of stockholders*, 1853 to date; *bank applications*, 1865 to date; *miscellaneous papers*, 8 drawers. There is also a volume of *Treasurer's receipts of bank stock*, 1853–1857, and extra volumes on the *Juneau County Bank* and the *Doty County Bank*.

ELECTION RETURNS. Bundles of election returns for 1848–1860, 1860–1870, 1870–1880, 1880–1890; returns for *judicial elections* are on file, 1890–1896.

LAND. Two volumes of a *record of patents*, 1866–1872 and 1872–1880; 1 volume of *certificates of patents*, 1871–1875; *land commissioner orders* are on file by number and are apparently complete; *receipts for land, interest, and charges* are on file complete, 1859 to date; *land-office stubs* are on file 1894 to date;

also, *Northern Wisconsin R. R. land statements*, 1879-1889, are on file.

RAILROAD AND OTHER COMPANIES. *Reports* are on file for the *North-western R. R.*, 1883-1898, with the exception of 1895; *miscellaneous R. R. reports*, 1886 to date; *telegraph and telephone companies* 1886 to date; *loan, boom, and brail companies*, 1891-1896; and a few *miscellaneous papers* with regard to *telephone, street r. r., boom, and toll-road companies*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DAY BOOK OF CASES, 1894 to date.

COURT DOCKET, 1851 to date, in two volumes.

DOCKET OF ESCHEATS, 1898 to date.

RECORD OF SUITS, one volume, without date.

JOURNAL OF EXPENSES, 1903 to date.

RECORD OF OPINIONS, one volume, without date. Seven volumes, running from November 18, 1898, to date.

OPINIONS ON LOANS (to school districts), May 17, 1897, to date.

SPECIAL REPORTS, report of investigation of public printing.

CORRESPONDENCE, letter-press books from 1898 to date; letter files, August 3, 1899, to date.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

This office has a vault in which the major portion of the records is kept and a storeroom into which some are dumped. These records suffered severely in the fire of 1904, and great masses of county superintendents' reports were a few years ago wilfully burned.

OFFICE RECORDS.

CORRESPONDENCE. Letter-press books, 1861 to date, exist, but all not current are kept in the storeroom and are practically inaccessible. Letters to the department from 1895 to date are kept in letter boxes.

TAX APPORTIONMENT. One volume, 1851-1864, and one other volume, without date, and the series complete, 1882 to date.

SCHOOL RECORDS.

HIGH SCHOOLS. *High school record* (of teachers and salaries), complete in 3 volumes; also the *free high school* correspondence and other papers are on file, including *certificates of organization, testimonials, inspectors' reports, accounts of organization and support, financial reports, statistical reports, reports on grades, regular and preliminary general reports, reports on courses of study, reports on manual training courses of study, and various special reports*.

GRADED SCHOOLS. *Record* complete in 7 volumes. On file are *preliminary* and *annual reports* from 1901 to date, *statistical reports*, and *programs* of graduation exercises.

COMMON SCHOOLS. *Reports* for 1865 and 1866.

TOWN CLERKS' REPORTS are on file, 1895 to date.

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF. *Records of inspection*, *statistical reports*, etc., 1903 to date, are on file.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF INSTRUCTION.

CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS, AND TESTIMONIALS. There is a record of State certificates, 1874 to date. The *journal* of the superintendent contains a list of diplomas and certificates in 3 volumes, 1868-1894, 1895-1903, 1904 to date. On file are *special licenses*, recommended by the State board, complete; *State examination testimonials*, 1886 to date; *testimonials*, *examinations unfinished*, complete; *reports on State certificates*, *requirements for foreign (non-State) certificates*; *countersigned diplomas from the University of Wisconsin*, *Wisconsin colleges*, *foreign (non-State) colleges*, all complete; *countersigned State normal school testimonials*, complete from number 201; *countersigned diplomas* of the Milwaukee high schools, complete; *countersigned foreign (non-State) kindergarten certificates*, complete; *kindergarten certificates* and *manual training certificates*, complete. There are in addition letter-press copies of *State certificates* and *licenses*, of *approvals of State institute teachers*, of *countersigned diplomas of graduates of the University of Wisconsin*, and the *State normal schools*.

EXAMINATIONS. The *minutes of the board of examiners* are complete in 2 volumes; the *records of State examinations* are on file, 1891 to date; the *standing of applicants for State certificates* is kept in 3 volumes, 1892-1895, 1895-1898, 1899 to date; the *record of examinations for county superintendent certificates*, 1896 to date, are in 1 volume.

APPEALS. *Record* of appeals is kept in 3 volumes, and the *papers* in such cases are kept on file.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DICTIONARY RECORD, 9 volumes, of which number VII is missing; *receipts* are in 7 volumes, of which V and VI are missing; *papers* relating to dictionaries are on file by counties.

PUBLISHERS. *Miscellaneous papers* are on file.

SPECIAL REPORTS, are on file, on *Arbor Day*, *humane societies*, *school libraries*, and the *transportation of pupils of district schools*.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The office of bank comptroller was created by chapter 479, Laws of 1852, and abolished January 3, 1870, chapter 28, Laws of 1868. The records of the office are in the keeping of the State treasurer and are described, with the contents of his office, under the title of *Bank Records*.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The office of State prison commissioner was created by chapter 24, Laws of 1853, and abolished January 4, 1874, by chapter 193, Laws of 1873. The records of the office are in the governor's office, and are described under the head of *Prisons*.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION'S OFFICE.

The office of State commissioner of immigration was created by chapter 155, Laws of 1871, and abolished January 3, 1876, by chapter 238, Laws of 1874. The records of the office are in the governor's office, and are described under the head of *Immigration*.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The office of RAILROAD COMMISSIONER was created by chapter 273, Laws of 1874. The RAILROAD COMMISSION created by the laws of 1905 has, of course, no archives.

The records of this office before 1903 are meagre. The most important are the regular railroad reports, which are kept on file, and the reports of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, and villages in the matter of aid to railroads, made to the railroad commissioner for the years 1878 and 1879. The correspondence before 1903 is apparently quite incomplete. Since 1903 the archives are full and in good order. The railroad reports are at present handed over to the TAX COMMISSION, see below. Since 1903 there is kept a file of complaints, and there are a number of special reports, as on interlocking plants.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

This department was created by chapter 56, Laws of 1867, but the secretary of state was ex officio commissioner of insurance until 1878, chapter 214, Laws of 1878.

The records of this office are full and very valuable. The usual *office books* are kept and the *correspondence* is complete. The papers with regard to insurance are on file by companies, and the companies are arranged by classes: Wisconsin life companies, other State life companies, suretyship corporations, casualty corporations, assessment

life associations, assessment accident associations, fraternal beneficiary societies, mutual live-stock companies, Wisconsin stock fire insurance companies, Wisconsin mutual fire insurance companies, other State stock fire insurance companies, other State mutual fire insurance companies, foreign fire and marine insurance companies, foreign marine insurance companies, Wisconsin mutual hail and cyclone insurance companies, other State hail insurance companies, Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' Mutual Company, Wisconsin Hardware Dealers' Mutual, City and Village Mutual Fire Insurance companies, Mutual Church Fire Insurance Company. The material consists of *copies of charters and articles of association, constitutions, notices of appointment of agents, powers of attorney, policy and other business forms, annual statements, records of examinations, samples of all printed matter* issued by the various companies, *correspondence on special subjects*. The city and village companies were first examined in 1897.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court has two vaults, fitted with iron book and filing cases, and some old-fashioned wooden filing cases. The court of Wisconsin Territory was organized at Belmont December 8, 1836. It met in Madison July 3, 1837, and has since continued to meet there. The first term of the supreme court of the State of Wisconsin began January 8, 1849, and June 21, 1853, it first met as now organized.

TERRITORIAL RECORDS.

JOURNAL, *Liber A*. The record of the first term is copied. The volume contains *decisions*, but not *opinions*.

CALENDAR, Number I, July term, 1840. This contains records running back to July, 1839, and seems to be the only volume existing for the Territorial period.

ORIGINAL OPINIONS. The oldest opinion on file is for 1839. For arrangement, see *State Records*.

EXECUTIONS RETURNED. These date from 1839. For arrangement, see *State Records*.

STATE RECORDS.

JOURNAL, *Liber A* to *Liber F2*, 31 volumes, complete to date. This contains, in addition to *decisions, records of admission to the roll of attorneys* and of *admissions to citizenship*.

DOCKET, *Liber A* to *Liber C2*, 29 volumes, complete to date.

MOTION DOCKET, from December 10, 1856, to date, complete, 3 volumes.

ORDER BOOK, complete from formation of State court to date, 2 volumes.

ORIGINAL OPINIONS, 1839-1857, are filed in pigeonholes, carelessly arranged, and apparently not complete. 1857 to date, they are filed more carefully, in separate vault.

RECORDS OF CASES. Records of appealed cases are sent back to the court, where they originated, unless the costs remain unpaid or some technicality is unperformed. Records not so returned, and records in cases where the case originated in the supreme court are on file, complete, January 1, 1844 to date.

EXECUTIONS RETURNED, 1839-1865, are filed in two pigeonholes; later ones are filed under title of miscellaneous, and are apparently not complete.

LIST OF ALIENS, *Liber A*, 1849-1898, *Liber B*, 1899 to date, contain record of declarations of intention and naturalizations.

CORRESPONDENCE. This is not kept, unless on record, in which case it is filed with the record of the case.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, are on file, as *memorial addresses*, *presentation addresses*, etc.

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS was created by chapter 919, Laws of 1883; the title was made BUREAU OF LABOR, CENSUS, AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, by chapter 247, Laws of 1885; the Revised Statutes of 1898 dropped the word CENSUS.

The records were completely burned out by the fire of 1904. The records collected since that date consist of SCHEDULES from the factories of the State (these are voluntary reports, and about 80% of the factories send them in); FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORTS; PERMITS for children to work, and returns from the State, free employment offices at Milwaukee, Superior, La Crosse, and Oshkosh.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The secretary of state, the State treasurer, and the attorney-general for the State serve as land commissioners. The office and records, however, are separate. The archives are kept in a vault or safe and in a storeroom. The essential records are readily accessible, and are in constant use for the verification of deeds. The following lands have passed through the hands of the commissioners: *Sixteenth Section*, 966,731.71 acres; *University*, 91,980.74 acres; *Five Hundred Thousand Acre Tract*, 499,661.51 acres; *Selected Lands in Lieu of Swamp Lands*, 35,110.75 acres; *Indemnity School Lands*, 37,098.16 acres; *Agricultural College*, 240,005.37 acres; *Sturgeon Bay Canal*, 199,630.98 acres; *Fox River Canal*, 110,984.39 acres; *Marathon County*, 37,000 acres; *Military Wagon Road*, 302,931.26; *Indemnity*

Swamp Lands, 70,499.21 acres; *Forfeited Mortgage Lands*, 238,891.73 acres; *Capitol Lands*, 6,400 acres; *Escheated Lands*, *Racine City* (included in the Sixteenth Section), *Swamp Lands patented to the State*, 3,350,203.30 acres, and *Railroad Lands*, as follows: Western Wisconsin, 471,689.19 acres; Wisconsin Central, 774,989.38 acres; La Crosse and Milwaukee (Farm Mortgage Land Company), 487,864.43 acres; Chicago and Northwestern, 546,443.16 acres; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha, 857,049.78 acres. The arrangement here given is taken from an index in the office; as far as the records themselves are arranged, it is by the number of the books for each fund. The patents and certificates issued, state from which fund the land is taken, and recite the title of the act of Congress making the grant. Certificates, of which duplicates are kept on file, were issued for sales on time (all land is now sold for cash); patents, of which copies are kept, are issued when the sale is consummated.

GENERAL RECORDS.

ESSENTIAL RECORDS.

Patents from the United States to the State have not been found since the fire of 1904.

SURVEYS. The original records of township surveys are kept on file and are complete, with field notes. The original town plats drawn from these surveys are also complete and bound into three volumes. There are also four bound volumes of field notes.

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES (State's duplicate) are kept in bound volumes in separate series for the several grants. These volumes are badly arranged, but evidently complete.

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES, surrendered on the delivery of the patent, are on file, by grants, complete.

PATENTS. Copies of patents delivered are kept in separate series for the several grants, complete, as follows: Sixteenth Section, 28 volumes, numbers 1-12085, and one volume for Racine City, with numbers 1-356; University, 5 volumes, numbers 1-1675; Five Hundred Thousand Acres Tract, 17 volumes, numbers 1-7127; Selected Lands in Lieu of Swamp Lands, 2 volumes, 1-539; Indemnity School Lands, 1 volume, numbers 1-376; Agricultural College, 5 volumes, numbers 1-2072; Sturgeon Bay, 1 volume, 1-4; Fox River Canal, 2 volumes, numbers 1-831; Marathon County, 2 volumes, numbers 1-474; Military Wagon Road, 1 volume, numbers 1-131; Selected Indemnity Swamp Lands, 2 volumes, numbers 1-706; Forfeited Mortgage Lands, 4 volumes, numbers 1-1267; Capitol Lands, 1 volume, numbers 1-159; Swamp Lands, 98 volumes, numbers 1-44961.

PATENT DELIVERY. There is a journal for swamp lands in 5 volumes, December, 1856, to date, and a journal for all other grants in 3 volumes to date.

SURSIIDIARY RECORDS.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. There is a record of such applications in the case of lands in dispute, apparently complete in one volume.

CORRESPONDENCE. Letter-press books are apparently complete, 1859 to date, but are poorly arranged and difficult of access. Letter files are complete, 1875 to date. While most of this correspondence is with regard to deeds and legal matters, it contains also much of historical interest. Correspondence respecting insurance is on file separately.

ENTRY APPLICATIONS, 1857 to 1891, are filed in loose tin boxes, carelessly arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS. Report of the secretary of the board of public works, 1852. Lists of fire wardens, with a few of their oaths.

PRINTED ADVERTISEMENTS. There are two scrapbooks containing cuttings of advertisements of State lands, but they are obviously not complete.

RAILROAD APPLICATIONS. Applications for patents from railroads are on file, with maps of constructed road by sections to validate their claims.

SALES. There is a sale book for each fund, as noted below, and also a record of sales for all funds, in 17 volumes to date. Sale receipts, 1851 to 1891, are filed in tin boxes, carelessly arranged. Sale stubs are also kept, but carelessly arranged, sometimes being kept with the receipts, sometimes separately, by counties, in similar tin boxes; it is impossible to state how nearly complete they are; to judge from their quantity, they must be nearly so.

TAXES. There is a tax register extending from 1855 to 1889, and the tax records for this period are on file.

TRESPASS. There are trespass reports, 1862 to 1887, and miscellaneous records relating to trespass. While these records are not complete, they throw light on one important phase of the land problem.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. The decisions of the United States Land Office are on file, numbers 1 to 112.

RECORDS OF THE SEVERAL GRANTS.

In addition to the general records above mentioned, there are the following for the several grants:

ABSTRACTS. There are abstracts of the histories of the following grants: Educational grants, etc., 4 volumes; swamp grant, 5

volumes; railroad grants, etc., 5 volumes; miscellaneous grants, 1 volume.

SCHOOL LANDS. The school lands include the Sixteenth Section grant and the Five Hundred Thousand Acres Tract, and the records are in some cases combined with those for the University lands. There is a *Journal*, complete in 133 volumes; a volume without date, entitled "*Description and plats of school and university lands;*" *record of applications for school lands; record of sales of school lands*, 4 volumes, of which 2 are without date and 2 are for 1856; *record of school and university land mortgages*, 2 volumes.

UNIVERSITY LANDS. *Journal*, complete in 5 volumes; 1 volume, without date, entitled "*Description and appraisal of university lands;*" 1 volume of *university land sales; university fund loans, journal*, 3 volumes.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE TRACT. *Journal*, in 2 volumes; 1 volume without date, entitled "*Description and appraisal of five hundred thousand acre tract;*" *sale book*, 2 volumes.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS. *Journal*, 4 volumes; *sale book*, 1 volume.

STURGEON BAY LANDS. *Journal*, 1 volume; *sale book*, 1 volume.

FOX RIVER CANAL LANDS. Miscellaneous papers having to do with the canal as well as with the lands, including plans of locks, financial reports, etc.

FORFEITED MORTGAGE LANDS. The lands which were purchased partly on credit, and which were subsequently forfeited, were treated partly as a class and partly according to the grants to which they originally belonged.

There is an abstract of forfeited certificates, with a decision of the supreme court of July 8, 1856, in 1 volume; *sale book of forfeited lands*, 2 volumes; *sale book of forfeited school and university lands to 1880*, 3 volumes; *sale book of forfeited swamp land*, 3 volumes.

SWAMP LANDS. *Journal*, 55 volumes; *sale book*, 9 volumes.

RECORDS OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

DRAINAGE FUND. Part of the money obtained from sales of swamp land was erected into a drainage fund and part turned over to the normal school fund. *Journal*, 2 volumes; *mortgages*, 2 volumes.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND. *See Drainage fund. Journal*, 1 volume.

TRUST FUND, *day book*, 1 volume.

TRUST FUND, *refund, journal*, Volume I.

RECORDS OF LOANS.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS, *journal*, 1 volume.

LANDS ON CONTRACT (school and swamp), Volumes I and II.

SCHOOL LOANS, *journal*, 2 volumes; *applications*, 2 volumes; *loan records*, 5 volumes; *loan and dues journal*, 3 volumes. Loan stubs are kept in loose tin boxes and appear to be complete, though they could not be certainly verified.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

This office was established by chapter 452, Laws of 1889. The records of this office were completely destroyed by the fire of 1904. Current letterpress books and letter files are in the office, and financial records are kept by the secretary of state.

BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The office of BANK EXAMINER was established by chapter 291, Laws of 1895; the functions of the office were enlarged and the title changed to BANK COMMISSIONER by chapter 234, Laws of 1903.

OFFICE BOOKS.

BANK RECORDS, *A bank incorporation record* from 1891 to date; *bank record*, 1891 to 1903, complete, containing date of examinations, expenses of the same, and fees. Beginning with 1903, a new series to cover a four-years' period and containing a record of five annual examinations.

LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION RECORDS, since January 1, 1897, the *bank examiner*, and, after 1903, the *bank commissioner* have had oversight of these also, and keep a *record* containing the date of incorporation, the capital, and the date of examination of such institutions.

JOURNAL OF EXPENSES, 1903 to date.

CORRESPONDENCE is on file, complete since 1903.

RECORDS KEPT IN THE OFFICE.

DUPLICATE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF BANKS, since 1891, are on file, complete.

ANNUAL BANK STATEMENTS are on file, complete.

REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS are on file, complete.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S OFFICE.

The STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM was established by chapter 136, Laws of 1871; the STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION OF WISCONSIN CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY, AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS was established

by chapter 298, Laws of 1881; these two were merged into the STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, which was established by chapter 221, Laws of 1891, and organized in 1893.

OFFICE RECORDS.

JOURNAL OF BOARD OF SUPERVISION, 1 volume, 1886-1891.

RECORD OF BOARD OF SUPERVISION, complete in 1 volume.

MINUTE BOOK OF BOARD OF CONTROL, complete.

RECORD OF BOARD OF CONTROL, complete.

ACCOUNTS, BOARD OF CONTROL, complete.

AUDITED BILLS. There is one volume with record of audited bills of *board of supervision*, 1884 to 1889. Volumes with similar records for *board of control* exist for 1893, 1896, and 1894 to date. Those missing are said to have been burned in the fire of 1904.

INSURANCE POLICIES. Those on State property are preserved complete, but there are no current policies, as the State carries its own insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE, letter-press books, and letter files of *board of control*, complete.

REPORTS.

MONTHLY and ANNUAL reports on bills and statistics are on file from 1898 to date for the following institutions: State Hospital for the Insane, Northern Hospital for the Insane, School for the Deaf, School for the Blind, Industrial School for Boys, State Prison, State Public School for Dependent Children, Home for the Feeble-minded, State Reformatory.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INSPECTION are on file from 1898 to date for county insane asylums, jails, poor-houses, fifty private benevolent institutions, police stations, and lock-ups. There are reports on jails and lock-ups in 1892 and 1893 in 1 volume.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY'S OFFICE.

The records of this department, except current records, are said to be in the keeping of the secretary of state, but were not found in the examination of that office.

TAX COMMISSION OFFICE.

The tax commission was organized by chapter 206 of the Laws of 1899, and its records since that date are complete and valuable. It shares the vault of the adjutant-general.

OFFICE RECORDS.

There is a *journal*, a *record of general property*, a *record of railroad companies*, a *record of equipment companies*, a *record of tax commission appointments*. By the law of 1905 the commission

acts as a board of assessment and, in this capacity, it keeps a *record* and a *record of appointments*. The *correspondence* suffered in the fire of 1904, volumes XI and XII of the letter-press copies being missing. Since the fire the Globe Transfer system has been used.

RECORDS REGULARLY DEPOSITED IN THE OFFICE.

ASSESSMENTS. *Statistical reports* of the county supervisors of assessments.

MORTGAGES. *Reports*, by counties, as to the amount and location of mortgages are, since 1905, sent to the secretary of state, and handed over to this office for deposit.

TRANSPORTATION. *Annual reports for railroad companies* operating in the State from 1903 to date. These are in the form of blanks filled out, and are of an elaborate nature, containing full statements of material and financial conditions. The reports of the railroad companies to the railroad commissioner are also filed here. There are also *stenographic reports of hearings* in railroad cases from 1903 to date. There are also *reports*, beginning in 1905, of *equipment companies, express companies, parlor, sleeping, and refrigerator car companies*.

STATE BOARD OF NORMAL REGENTS.

This office was burned out by the fire of 1904. The current records consist of a *journal, financial record of the board, inventories* of each school, *special accounts* of special appropriations, *reports of inspection by the secretary, journal of the executive committee, journal* of the same with regard to teachers, journal with regard to courses of study, journal with regard to the examination of graduating classes. Reports are sent in by the schools on enrollment, attendance, tuition, and libraries. The financial accounts of the normal schools are kept by the State treasurer.

STATE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

These are not in the capitol, but at present in the law-school building. They will soon be transferred to the university administration building. The records of the board and its committees and its account books are complete to date.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The records of this office are almost all kept in a vault. The office books are few and of almost no value. This department suffered severely in the fire of 1904. The office correspondence and some valuable scrapbooks were burned, and also the enlistment papers of the civil war, which had been transferred to the keeping of the Grand Army. The records in the safe were uninjured.

OFFICE BOOKS.

The current records are well kept in the usual office volumes. The letters from the office are kept in letter-press books and arranged by subject; the letters to the office are filed in Globe transfer cases. These records, however, extend only from the fire of 1904. Such records for the earlier period as were not destroyed are fragmentary and of no value.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS, WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

Order book, 1 volume; *special orders*, 8 volumes; *consolidated morning reports*, by regiments; *rolls* of drafted men, by Congressional districts, complete to October 11, 1863 ("All persons enrolled prior to October 11, 1863, are credited to Congressional districts at large"); *book of local credits*, 2 volumes. On file are *musters in and musters out*, and *monthly* and *bi-monthly reports*. These records are written up in 105 volumes. There are also on file *hospital slips*, *provost marshals' reports*, and *miscellaneous papers*. Also a volume containing a *muster of commissions by brevet*.

SPANISH WAR RECORDS, WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

These records are complete and arranged by the card system.

MILITIA RECORDS.

MILITARY RECORDS, 1 volume, 1858-1863.

NATIONAL GUARD, 10 volumes of current records. Papers relating to the National Guard are on file and are voluminous. Enlistment papers are in bundles in the basement of the capitol.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

In the State Historical Society Library manuscript vault are the following Territorial, State, and national records:

TERRITORIAL.

COUNCIL OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, *calendar of business*, 1840 to 1845.

JOURNAL OF EXECUTIVE SESSION OF COUNCIL OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, *calendar of business*, 1837, 1840 to 1843, 1845.

RESOLUTIONS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, without date.

LIST OF BILLS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY passed and approved, 1845.

JOINT SESSIONS OF COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1843, 1844.

CALENDAR OF MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS FROM WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1842, 1847.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY, without date. Amounts of scrip due, are attached to each name.

STATEMENT OF DUPLICATE RECEIPTS IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER for drafts, or bills, issued in conformity to an act of the legislative assembly approved February 15, 1842.

STATE.

WAR DRAFT OF 1862, by counties.

NATIONAL.

COPIES of the original sheets of *censuses* of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

PRINTED DOCUMENTS.

No attempt has been made to make out a complete list of the documents that have been printed by order of the State, as two such lists are already in print: R. R. Bowker, *State publications, a provisional list of the official publications of the several States of the United States from their organization*, part ii, *The North Central States*, New York, 1902; Wisconsin Free Library Commission, *check list of the journals and public documents of Wisconsin*, Madison, 1903. Neither of these claims to be complete, but they were both conscientiously made out by competent persons, and probably represent as high a degree of accuracy as is obtainable at the present time. I shall confine my report, therefore, to a historical summary of statutory provisions with regard to public documents.

TERRITORIAL LAWS.

The act of Congress, April 20, 1836, organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, provided that the Territorial secretary record and preserve the laws and the proceedings of the legislative assembly and send to the President of the United States one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, and that a sum be annually appropriated to defray the expense of printing the laws. December 6, 1836, "Clarke and Russell, publishers of the Belmont Gazette," were "appointed printers to said Territory, and for the first legislative assembly, and that all printing necessary for said Territory and legislative assembly be done by them," compensation to be such as was allowed the printer to Congress. The *Revised Statutes* of 1839 provided that fifteen hundred copies of the *laws* be printed and

distributed to the general Territorial officers, national officials within the Territory, the general county officials, and the executives of each of the several States and Territories. February 19, 1841, a joint resolution provided for the printing of the *decisions of the supreme court* as an appendix to the *laws*. February 15, 1842, it was provided that twenty copies of the *acts* and the *journals* of the legislative assembly from the organization of the Territory be secured for the Territorial library, and that twenty copies of the same for the current and succeeding sessions be reserved for that purpose. February 18, 1842, it was resolved that one copy of the *journal* of each of the two houses, from the organization of the Territory, be sent to every county. February 22, 1845, it was provided that the Territorial printer be annually elected by joint ballot of the council and house of representatives; that he print the *laws* and *journals* and do incidental printing; that the *laws* be first printed in a newspaper in Madison, and that fifteen copies of such newspaper be sent to each county clerk. A law of March 11, 1848, provided for the separate printing of the annual report of the *decisions of the supreme court*, the affair to be managed by the reporter, who was to receive \$250 on depositing the manuscripts in the Territorial library.

STATE LAWS.

The State constitution, Article IV, section 25, provides that the State printing be done by the lowest bidder and that no member of the legislature or other State officer be interested in such contract.

The first State law with regard to printing provided only for the current session of the legislature. An act of August 19, 1848, was general in its application. This provided for three classes of printing: *Incidental*, which included bills and reports specially ordered by the legislature; *laws* and *journals*, and *departmental*. The Revised Statutes of 1849 provided for a new system of printing reports of decisions of the supreme court, by which the copyright was to remain with the reporter, and the State was to buy one hundred copies, at \$3 per copy, to be distributed to the Wisconsin judges, the executives of the several States, and the remainder be preserved in the library. The *revision* of 1849 also codified the printing laws and amplified them with regard to the number of copies to be printed. They also provided that the *annual financial reports* of the county supervisors be printed in at least one local newspaper. The laws of 1852 ordered the distribution of one copy of all printed State documents to every incorporated academic and literary institution of the State having 300 volumes in its library, provided that 25 copies be left in the possession of the State. In 1856 provision was made for the printing of such documents as might be ordered

in foreign languages, in accordance with which provision documents have from time to time been printed in French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Welsh.

So far the State had confined its printing activity to the strictly necessary; in the next few years it extended the scope of its interest. The laws of 1852 appropriated \$1,000 to encourage William R. Smith in the preparation of a *documentary history of Wisconsin*; in 1853 and 1854 provision was made for printing it, and in 1856 for distributing two thousand five hundred copies of it to the superintendent of public instruction, the registers of deeds, the common schools, all organized schools, etc. In 1853 \$1,000 was appropriated to the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for the collection and dispersion of knowledge tending to the development of the natural and agricultural resources of the State, and in 1854 this was increased to \$3,000. In 1854 \$500 was appropriated to the Wisconsin State Historical Society for collecting, binding, etc. In 1856 the State voted the society postage for the distribution of its publications, and in 1857 provision was made for the printing of 2,000 extra copies of its *reports* and *collections* at State expense. In 1857 it was ordered that the incorporated academic and literary institutions of the State be provided with one copy of the *Transactions of the Agricultural Society*, and of the *reports* and *collections* of the *historical society*, provided that twenty-five copies of such publications be preserved in the libraries of the respective societies. In 1858 thirty copies of all annual State publications were voted to the historical society for purposes of exchange.

The *Revised Statutes* of 1858 represent an enlargement of the scope of the regular public documents. These were now to include the *laws* and *journals*, the *messages* of the governor, the *annual reports* of the general State officers, and of the school commissioners, the reports of committees, and all other documents required by the legislature to be printed. They were all to be printed in uniform size, so that they could be bound together. The *messages* and *reports* were to make one volume, of which one hundred copies were to be distributed among the departments and one thousand to the legislature. Minor changes were also made in the number of copies, their distribution, and provision was made that such as were left over be reserved for such new counties and towns as might be formed. In 1860 the Wisconsin State Journal was made the "*official State paper*," in which the laws should first appear; in the revision of 1889 the law was changed to read that there be an official paper, but the Wisconsin State Journal has continued to hold the position, except from 1891 to 1895. In 1866 the secretary of state was ordered to have prepared annually a "*manual*" or "*blue book*," of which one

thousand copies should be printed and distributed. Such a book had previously been published for a number of years by joint resolution.

During these years there was legislation, also, with regard to the manner of printing. In 1864 it was ordered that in printing documents, even laws, the original manuscripts need not necessarily be followed, but that errors of orthography and minor errors of grammar be corrected by the secretary of state, with the assistance of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. In 1874 still further discretion was given, this time to the commissioners of printing, the secretary of state, the State treasurer, and the attorney-general, who were authorized to select for publication such portions of the *annual reports* as seemed to them worthy of publication and to return the remainder to each of the several departments, where it was to be left in manuscript form, but accessible to the public.

In 1868 the State increased the range of its publishing activity by agreeing to print the *Transactions of the State Horticultural Society*, and 1871 the *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences*. In 1874 a law was passed codifying and amending all past legislation with regard to public printing. Local laws were to be published in the nearest paper, and local laws relating to charters were to be published at local expense. All publishers of weekly newspapers, who should publish all general laws of the State, were to receive compensation, a provision which has been retained, but was qualified in 1877, 1882, and 1898. The distribution of public documents was extended to include town and village clerks, public libraries having five thousand or more volumes, and such of those having between one and five thousand as should make application; some minor changes also were made. All public documents were to be delivered to the secretary of state and by him given to the superintendent of public property, who was to be their custodian. Laws for the assessment and collection of taxes and those governing elections and registry of voters might be separately published in pamphlet form. In 1876 it was provided that members of the legislature, the lieutenant-governor, the chief clerk, and the sergeant-at-arms be presented with a copy of the *journals, laws, and public documents*.

In 1895, again, a general law with regard to printing was passed. The incidental printing of the legislature was regulated. The number of copies of reports of various kinds was increased; *Transactions of the Horticultural Society*, seven thousand; *Transactions of the State Dairymen's Association*, the publication of which was provided for in 1877, eight thousand; *Reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station*, provided for in 1883, fifteen thousand; *Transactions of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections*, provided for in 1890,

two thousand. The number of copies of the regular State departmental reports was also fixed. In 1897 it was provided that the secretary of state and the State treasurer make concise annual reports to be published in the official paper and one other paper of a different political party. In 1899 provision was made for the printing of four thousand copies of the *Transactions of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association*. The statutes of 1898 provided for certain binding at State expense in behalf of the State Historical Society, and, in 1901, similar provision was made for the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1901, also, the adjutant-general was authorized, with the consent of the commissioners of printing, to have printed one thousand copies of the *Report of the National Guard*, and to distribute them; fifteen hundred copies of the *Annual Proceedings of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association* were also provided for, and one thousand copies of the *Reports of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board* and for occasional *bulletins*; also, the secretary of state was ordered to prepare a concise fiscal report for the information of members of the legislature before assembling, and the attorney-general to prepare a concise biennial report, with the substance of all legal opinions, to be printed with the public documents, and of which one thousand copies should be printed separately. In addition, the attorney-general was authorized to compile and edit the *opinions* of the attorney-general of the State from its organization as a State, and prepare for publication what he might find of general interest. In 1903 the laws were not materially changed; provision was made for the reprinting of ten volumes of the *Wisconsin State Historical Society's Reports*, two thousand copies of each, and the number of copies of various reports to be printed was changed. In addition, a commission was appointed to prepare a plan for a *History of Wisconsin Soldiers in the Civil War*. *Revisions of the Statutes* were provided for in 1839, 1849, 1858, 1868, 1872, 1878, 1883, 1889, 1898.

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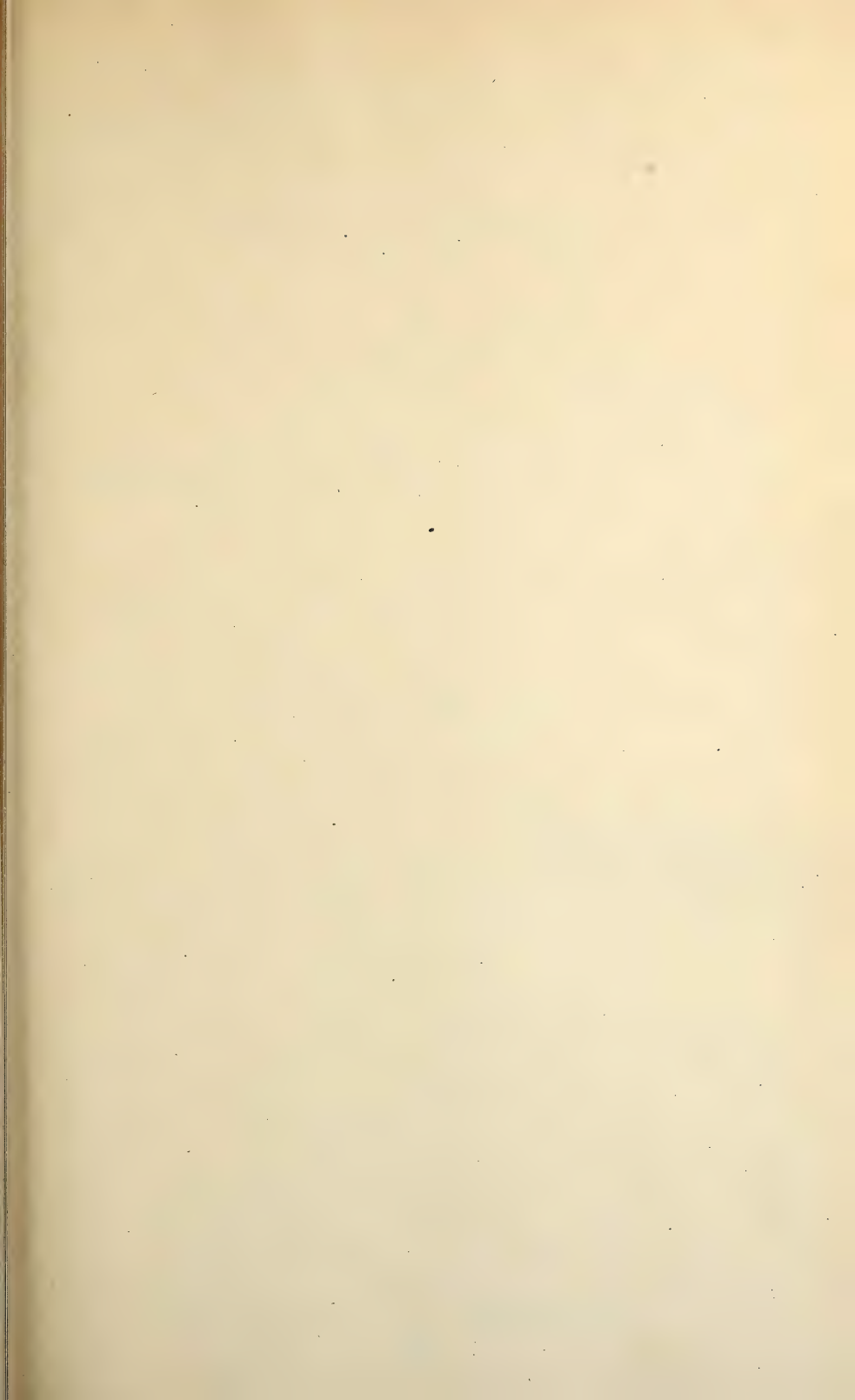
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

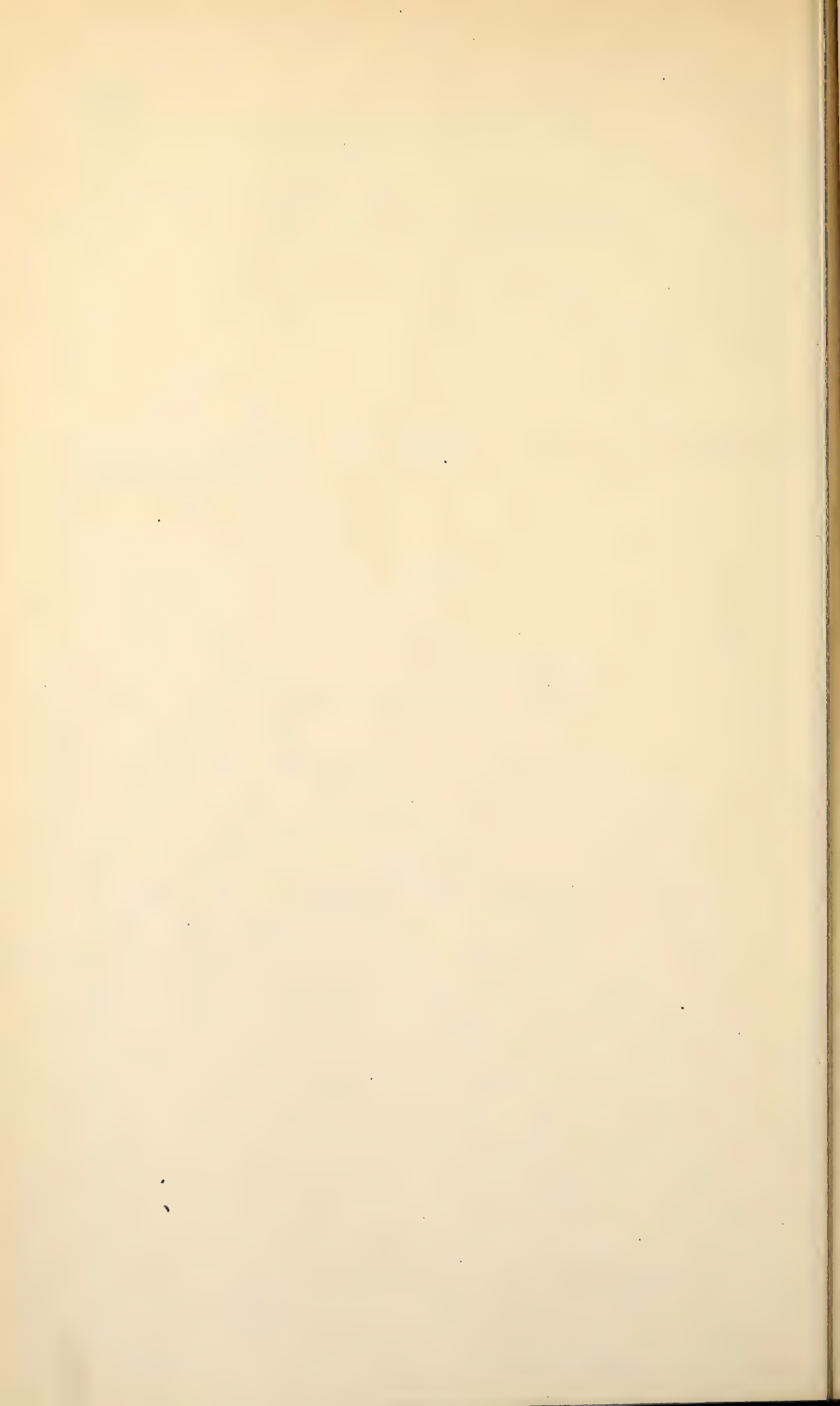
THE YEAR 1906

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IN TWO VOLUMES

Vol. II

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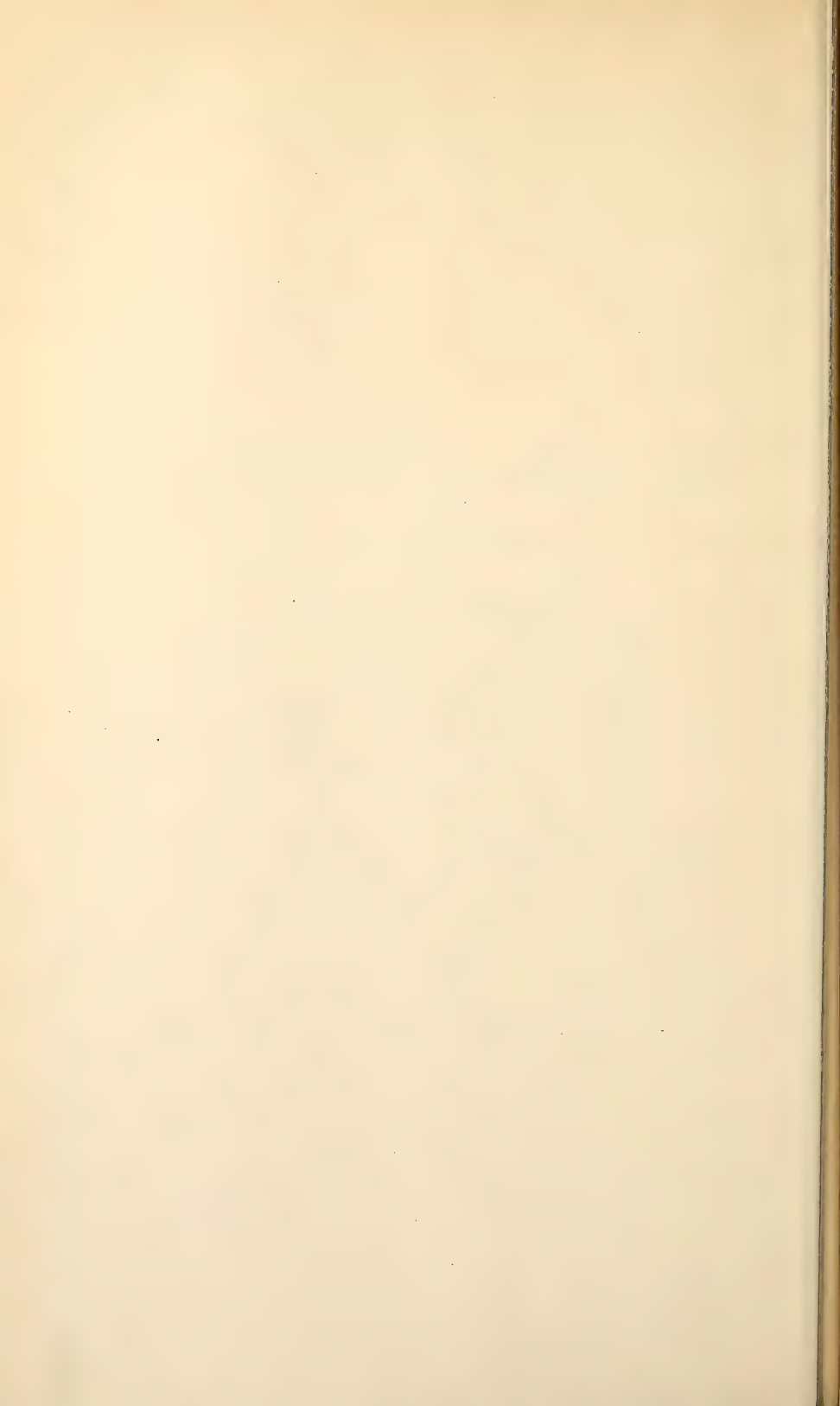


SEVENTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

DECEMBER 28, 1906.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

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Commissioner of Public Records, State House, Boston, Mass.
DUNBAR ROWLAND,
Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.



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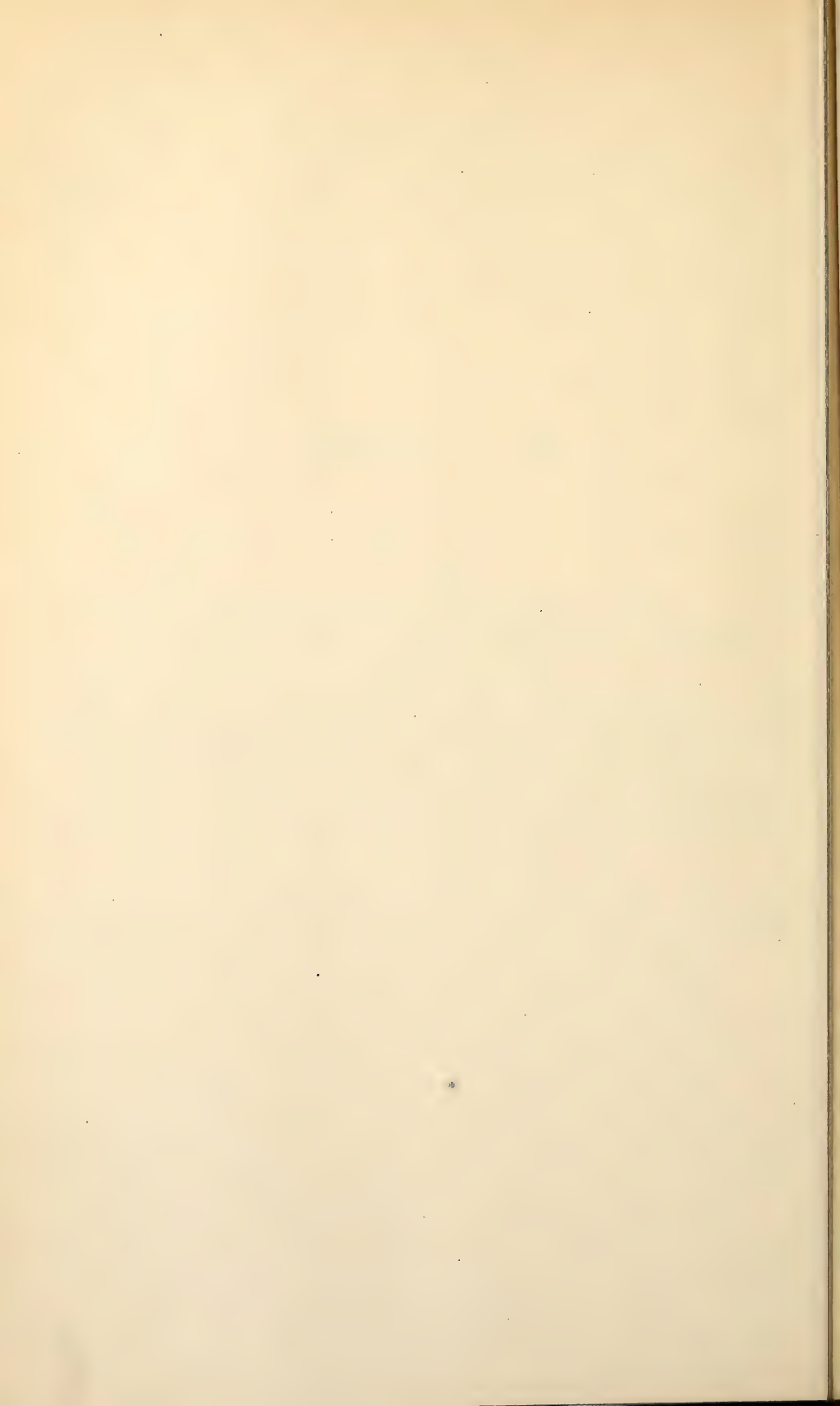
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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

DECEMBER 28, 1906.

To the Executive Council of the American Historical Association:

The Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association submits the following report for the year 1906:

The Commission reports continued progress in the work of investigating the public archives in various parts of the country. Its investigations have been conducted, as in previous years, by its adjunct and associate members, upon whom has fallen the burden of this work.

The following additions have been made to the corps of workers representing the Commission:

Connecticut.—Mr. N. P. Mead, College of the City of New York, associate member.

Georgia.—Miss Julia A. Flisch, of Augusta, Ga., associate member.

Maine.—Prof. Allen Johnson, Bowdoin College, Maine. In the State of Maine the Commission has not been previously represented.

As a part of the results of the work that has been in progress during the past year, the seven following reports have been prepared and are herewith submitted:

Arkansas.—A report on work of State History Commission, by Prof. J. H. Reynolds, of the State University, and secretary of the Arkansas History Commission.

Connecticut.—A report upon the local records of the counties and towns, by Mr. N. P. Mead, of the College of the City of New York.

Delaware.—A report upon the State and county archives, by Dr. Edgar Dawson, of Princeton University, recently of Delaware.

Florida.—A report on the State archives of Florida, by Prof. David Y. Thomas, of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Georgia.—A report on the archives of the city of Augusta and of the county of Richmond, by Miss Julia A. Flisch, of Augusta.

Ohio.—A report upon the State archives and the archives of Ross County, by Prof. R. C. Stevenson, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

Tennessee.—A report upon the local archives, by Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

It had been expected that reports would be ready for publication on the archives of California, Virginia, and West Virginia, but unforeseen circumstances have prevented their completion. Investigations are well advanced in Illinois and Missouri, and it is hoped that the results will be ready from these States as well as from several others a year hence. In addition to continuing the work of investigation the Commission decided upon a new undertaking, namely, the preparation of a bibliography of the available printed archives of the original thirteen States, including also the District of Maine and Vermont. The bibliography, which comprises the second and most considerable portion of the following report, at present is limited to the colonial period and the State period down to 1789. In June of the current year the Commission were fortunate in securing for this work the service of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, superintendent of the department of documents of the New York Public Library. She generously placed her services and her professional information freely at the disposal of the Commission, who take pleasure in expressing their appreciation of her work and in making due acknowledgment of their obligation. They desire also to express their indebtedness to several persons for the assistance rendered in examining the bibliographical lists of particular colonies with a view to supplying omissions or suggesting corrections. Particular acknowledgments are made elsewhere in the report.

The Commission desires it understood that both they and the compiler are fully aware of the fact that this bibliography is incomplete. It was believed that the usefulness of such a bibliography warranted the Commission in publishing it in its present form rather than withholding it for the inclusion of additional items.

At best such a list could not be final, owing to the extreme scarcity and inaccessibility of many of the colonial imprints. Publications hitherto unknown are constantly being brought to light. In the preparation of this bibliography it has been the object of the compiler to furnish a list which will not only assist students and investigators of the period, but which will also indicate the strength and weakness of the published records of a particular colony or State at a given time. It was believed that these purposes would be best subserved by classifying the documentary material under the head of the several departments of government, thus, so to speak, reproducing the political anatomy of the period and at the same time clothing it with the available archives material in print. In carrying out this project of providing a record of the published public archives the purely bibliographical features have been subordinated. It is

believed, however, that sufficient have been retained to serve as a guide to the documentary material.

The work of transcribing documents in the English archives for the Library of Congress, inaugurated in 1902, has been continued during the past year under the direction of the subcommittee consisting of Professors Andrews and Osgood. Already a considerable body of material has been transcribed and is available in the Library of Congress.^a

The record of legislation by the States on archives matters during the year 1906 is not so notable as during the preceding year. The most important action was that taken by the State of Iowa. A movement inaugurated in 1901 for the establishment of a depository for the public archives has been successful in securing the passage of an act providing for the preservation of the public archives by the State Library and Historical Department in a Hall of Public Archives located in the new State Historical and Memorial Art building.^b

The text of the act follows:

AN ACT Providing for the care and permanent preservation of the public archives, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That for the care and preservation of the public archives the State library and historical department of Iowa are hereby given the custody of all the original public documents, papers, letters, records, and other official manuscripts of the State executive and administrative departments, offices or officers, councils, boards, bureaus, and commissions, ten years after the date or current use of such public documents, papers, letters, records, or other official manuscripts: *Provided*, That the executive council shall have the power and authority to order the transfer of such records, or any part thereof, at any time prior to the expiration of the limit of ten years hereinbefore provided, or to retain the same in the respective offices beyond such limit according as in the judgment of the council the public interest or convenience may require.

SEC. 2. That the general State executive and administrative departments, officers or offices, councils, boards, bureaus, and commissioners, are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the State library and historical department such of the public archives as are designated in section one (1) of this act, except such as in the judgment of the executive council should be longer retained in the respective offices.

SEC. 3. That the State library and historical department is hereby authorized and directed to receive such of the public archives and records as are designated in section one (1) of this act, and provide that the same be properly arranged, classified, labeled, filed, and calendared.

SEC. 4. That for the care and permanent preservation by the State library and historical department of the public archives hereinbefore designated the executive council is hereby authorized and directed to provide, furnish, and equip such room or rooms in the historical memorial and art building (now in

^a For list of recent additions, consult the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1906, pp. 137-139.

^b See a comprehensive article on the Public Archives, by Benj. F. Shambaugh, in the *Annals of Iowa*, January, 1907, pp. 25-33.

process of erection) as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this act, and the room or rooms thus provided for shall be known as the hall of public archives.

SEC. 5. That for carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum for three years, to be expended under the direction of the board of trustees of the State library and historical department.^a

The Kentucky legislature passed an act March 16, 1906, providing for an appropriation of the sum of \$5,000 annually to the Kentucky Historical Society to defray the expenses of the publication of *The Register* and for promoting the historical interests of the State, but no express mention is made in the law of the collection and supervision of the archives.^b

Some of the commissions and departments established by the legislation of 1905, referred to in our last report, have made good progress. Both the Arkansas History Commission and the West Virginia Bureau of State Archives and History have published their first report. The commission of six members of the Delaware Division of Public Records has organized and accomplished some preliminary work, but their efforts have been retarded by the lack of funds. An attempt will be made to secure a modest appropriation at the approaching session of the legislature.^c

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama is soon to be provided with a commodious fireproof office and depository. As indicated in a previous report on Alabama,^d the archives have been in a certain sense in a state of transition, that is, they were only gradually being assembled under the control of the department of archives and history. Owing to the lack of adequate accommodations Dr. Thomas M. Owen, the director of the department, had been unable to do other than exercise a general supervision over the records constructively but not actually in his possession.

The director is now able to report the consummation of plans for at last bringing together in one repository all of the records referred to. Four years ago the legislature of that State provided for an extension and enlargement of the State capitol. The capitol building commission in planning the extension very wisely provided a fireproof record room about 65 by 40 feet in size, where the department of archives and history could mass the State archives. Advice from Doctor Owen indicates that early in 1907 his hopes will be realized. When this is done the whole collection will be very carefully ar-

^a Laws of Iowa, chapter 142, p. 104.

^b Laws of Kentucky for 1906, pp. 256-259.

^c Since this report was written the legislature of 1907 has appropriated \$1,000, and also provided for building a fireproof room in the Statehouse at Dover.

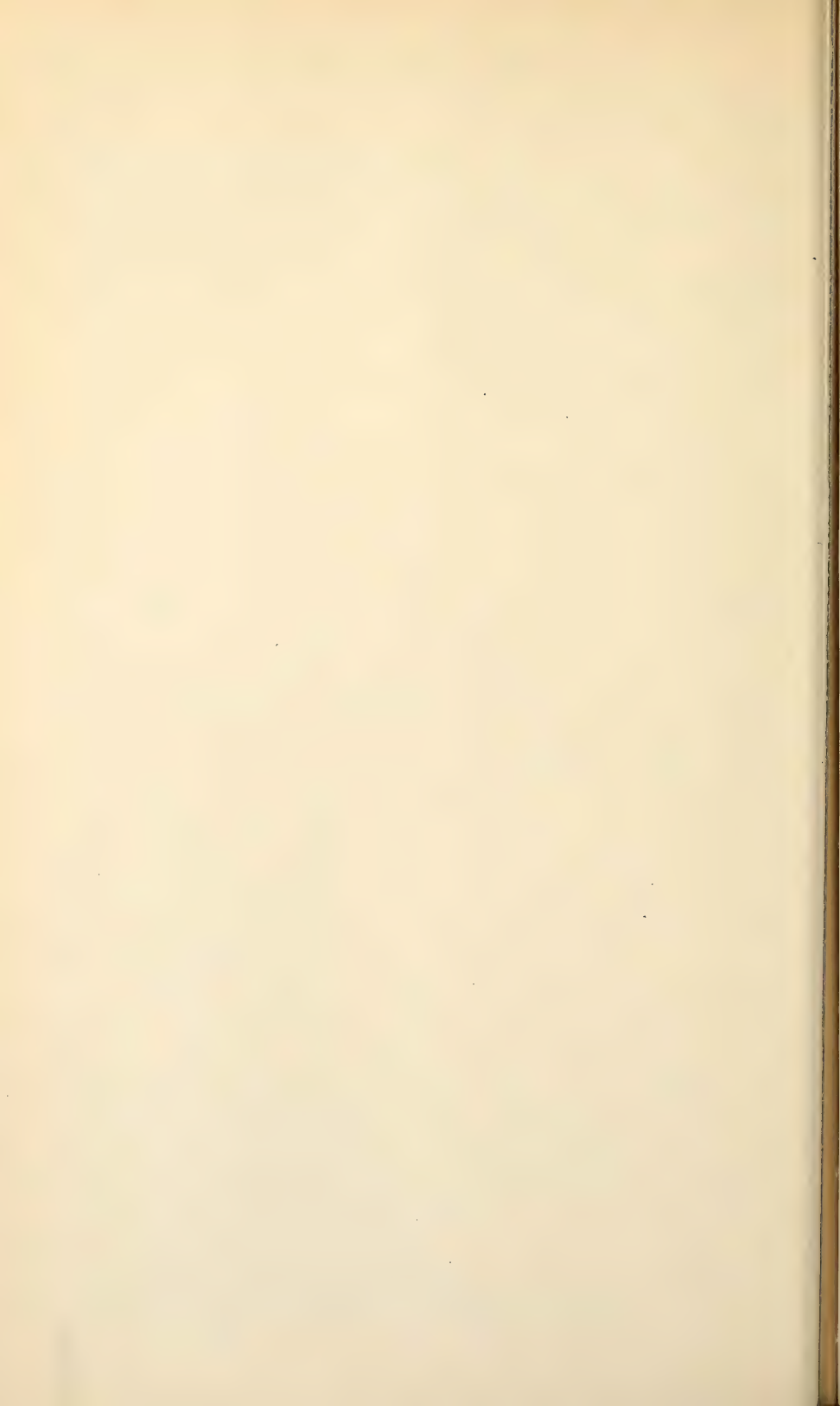
^d American Historical Association Report for 1904, pp. 487-553.

ranged and very minutely classified. Indexing and cataloguing will follow as rapidly as possible.

In order to learn what had been done by the several States for the collection, preservation, and supervision of the public records, the Commission requested one of its members, Mr. Robert T. Swan, commissioner of public records of the State of Massachusetts, to prepare a summary of the legislation and practice prevailing in the several States and Territories. This résumé, based upon the statutes and the statements of the secretaries of state of the respective States and Territories, is presented as the first of the accompanying reports. This summary furnishes not only important data concerning the legislation on this subject, indicating the recent tendency to provide more adequately for the care of the State archives, but it also reveals the general neglect on the part of the States to make provision for the adequate supervision of the local records in the custody of the various county, city, town, and other local officials. It appears at the present time that only in the three States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut is any State supervision over the local records provided for. Elsewhere there seems to be no adequate provision for the enforcement of the laws in regard to the preservation of this class of records. Communications received from the representatives of the Commission in the various States indicate that the need of supervision is general. Legislation to supply this should be the next step forward.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN V. AMES.
WILLIAM MACDONALD.
HERBERT L. OSGOOD.
CHARLES M. ANDREWS.
EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.
ROBERT T. SWAN.
DUNBAR ROWLAND.



SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT STATE OF LEGISLATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES RELATIVE TO THE CUSTODY AND SUPERVISION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

By ROBERT T. SWAN, Esq.,

Commissioner of Public Records of the State of Massachusetts.

Desiring to ascertain what has been done in the several States in the line of better provision for the custody and care of the public records, including State, county, town, and court records, the honorable secretary of each of the States and Territories was asked to furnish references to the laws now in force relating to the records. Also whether there was any commissioner or official having charge of the general subject, and whether any action had been taken toward legislation in this direction. At the request of some of the secretaries replies have been made by persons known to be versed in the subject.

The replies might be condensed into a general statement that, with a very few exceptions, the States have no laws relating to the public records, and that only in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut (named in the order of date of passage of the acts authorizing it) is there any State supervision of the records. As, however, records of the same kind are in the custody of a different class of officials in different States, there being, for instance, a county clerk in some having custody of records which in another State are distributed, it is thought best, even at the risk of unnecessary repetition, to present the information by States.

Except in Massachusetts, there is no definition in the laws of the words "public records," and the replies show a different understanding of the words, the word "archives," which in some of the States means a distinct collection of ancient matter, being used in some of them as synonymous with records.

It is to be hoped that the States which have established departments of archives and history will not stop at this provision for the care of the records chiefly to be found in the custody of the State departments, but will take action to recover and care for the valuable records fast going to destruction scattered through the counties, towns, and villages. The discovery and reclamation of some of these have

been of great help to historians. Especially should the younger States, taking warning from the older, commence right. Hawaii is to be commended for her action.

As this summary deals with the legislation concerning the records rather than with the records themselves, no reference is made to the interesting and exhaustive reports upon those of several of the States which have been printed in the reports of the Association.

Alabama.—The matter of the custody of the public records for the State, county, municipality, etc., is under the control of the proper authorities of the respective bodies. A department of archives and history was established February 27, 1901. It is the custodian of the entire collection of State archives, and since its establishment the entire method of caring for them has undergone a complete change. Except for the provision that any county or other official may turn over any of its records not in current use it would appear not to have supervision over the local records.^a

Alaska is not yet under Territorial form of government, and the laws governing the district are the Civil Code, approved June 6, 1900, and the amendments thereto, in which will be found, under their respective heads, provisions for the preservation of the public records in the various public offices.

Arizona.—The records are under control of the officials of their respective offices. There is no general supervision. Reference is made to the Revised Statutes, 1901.

Arkansas.—Each city, town, and county keeps and takes care of its own records. There is no general supervision. The Arkansas History Commission was established by the general assembly by an act passed April 27, 1905, as set forth in the annual report of this Association for the year 1905.^b

California.—The records of the superior courts are preserved in the offices of the county clerks of the several counties; the "records of the counties," in the offices of the clerks of the boards of supervisors of the several counties; those of the towns, in the offices of the town clerks; those of the supreme court, in the office of the clerk. "Other State records after they are 4 years old are kept in the archives of the secretary of state." There is no general supervision.

Colorado.—No reply was received, but examination of the laws shows no special law pertaining to records and no general supervision.

Connecticut.—In accordance with a joint resolution passed June 13, 1899, a commission of public records was appointed to inquire and report to the general assembly the condition of the public records of the State, including court, county, town, society, and

^a American Historical Association Report, 1904, 487-489.

^b Vol. I, pp. 331, 332.

parish records, and to recommend the best methods of preservation. The commission in 1901 was continued until July 1, 1903. June 9, 1903, an act was passed establishing a temporary examiner of public records to hold office for two years. In July, 1905, the term was further extended to 1907. He exercises supervision over the records throughout the State and reports thereon to the governor, with recommendations. Following these recommendations the legislature has passed several acts relating to court and municipal records which has resulted in improved conditions.

Delaware.—Chapter 3, section 3, of the Revised Statutes (1893) provides that the respective prothonotaries, clerks of the peace, clerks of the orphans' court, register in chancery, registers of wills, recorders, and sheriffs shall keep all records, books, papers, and other things belonging to their respective offices in their said offices, respectively, which shall be kept open at all times, Sundays excepted. There is no other general law. By an act approved March 16, 1905, a division of public records was created. The act is given in full in the annual report of this Association for 1905.^a The jurisdiction of the division is confined to State and county records, and there would seem to be no provision for supervision of the city and town records.

Florida.—There is no general law relating specifically to the public records. Chapter 217 of the Revised Statutes provides for the custody of certain records. There is no general supervision.

Georgia.—There is no general law relating to the records and no general supervision.

Hawaii.—There were no laws in the Territory relating to the custody and condition of the public records until 1905, when the legislature provided for the appointment of a board of public archives, composed of three members, of whom the secretary of the Territory is one. The board is to collect all public archives and arrange, classify, and inventory them. A new hall of records has been erected as a depository for the same. Other than this there is no special supervision.

Idaho.—There are no separate statutes relating to the public records, and there is no provision for general supervision.

Illinois.—Chapter 116 of the statutes of Illinois, entitled "Records," deals with methods of procedure in certain matters, such as lost records, copies, decrees, etc., but not with the general matter. There is no chapter governing generally, and there is no general supervision. By act of May 16, 1903, the State Historical Society was made a department of the State Historical Library with certain powers of examining local records for historical purposes.^b

^a Vol. I, pp. 332, 333.

^b Laws of Illinois, 1903, p. 229.

Indiana.—The secretary of state is custodian of legislative and other records relating to elections, corporations, etc. Various sections of the general statutes provide for preservation of certain records and for their care, but there is no general law. There is no commission having charge of the general subject. The condition of the records is far from satisfactory.

Iowa.—There is no general law or State supervision of the records. The State has appropriated money for the State Historical Society for work upon the archives, and by an act approved April 10, 1906, provides for the preservation of the archives,^a but it is evident that the State records are the subject of the legislation.

Kansas.—All the records are in the care of the several departments of the State, counties, cities, towns, and courts. The act of March 4, 1905, provides that any State, county, or other official may turn over to the Kansas Historical Society any records not required by law to be kept in such office three years after the current use of the same or sooner in the discretion of the head of the department.^b There is no general supervision.

Kentucky.—The laws relating to the records are scattered through the statutes, the law relating to each office being in the general law fixing duties, etc. There is no general supervision.

Louisiana.—There has been no legislation relative to the public records as a whole, and there is no general supervision.

Maine.—The records of State matters are kept in the office of the secretary of state; county records by the respective departments of each county; court records by the respective clerks of courts in each county, and city and town records by the clerks of each municipality. There is no general law and no supervision. There has been some individual effort to secure legislation, but without results.

Maryland.—A public-record commission was established in 1904 by an act printed in the annual report of this Association for that year.^c In the codification of the General Laws in 1904 there are a number of statutes relating to certain records but not to municipal records. There is no general law and no supervision except as authorized for the record commission.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of 1851 passed a general law entitled "An act for the better preservation of municipal and other records." This with additional legislation is codified in chapter 35 of the Revised Laws of 1902. In 1884 the governor was authorized to appoint a commissioner of public records to report upon the records of the parishes, towns, and counties. In 1889 the office was continued for three years, and the commissioner was given supervision of the records. In 1892 the office was made permanent.

^a See ante, p. 9.

^b Laws of Kansas, 1905, p. 597.

^c Pp. 483, 484.

Chapter 35, quoted above, embodies the provisions for establishing the office and defines the duties of the commissioner. A detailed account of the commission was printed in the annual report of the Association for 1900.^a

Michigan.—There is no general law relating to the records. The statutes governing county or township officers, courts, boards, and institutions contain provisions requiring them to keep records, but these are scattered through several hundred different statutes. There is no general supervision.

Minnesota.—There is no general law and no supervision, nor has there been any legislation bearing upon the subject of the public records.

Mississippi.—There is no general law and no general supervision. By an act approved February 26, 1902, a department of archives and history was created, but excepting for a provision for the turning over to the department of any records not in current use it would seem to have no care of any records other than those usually classed as archives.^b

Missouri.—There is no general law covering all records. Chapter 148 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Records, Public," deals chiefly with court records and proceedings in connection therewith, although certain requirements relate to any civil or military officer having records pertaining to his office. Other provisions are in their appropriate chapters. There is no general supervision.

Montana.—The secretary of state is custodian of the State records, the county clerks of the county records, the clerks of the courts of the court records, and city and town clerks of municipal records. There is no general law and no supervision, nor has legislative action been taken in the matter.

Nebraska.—There is no general law relating to the records and no State supervision.

Nevada.—There is no general law and no State supervision; neither has there been any proposed legislative action in the matter.

New Hampshire.—There is no general law relating to the public records and no State supervision. There has been some action looking toward legislation in the matter, but thus far without results. Under an act approved March 11, 1897, the records of all the courts of the Province of New Hampshire prior to April 29, 1769, were removed from the county record building at Exeter to the State library building at Concord. Under an act approved March 10, 1899, all records and deeds and all probate records and all the original papers of the Province to the same date were also deposited there.

^a Vol. II, pp. 47 to 59.

^b Laws of Mississippi, 1902, p. 52.

New Jersey.—A public record commission was established in 1897 by the following act, approved April 3. The text of this act is given below:

AN ACT in relation to public records in this State.

Whereas in most of the townships and in many of the counties and municipalities of this State there is no adequate provision made for the secure and permanent preservation of the public records. In consequence whereof many records of great value have been lost and many more are in danger of loss or destruction, and it is important that some measures should be devised to prevent further loss or destruction of such records:

Be it enacted by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The governor shall appoint three persons as a commission on the public records of this State, who shall inquire into the nature and condition of the public records of this State and of the several counties, townships, cities, and other municipalities in the State; how, where, and in whose custody or possession such records are kept; what provision, if any, is made for the safe and permanent preservation thereof, and what measures, in the judgment of the commission, should be taken to secure the safe and permanent preservation of such public records, where they can be convenient of access to the public, if there is no such provision at present; and such commission shall report to the governor from time to time the result of their inquiries, with such recommendations as to them shall seem advisable.

2. It shall be the duty of all public officers in this State to afford all reasonable facilities to said commission for acquiring a full knowledge as to the nature and condition of the public records, how, where, and in whose custody the same are kept, and what provision, if any, is made for the safe and permanent preservation thereof, and the facilities afforded for their convenient inspection by the public.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.^a

New Mexico.—The acts relating to the records are scattered through the Compiled Laws for 1897, and subsequent acts under the headings pertaining to the Territorial, county, city, and town.

New York.—There is no general law and no supervision. In 1902 a bill following the Massachusetts law failed to pass the legislature.^b

North Carolina.—There is no general law and no State supervision. Scattered through the Public and General Statutes are provisions for keeping certain records. In 1905 a historical commission was appointed whose duty it is to collect historical data for printing and distribution, but it has no authority over the records.^c

North Dakota.—There is no general law relating to the public records nor any general supervision, and no action toward it has ever been taken.

Ohio.—There has never been any compilation of the laws relating to the public records. These are scattered through statutes under the

^a Laws of New Jersey, 1897, p. 105.

^b American Historical Association Reports for 1902, Vol. I, pp. 332-336; *ibid.*, 1903, Vol. I, p. 411.

^c Act of March 9, 1903. Laws of North Carolina, 1903, p. 767.

chapters relating to the offices having records. There is no general supervision.

Oklahoma.—There is no general law relating to the records and no supervision. The legislature of 1905 appropriated \$2,000 per annum for 1905 and 1906 to the Oklahoma Historical Society to be used as the board of directors may direct.

Oregon.—There is no general law relating to the custody or condition of the public records and no State supervision. No legislative action on the subject has been proposed.

Pennsylvania.—A division of public records was established by an act of the legislature of 1903, which was printed in the annual report of the Association for 1903.^a

Rhode Island.—Previous to 1896 the only law relating to the public records was chapter 31 of the General Laws, which provides for delivery of records to the proper officials, and there is no general law. In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, the following resolution was passed on the 14th of May, 1896, authorizing the appointment of a State record commissioner:

RESOLUTION Providing for the appointment of a record commissioner and making appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a person to be known as State record commissioner, whose duty it shall be to prepare for the use of the State a detailed report of the number, kind, and condition of the various public records in the custody and under the control of State, city, and town officers in this State, and such parish and church records as may be obtainable relating to extinct or active church organizations in said State, and as far as possible, of the records and place of deposit in other States relating to the several cities and towns in the State of Rhode Island; and that for the purpose aforesaid the sum of six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, and the State auditor is hereby directed to allow such bills for the same as may be approved by the governor, and pay the same from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The commissioner has no authority to compel towns or officials to preserve or provide for the care of their records. He was authorized by a resolution passed on May 6, 1898, to compile a list of the officers and soldiers of the Colony and State of Rhode Island who were engaged in the colonial wars and the war of the Revolution.

Upon completion of the new State house his office was established there, where a vast amount of matter relating to the records is accessible. The annual reports present in detail results of his work, with recommendations for legislation which should be adopted.

The report on the archives of Rhode Island, by Clarence S. Brigham, esq., printed in the annual report of this Association for 1903,^b gives valuable information in this connection.

^a Vol. I, pp. 411 to 413.

^b Vol. I, pp. 534-644.

South Carolina.—There is no general law. By the Civil Code of 1902 certain officers are charged with keeping specific records. There is no general supervision. An act reorganizing the historical commission is printed in the annual report of the Association for 1905.^a

South Dakota.—There is no general law and no supervision.

Tennessee.—There is no general law relating to the public records, which are under control of the immediate officeholders in their respective State, county, and municipal offices. There is no State supervision. In response to an invitation from the legislature Hon. Thomas M. Owen and Dunbar Rowland, archivists, respectively of Alabama and Mississippi, addressed the legislature of 1905 on the best method of preservation of the State's records, but no legislation, further than a resolution of thanks, seems to have been passed, except an appropriation to pay the salary of a secretary of a department of archives during the next two years.

Texas.—The heads of the several offices containing public records have the custody and control of their respective records. There is no general law pertaining to the records and no State supervision. By several acts archives have been defined; provision has been made for them in the basement of the capitol; and a commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics, and history has been authorized. His duty is directed toward the history of the State, and he is to demand and receive from all officers having them in charge all books, papers, etc., not necessary to the current duties of their offices which relate to its history.

Utah.—There is no general law relating to the custody and condition of the records and no State supervision.

Vermont.—Each department has the custody and control of the records in its department, and each town and county clerk and judge of probate has such custody in his respective political division. There is no State supervision, and no legislative action has been taken in that direction.

Virginia.—There is no general law relating to the public records. They are in the custody of the departments of the Commonwealth and the clerks of the several county and municipal offices. The State records, which are under the control of the secretary of state, have been placed under the care of the State library board.^b There is no supervision by the Commonwealth.

Washington.—There is no general law relating to the public records. The State records are in the custody of the secretary of state, those of the counties of the county auditors, and the cities by the city clerks. Other officers keep certain of their own records, but in the main these are the usual custodians. There is no State supervision.

^a Vol. I, p. 333.

^b American Historical Association Reports for 1903, Vol. 1, pp. 645, 646.

West Virginia.—There is no general law relating to the public records. The records are in the custody of the several State, county, city, and town officials in their respective offices. There is no State supervision. A bureau of history and archives was established by an act passed February 21, 1905, as stated in the annual report of this Association for 1905.^a

Wisconsin.—The Revised Statutes of 1898 contain many acts pertaining to certain records, but there is no general law or supervision.

Wyoming.—The Revised Statutes of 1899 prescribe the custody of various records by the several officials. There is no general law or supervision.

^a Vol. I, pp. 335-337.



PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF ARKANSAS.

By Prof. JOHN HUGH REYNOLDS,
Secretary of Arkansas History Commission.

INTRODUCTION.

The Arkansas Historical Association was organized in December, 1903, with headquarters at the University of Arkansas. The association is incorporated. Notwithstanding vigorous efforts were made, only a comparatively small membership was secured. This fact so limited the income that its field of operation was circumscribed within such narrow limits that little could be done. This led to an appeal to the general assembly, which, April 27, 1905, passed a bill creating the Arkansas History Commission. Since that time the commission has been busily engaged in preparing an inventory of the source of material of Arkansas history. The burden of this work has fallen upon the secretary of the commission, the author of this paper. The results of their labors have just appeared in the form of Volume I of the Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association, a volume of over 500 pages. The matter appearing in this chapter was written primarily for that publication. The association is now before the legislature asking that their work be permanently organized and that provision be made for continued support.

STATE OFFICERS.

The investigation was conducted in the summer of 1906. It was confined to a few offices, because time would not permit a thorough examination of all offices. In the case of the offices of secretary of state and attorney-general, the method of work was to go through the office, book by book, and list them by subject, giving period covered by each volume. The author then classified these dates, checked them up, and in this way ascertained whether a given set of records was complete; if incomplete, what volumes were missing. In writing the chapter he listed and briefly explained each line of record on file; he followed this with a statement whether the class of records

was complete or not. If incomplete, the missing period was given, it being deemed inadvisable to publish an itemized list of all the volumes of each line of public records, as this would be long and tedious and would serve no useful purpose.

In preparing the paragraph on other offices, the method was to examine each class of records and, in a general way, by personal inspection and inquiry of officials to ascertain their completeness. It is true this is less thorough than the method pursued in the offices of secretary of state and attorney-general, but it is believed that the work is sufficiently thorough to justify all the statements made regarding the records. In case of the boundary records in the land office, they were investigated in detail. Some of the records in all offices are in bad repair and need rebinding, notably a few military records in the secretary of state's office, the boundary records in the land office, and many records in the State library.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

This office was created in 1819. It is distinctively a records office. Its archives are richer in historical data than any other office. The secretary keeps the records of all official acts of the governor, of all his own official acts, and is the custodian of all the records of the general assembly.

RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Civil records.—The civil records contain a list of State, county, and township officers, giving date of commission and the county and township in which they reside. These records are well preserved and complete from the beginning of the government in 1819 to the present, except for the years 1865 and 1875. The volume covering the period from 1819 to 1836 is called the Official Register. There are twelve volumes in all.

Executive register.—This set of records contains all appointments made by the governor, commutations, and rewards offered for the arrest of criminals. These records begin with 1838, and are complete except for the years 1871 and 1872. If there were such records before 1838 they are missing. There are seven volumes of these records.

Pardon record.—This set of records contains the pardons granted by the governor, and they begin with 1866. The pardons prior to that date are to be found in the executive register. Separate and distinct pardon record books were found for the following periods: May, 1866, to June 29, 1868; May 13, 1898, to October 10, 1900; October 11, 1900, to March 24, 1904; March 28, 1904, to July 10, 1906. From 1863 to 1898 no separate records for pardons were found. For that period they perhaps may be found in the executive register.

Antitrust record.—This line of records contains a list of foreign and domestic corporations doing business in Arkansas, the date when antitrust affidavits were sent out by the office and the date of their return. The law requiring these records was passed in 1899, and since that date they are complete. The corporations are required to declare that they are not in any trust.

Railway contract leases.—Under our law the vender retains title to rolling stock until the purchase price is paid. Contracts executed for such stock are

filed with the secretary of state, including a list of all rolling stock purchased by railroads operating in the State. The law of 1893 requires a record of these contracts. The records are complete from that time and are to be found in three volumes.

Notary public records.—Contains a list of notaries public by counties appointed by the governor, their post-office, and when qualified. These records seem to be complete.

Requisitions and warrants.—Contain warrants of arrest for escaped criminals issued by the governor upon requisitions from governors of other States. They also contain the requisitions by the governor of Arkansas upon the governors of other States for the rendition of fugitives from justice. Prior to 1905 this class of records was kept in the executive register. Since that date they are kept in a separate book under the title given above. There is an index to requisitions bearing date of 1865. This is an index to requisitions made prior to that date.

Railroad assessment record.—Contains the proceedings of the meetings of the State board of railroad commissioners for the assessment of railroad properties and the assessments made upon the railroads doing business in the State. These records are complete from 1868, when the first assessments were made. There are four volumes of these records.

Proclamations record.—Contains all the proclamations by the governor, including those offering rewards for arrest, fixing date for execution of criminals, etc. These records are complete from 1893 to the present, and are found in two volumes. Prior to that date they are to be found in the executive register. There is one volume containing proclamations of the governor from May, 1865, to March, 1881. This book, however, is in the nature of a scrapbook made up of proclamations taken from newspaper clippings.

Trade-mark record.—The legislature in 1883 passed a law offering protection to trade-marks if they were filed with the secretary of state. The record contains a list of trade companies, a statement of the character, and a facsimile copy of their trade-mark. This record is complete from 1883.

Articles of association.—Contains names of companies incorporated under the laws of the State, date of formation, purpose, list of directors and officers, capital stock. This set of records is in good condition and is complete from July 28, 1868, to the present except for the following periods: June 29, 1882, to January 26, 1885; May 4, 1887 to February 5, 1889.

Senate journals.—Contains a record of the proceedings of the senate, which includes the various steps in the passage and amendment of bills, the votes on same, the attitude of each senator on most measures. This set of records is in good condition and is complete except for the following periods: 1824-1833, 1834-1836, 1837-1840, 1850-51, 1853-1857.

House journals.—These records are the same in character for the house as the senate journals are for that body. These records are complete except for the following periods: 1826-1831, 1834-1842, 1856-1860.

Foreign corporations records.—This class of records contains a list of all foreign corporations doing business in Arkansas. Such corporations are required under our law to file a copy of their charter with the secretary of state, certified to by proper officials of the State of origin. The records are complete from March 1, 1899, to the present. None required prior to that date.

Acts of Arkansas.—The official copy of all acts of each session of the general assembly, signed by the proper officers of each house, is filed at the end of the session with the secretary of state. It is his duty to keep the original copy of these acts thus filed. They are found complete except for the following dates: Second session of Territorial legislature, 1821; third session, 1823; fourth ses-

sion, 1825; fifth session, 1827; special session, 1828; seventh session, 1831; eighth session, 1850-51; tenth session, 1854-55; eleventh session, 1856-57.

Annual returns of railroad, express, telegraph, and sleeping car companies.—This class of records contains the returns made by railroad, telegraph, express, and sleeping car companies, giving a detailed list of all their properties within the State and the value thereof. These are found on file since 1884, and are complete. Not required prior to that date.

Convict register.—A register of State convicts is kept in the secretary of state's office, giving the name, crime, sentence, where tried, term of court, and nativity of each criminal. Two volumes were found, covering the period from 1881 to 1892.

Minutes of the Fayetteville Branch of State Bank.—Contains the proceedings of the meetings of the board of directors of the Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank from January, 1840, to October 12, 1846.

General ledger of general board of Real Estate Bank, 1839-1854.

Ledger of Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank, 1838-1841.

Exchange Credit of Bank of State of Arkansas, 1868-April, 1879.

Executive letters, August, 1868-April, 1879.—A letter book contains the communications to the governor about all kinds of business. One registrar writes that he can not register voters without protection, and calls for troops. Major Tisdale, of Carrollton, writes that 1,850 men can be raised there for militia. One Matthews, of Louisburg, writes that the parties engaged in recent outbreak there had left the country, were skulking in the woods, or had joined the bushwhackers.

Telegrams received.—This book contains copies of military telegrams received by the governor of Arkansas from April, 1865, to March, 1871.

Letters.—Press copy of letters of Governor Baxter from January to August, 1873; press copy of letters of the governor, May 20, 1872-January 3, 1873; press copies of executive letters, January 17, 1883-March 31, 1889; press copies of letters of adjutant-general, June 16, 1869-December 20, 1872; letters to quartermaster-general, with his indorsements thereon, November, 1868-September, 1871; letters of secretary of state, C. B. Moore, February 13, 1885-July 5, 1887; letters of John H. Creese, cashier of Bank of State of Arkansas, June, 1837-October, 1841; correspondence of commissioner of public works and internal improvements, May 1869-April, 1870—contains letters and petitions to the commissioner and his replies; abstracts of executive letters, September 2, 1868-December 14, 1870.

Report to Governor Clayton of commissioner of public works and internal improvements, filed October 6, 1868.—This report contains applications of railroad companies for State aid, report on condition of such companies, their resources and liabilities.

Miscellaneous.—Testimony in the Bynum case, 1901; map of boundary between Arkansas and Missouri, by Bazil Gordon, surveyor; tax returns of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, 1893-1906; ordinances and acts of convention of 1861; official copies of the constitutions of 1864, 1868, and 1874, on parchment in tin cases; records of penitentiary physicians, May, 1893; index to writs of elections, 1879-1885; index to record 11, volumes 1 and 2, of articles of association; index to pardons, October, 1900.

Register of commissioners for Arkansas in other States.—This record contains a list of names of persons in other States commissioned to take acknowledgments for Arkansas in those States.

Official list of cities and towns.—This record gives a list of all cities incorporated in Arkansas, date of charter, to what class they belong, and in what county. The record is complete since 1844.

Census list of cities.—Contains the census of all cities applying for incorporation.

Proceedings of board of municipal corporations.—January 18, 1879, to the present. This board consists of secretary of state, auditor, and attorney-general. They pass upon all applications of cities for charter.

Penitentiary ledger, May 7, 1883–May 13, 1892.

Journal of the secession convention.

County election commissioners.—The State board of election commissioners under our law appoints three election commissioners for each county. This record contains the county commissioners appointed for 1900 and 1904. No records prior to 1900 were found.

Military records.—January 6, 1837–March 11, 1861. This record contains a list of all officers of the militia of each county, with date of their commission. Each county seems to have had one regiment. It moreover contains a list of the captains, first and second lieutenants of each company raised in the several counties as volunteer companies of cavalry requisitioned by Secretary of War, May 15, 1846. It also lists the officers of battalions raised under the same requisition for service on Arkansas frontiers. This is a large volume and is about to fall to pieces. It should be rebound.

Incorporation charters, No. 1.—This record contains certificates of incorporation of manufacturing concerns, stating that the company has complied with the laws and is incorporated. These records have been kept since May 14, 1903, and are on file.

Township records.—The county court under our law creates townships and fixes boundaries. Certificates of all such creations and alterations, with copy of action of the court, are certified to the secretary of state by the county clerk. These papers are carefully kept and preserved in alphabetical order. They contain the original divisions of each county into townships and all subsequent alterations. They are in tin filing cases.

Circuit clerk bonds.—Our law requires that the bonds of circuit clerks shall be filed with the secretary of state. These papers are on file in the office of the secretary in filing cases since 1880. No bonds were found for the period prior to that date. They may be in the basement.

House and senate bills.—The original copy of each bill introduced in the house and senate is filed with the secretary of state at the end of each session of the general assembly. On the back of each bill is marked by the clerks of the respective houses the action taken on the bill. The bills for a few recent sessions of the legislature are in filing cases in the secretary of state's office, but the great body of them have, for want of space, been dumped into the basement, where many of them are to be found yet.

Election returns.—Returns are made by the election commissioners of each county to the secretary of state of the votes cast at the general elections for all local and State offices and on any question which the voters are called upon to ballot. These returns show the votes by townships. The same returns are made for Congressional and Presidential elections. These returns for the last twelve years are in tin filing cases in the secretary of state's office. For the period prior to that time they have been dumped in the basement. Doubtless many are lost.

Charters of foreign corporations.—All foreign corporations doing business in the State are required to file copies of their charters, certified to by proper officials of the State of their origin. These charters are kept in tin filing cases. They are complete from 1899.

Penitentiary papers.—A number of tin filing cases are full of indiscriminate mixture of papers concerning the penitentiary, such as requisitions, appraise-

ments of penitentiary property, commutations, reports of superintendents, bids for furniture for the penitentiary. These papers are on file in the office since 1893. No papers for an earlier date were found.

STATE LIBRARY.

The State library is only such in name. It is thus aptly described by Professor Shinn: "The library is located in what might be appropriately called 'The catacombs underlying the old statehouse.' To get a book is very much like the process of exhuming a mummy. The rooms are damp, dismal, and disagreeable."

In addition to the many thousands of volumes of public documents of Arkansas, of the Federal Government, and of other States, there are many valuable public records stored away here. The old statehouse has been inadequate for the proper care of the public archives for decades. All the offices are overcrowded and have been for many years. In order to transact routine business they have been compelled to find some place other than the offices to deposit the overflow papers and documents. The basement occupied by the State library has been for many years the common dumping ground to relieve this congestion. This is true of the secretary of state's office in particular, for most of the public documents found in the basement are under the care of this office.

Below is listed the more important documents in the library. It was found, however, impossible to classify and list the many thousand papers there owing to crowded conditions.

STATE AND REAL ESTATE BANK DOCUMENTS.

Teller's cashbook of the Western Branch of the Real Estate Bank, covering period from February 22, 1840, to March 26, 1844.

Teller's cashbook of the Real Estate Bank from March 2, 1841, to July, 1853.

Teller's cashbook of the Real Estate Bank from 1838 to 1839.

Record of stock of Columbia Branch of Real Estate Bank.

Stock book of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank.

Ledger of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, 1840-1847.

Suit record, a record of all suits brought by the Real Estate Bank from its organization, and all suits disposed of by the bank after Albert Pike was appointed its sole attorney in November, 1841.

Discount book of Washington Branch of Real Estate Bank, 1839-40.

Discount book of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, 1839-40.

Discount and credit book of Western Branch of Real Estate Bank, 1840-41.

Discount and credit book of Branch of State Bank, 1840-1845.

Discount and credit book of Real Estate Bank from December 10, 1838, to 1844.

Discount and credit book of Real Estate Bank, December, 1838, to 1851.

Journal of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank from February 15, 1839 to January 23, 1844; also contains record of business done by committee of trustees of Real Estate Bank from May 26, 1842, to March, 1844; also record of transactions of residuary trustees from April, 1844, to March, 1855.

Journal of Central Branch of Real Estate Bank, containing journal of finance committee of the Central Branch from July, 1838, to March 10, 1840, and of the executive board of trustees and of the residuary trustees, August 16, 1842, to April, 1855.

Journal of Real Estate Bank at Little Rock from December 10, 1838, to August 15, 1842, and of the trustees from August 16, 1842, to September 10, 1847.

Journal of Washington Branch of Real Estate Bank from April 1, 1839, to February 27, 1844; also journal of trustees from February 22, 1844, to August 9, 1847.

Notes receivable for Fayetteville Branch Bank, 1838-39.

Proceedings of the exchange committee of Washington Branch of Real Estate Bank from June, 1839, to December 11, 1839.

Letter book of central board of Real Estate Bank, September 11, 1837-April 14, 1842; of trustees and residuary trustees, September 5, 1842-February 23, 1848.

Letter book of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, February 11, 1839-April 18, 1842; of trustees and residuary trustees, July 26, 1842-November 2, 1848.

Schedule of board of managers of Real Estate Bank, containing subscriptions for stocks, residence, description of land, and number of acres of each subscriber. The name of Frederick Notrebe is the first on the roll.

Schedule of Western Branch of Real Estate Bank, being the same for this bank as above for the Real Estate Bank at Little Rock.

Individual ledger of Real Estate Bank, M to Z, 1842-1844.

Individual ledger of Real Estate Bank, A to Z, 1838-1841.

Ledger of Columbia Branch of Real Estate Bank, March, 1839-1847.

General ledger of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, February 16, 1839-1846.

Ledger of Washington Branch of Real Estate Bank, 1838-39.

Signature book of Columbia Branch of Real Estate Bank.

Record book of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, containing mortgages, deeds, etc.

Invoice book of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, March 18, 1839-July 21, 1841.

Check book of Fayetteville Branch Bank.

Day book of Real Estate Bank, 1838.

Check list of Real Estate Bank, 1838-39.

Cash deposit book of Helena Branch of Real Estate Bank, 1839-1852.

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.

Account book of carpetbag constitutional convention of 1868. This document shows that a delegate from Ashley County served from January 7 to February 12, inclusive, and drew mileage for 900 miles, which, together with his per diem, amounted to \$716; that a delegate from St. Francis County served from January 7 to February 14, inclusive, and received pay for 880 miles, which, together with his per diem, amounted to \$722.64; that the president of the convention was paid \$1,064 for his services from January 7 to February 14, and was not required to state the number of miles traveled.

Copies of letters of Capt. Henry Page from headquarters, Army of Potomac, from November 19, 1863, to November 16, 1864; also June 21, 1867, to October 19, 1867.

Letter book of Henry Page, disbursing officer, from October 27, 1867, to April 28, 1868.

Circuit clerk's bonds, October 1863-January 3, 1865.

Circuit clerk's bonds, November 28, 1864, to January, 1873.

Circuit and county clerks' bonds, December 5, 1872-March 5, 1876.

Warrants of the governor from July 1, 1860, to December 10, 1879, containing warrants for secret service for the State.

Account book, giving record of accounts of secretary of state with Daily & Bros., job printers, of St. Louis, from 1865 to 1869.

Record of organization and proceedings of Arkansas State Council of the Union League of America, organized at Little Rock, October 6, 1871, with Governor Hadley, president, containing proceedings of the society and charters issued to local subordinate lodges. This record shows that the meeting held January 1, 1872, passed resolutions indorsing the administrations of Hadley, Grant, and Clayton, recommended Republican harmony, and resolved against the reinstatement of certain parties to Federal positions named in the resolution.

Account book of members of the constitutional convention of 1874. This book shows that the per diem of \$6 for eighteen days and 20 cents per mile for 500 miles were allowed to the delegates from Benton County, and that others were paid at the same rate.

Official orders of Maj. Gen. R. C. Newton, commanding Arkansas State Guard, and of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Churchill, commanding the State Guard, from May 11, 1874, to June 8, 1874.

Letters of secretary of state, 1873.

Letters of Elisha Baxter in 1873 and of the governor in 1879-80.

Letters sent by Maj. Gen. R. C. Newton, commanding State Militia, and by A. Belding, colonel, from headquarters of Arkansas State Militia, from December 15, 1874, to April 14, 1875.

List of railroad corporations filing preliminary surveys, maps, profiles, 1869-1882.

Indorsement book of Henry Page, disbursing officer, from July 6, 1867, to June 29, 1868, containing an abstract of correspondence, requests, and his indorsements thereon.

Indorsement book of Henry Page from March 8 to September 10, 1867.

Little Rock Republican Club proceedings from August 17, 1867, to February 15, 1868, containing plans of campaign and methods of raising funds.

Records of quartermaster of provisional brigade, Lieut. L. R. Young, with headquarters in Mississippi and Georgia, December 2, 1863-September 11, 1864.

Records of commissioner of public works and internal improvements, May 11, 1869-July 11, 1870, containing letters and official acts of commissioner.

Records, in several volumes, of commissioner of public works and internal improvements, 1871-72, containing account of bond issues for levees and of assessment on property owners benefited by the improvements in the several counties.

Letter book of commissioner of public works and internal improvements, May 6, 1873-March 5, 1874.

Tax book of Crittenden County for payment of interest on levee bonds for building the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad.

Journal, containing itemized list and value of clothing purchased by the central committees of the several counties appointed by the military board of Arkansas in 1861.

Record of board of inspectors of the penitentiary, April 1, 1871-April 27, 1872.

Record of Arkansas railroad bonds signed by governor, September 25, 1871-July 12, 1873.

Record of Arkansas railroad bonds approved by governor, April 10, 1869.

RECORDS OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Orders of William A. E. Tisall, major commanding the militia of second sub-district in northeast Arkansas, with headquarters at Jonesboro, 1869.

Roster of Arkansas State Militia, 1869-1872.

Roster of Arkansas State Militia, county organizations of, 1869-70.

Military record, containing list of officers of Arkansas State Militia from several counties, March 4, 1864-February 7, 1877.

Records of the military board of Arkansas, May 21, 1861-June 1, 1865, being volumes 1 and 2 of records of adjutant-general's office.

Abstract of supplies purchased. Volume 3 of records adjutant-general's office.

Records of all orders issued by Flanagan as governor and commander in chief of the militia of Arkansas, July 20, 1863-September 1, 1864. It also contains muster rolls of the Arkansas mounted volunteers of the companies of Capt. E. K. Williamson, R. C. Reeves, A. T. Tettus, G. A. Hale, John W. Dyer, Robert L. Burke, John Connally, James Abraham, W. C. Coocovan, T. G. Henley, and A. D. King, giving name, rank, age, height, color of hair and eyes, occupation, date of enlistment, place of enrollment, remarks, desertion, deaths. Volume 4 of records of adjutant-general's office.

Muster-out rolls and historical memoranda of adjutant-general's office, volume 5. Contains muster rolls of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Cavalry Regiments of Arkansas Volunteers, giving names of all companies, their officers, when and where mustered into service, mustered out; names of all enlisted men, when and where mustered in and out, period of service. The muster rolls are followed in each case by a brief history of each regiment. This record also furnishes the same information about the First, Second, and Fourth Regiments of Arkansas Infantry Volunteers.

Letters of Adjutant-General Bishop, being volume 6 of records adjutant-general's office, date November 21, 1864-June 7, 1867.

Inventory and inspection reports, made to General Steele, June 4, 1864-December 5, 1864. Volume 10, records adjutant-general's office.

Muster rolls of Arkansas Volunteers. Volume 11, records adjutant-general's office.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Evidence taken before a bribery committee in the case of State of Arkansas *v.* Joel Johnson, 1879.

Official correspondence with the Department of War by the governor of Arkansas, June 6, 1825-April 27, 1826, containing valuable letters of the governor of Arkansas to the Secretary of War about Indians, treaties, and boundaries. It contains a letter of Heckatton to the governor.

Copy of the direct tax stub receipt book, No. 4, for Ouachita, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Pope, Poinsett, and Prairie counties.

Warrant book of secretary of state's office, January 31, 1879-August 1, 1882. Executive letters, January 17-August 21, 1877.

Correspondence of executive office, January 13, 1883-February 19, 1885.

Letters of executive, December 19, 1874-January 6, 1877.

Letter book of attorney-general, November 21, 1876-September 20, 1877.

Union County tax book for 1852.

Warrant stub book of secretary of state, July 30, 1887-November 2, 1888.

NEWSPAPER FILES IN STATE LIBRARY.

Daily Arkansas Gazette, December 2, 1867–June 30, 1868; July 1, 1869–December 31, 1869; January 1–June 30, 1870; May 1–December 30, 1870; January 1–June 30, 1871; July 1–December 31, 1871; January 3–June 30, 1872.

The Washington Telegraph, January 15, 1862–December 20, 1865, one volume.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

In that part of the library occupied by the secretary of the penitentiary board are two cases with many pigeonholes. These cases are filled with papers belonging to the secretary of state's office. There are thousands of these papers. In point of time they date from the beginning of the Territorial government down to recent years, and in point of character they bear on every subject-matter with which the office of the secretary of state has to do. These papers are exposed to dust and dampness and are unclassified. To illustrate their scope and importance the following are listed without regard to date or subject-matter:

Original treaty.—Between the United States and the Quapaw Nation, executed November 15, 1824, at Harrington, containing the signature of Robert Crittenden, commissioner for the United States, and a number of Quapaw chiefs, among whom was Saracen.

Protest of sundry citizens of Lawrence County.—Against the removal of the county seat, and addressed to the "Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Arkansas."

Miscellaneous.—Estimate by Woodruff on the cost of printing digest of laws in 1823.

Bids for public printing for 1833–1835 by C. P. Bertrand, W. E. Woodruff, Smith & Reed.

Letter of Pelham to Governor John Pope, June 9, 1829, selecting certain lands for the seminary.

Letter of Elias Rector to Governor William Fulton, September 2, 1829, selecting lands for the seminary.

Census returns of 1862, giving the number of whites between certain ages, number of slaves of different ages, free persons of color (none being reported), number of acres of land in cotton, in grain, number of bales of cotton, number of bushels of corn, oats, and wheat.

Papers concerning the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, 1856, containing the company's bond for \$1,000,000 to the State of Arkansas.

Report to General Ord in 1867 regarding public printing.

Letter from chairman of Republican central committee at Dardanelle, asking the governor to remove the mayor because he was an unreconstructed Democrat.

Correspondence passed between General Ord and Secretary of State Robert J. T. White in regard to the appointment of sheriffs and other officers by the general.

Order of Governor Flanagan, October 7, 1863, fixing Washington as the capital of the Confederate State government.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The office of State land commissioner was created in 1869. Prior to that date the auditor's office kept the land records. After the creation of the land office the auditor transferred to it such records as properly belonged to the office. Under the law the commissioner is the land agent of the State. The office deals with all classes of State lands—school, saline, seminary, internal improvement, swamp, forfeited, Real Estate, and State Bank lands.

CLASSES OF RECORDS KEPT BY THE OFFICE.

(a) *Township plats.*—The commissioner makes and keeps in his office a plat or map of each township in which there are any unsold lands belonging to any of the above classes.

(b) *Sales records.*—As the land agent of the State, the commissioner sells all classes of these lands. A record is kept of all such sales, giving a description of the land sold, the class to which it belongs, to whom sold, the price, etc.

(c) *Maps of all lands* subject to homestead under Federal law are kept on file in the office.

(d) *Lists of all United States lands* sold by Federal land officers are filed in the State land office.

(e) *Field notes and plats.*—This office is the custodian and has on file the original Government field notes of all surveys made in Arkansas, including boundary surveys. The field notes and plats date from 1815.

(f) *Deed record.*—When the commissioner sells a tract of land he executes a deed. Under the law he is also authorized to furnish deeds to persons who present proofs of having legally bought and paid for any of the above lands. A record is kept of all such deeds issued by the office.

(g) *Redemption record.*—Under the law persons forfeiting lands for failure to pay taxes are allowed a certain time within which to redeem said lands. When redemptions are made, the office keeps a record of the same.

(h) *Field notes and plats of boundary surveys.*—For the survey of the Indian boundary lines, the western line of Arkansas 40 miles west of the southwest corner of Missouri, south to the Red River, surveyed by Joseph C. Brown, and for the base line of Arkansas. The following boundary records are now on file in the land office:

1. *Field notes of survey of land ceded by the United States* in 1820 to the Choctaw Nation. Survey made in 1821 by Henry D. Downes, commissioner.

2. *Field notes of Joseph C. Brown*, who surveyed the northern boundary of Arkansas and the western boundary of Missouri in 1823. This is a copy of the original field notes to be found in the office of the secretary of state of Missouri. In making the survey he began at the southwest corner of Missouri at 36:30 and ran east 233 miles to the St. Francis River. Here he stopped and did not resume work until 1824. He then dropped down on the St. Francis River to the thirty-sixth degree and finished the survey.

3. *Louisiana line.*—The southern boundary line was run according to an act of Congress passed May 19, 1828. James S. Conway and William Pelham were appointed by the President for Arkansas, and the State of Louisiana appointed R. A. Crane. The survey was begun November 1, 1830, and was finished in January, 1831. The original field notes and plats of this survey are to be found in Field Book 1830, D.

4. *Field notes of survey of Cherokee line* from the southwest corner of Missouri to Fort Smith. This survey was begun September 19, 1831, and ended January 28, 1832, John Donelson, jr., being the surveyor. Pages 34 to 52, inclusive, are missing from the field notes of this survey.

5. *Missouri and Arkansas line*.—The original survey by Brown, in 1823, not proving satisfactory, the States of Arkansas and Missouri authorized another survey. Daniel Dunklin was appointed commissioner by Missouri and Davis Thompson was appointed commissioner by Arkansas. These commissioners appointed John Clark, of Arkansas, as third commissioner, and Bazil Gordon, of Missouri, as surveyor. The survey was begun October 17, 1843, and was finished August 10, 1845. The work was interrupted, however, and nothing was done from December 8, 1843, to May 14, 1845. The original field notes and plat of this survey are in the office of the land commissioner.

6. *Field notes of survey of western boundary of Arkansas* between the State and the Choctaw Indian lands. This survey was made by the United States Government in 1877, Henry E. McKee being the surveyor. This survey includes the Choctaw treaty line from the initial point at Fort Smith south to the Red River.

All lines of records seem to be complete and in reasonable state of preservation. The boundary records especially need rebinding. The office is crowded.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

This office was created in 1843. The attorney-general is the legal adviser of the various departments of the State government and is the attorney for the State in all suits. The law requires that the official opinions of the attorney-general shall be preserved in a well-bound book. As a matter of fact, it can scarcely be said that this office has any records. For the most part they have been poorly kept where preserved at all. The State is doubtless partly to blame for the bad condition of this office in its failure to provide proper clerical force and for the publication of the opinions of the attorney-general. A few of the attorneys left letterpress copies of their opinions and of part of their correspondence. The following press copies of opinions and letters were found:

One volume containing opinions of Attorneys-General Hughes and Moore, volume No. 3. Another volume containing opinions of Attorneys-General Kinsworthy, Davis, and Murphy, dating from 1898 to 1902. Another volume containing opinions and correspondence of Colonel Murphy, 1901-2. Another volume containing the opinions and letters of Colonel Murphy, 1902-1904.

In the State library is to be found a letter book of the attorney-general from November 21, 1876, to September 20, 1877.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court dates from 1836, and the records appear to be complete and accessible from the admission of the State until the present. The superior court of the Territorial days corresponds to the supreme court since statehood. Many of the records of the superior court are preserved, but they are mixed and in bad condition. Some of them are in Spanish. As the more important criminal and

civil cases are carried up to the supreme court, its records are of great historical value.

The records of the court are in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. The following classes of records are kept:

Case records.—These contain all pleadings, evidence, proceedings, and final disposition of cases.

Opinion record.—Here is kept a record of all the opinions of the court.

Clerk's appearance docket.—In this is recorded the names of the parties to the case, county from which it comes, and name of judge.

Clerk's court docket.—Here is kept a minute of all steps taken in each case.

Fee record.—In this is recorded all costs in the case.

Enrollment docket.—The names of all the attorneys having the privilege to practice before the supreme court are listed in this record.

Judgment record.—Here is kept an abstract of all judgments rendered by the court.

Execution docket.—Contains abstracts of all executions issued from the supreme court.

Judge's docket.—A minute book wherein the chief justice notes briefly all actions of the court.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This office was created in 1868. It is not primarily a record office, but there are to be found some important papers in the office. It has been administered well and its records are in good condition. The following is a list of records to be found in this office:

List of all State and professional licenses issued by the State superintendent from the organization of the office.

List of teachers with grade of license held by each. This list is kept just one year.

Annual reports of county examiners.—These reports are the basis for the State superintendent's biennial report. The original reports of examiners are kept for a number of years, and after it is thought there will be no further use for them they are destroyed.

Annual reports of county treasurers.—Gives receipts and expenditures of school funds. These reports are kept five or six years and then destroyed.

Uniform text-book record.—Companies desiring to furnish books under the county uniformity law are required to file with the State superintendent their bids and the form of their contract accompanied by samples of their books. These records and books are kept on file.

List of all books adopted in the several counties voting uniformity is kept on file in the office.

Biennial reports.—These reports are published and are on file since 1872.

School laws.—The superintendent compiles and issues biennial school laws then in force. This set is complete in the office since 1894.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

This commission was created by an act of the general assembly in 1899. Its records are complete from that date and are as follows:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

Rate sheets and tariff changes.—Railroads and express companies are required to furnish the commission a schedule of all rates charged by them and notice of all changes in tariffs. These reports are on file in the office.

Annual reports of railroads.—Railroads are required to make annual reports to the commission, and these reports furnish the same information that is required to be furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission. These reports give the history of the road, names of directors and officers, capital stock, miles of road, leased property, funded debt, cost of roads, equipment, earnings from different sources, gross and net earnings, stocks and bonds, operating expenses, employees and salaries, traffic, including number of passengers, and amount of freight. All of these reports are on file in the office.

Findings of the commission.—The commission sits as a court to hear complaints as to rates and discriminations. The record of its findings are kept. It fixes what it regards as reasonable and just freight, express, and passenger rates, and this schedule is kept on file.

Letter-press copies of all letters sent.—These are carefully kept in the office and files of all letters received are also preserved.

Reports.—The commission is expected periodically to publish reports. The following have been issued: 1899-1900, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4.

The commission is to be commended for the businesslike manner of doing work and keeping records.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ARKANSAS.

The Owen survey.—Upon the recommendation of Governor Elias Conway, the general assembly in 1857 authorized the first survey. Dr. David Dale Owen, State geologist of Kentucky, was appointed State geologist of Arkansas, and made the survey. The results of his work are embodied in his two reports published, respectively, in 1858 and 1860. The work was in the nature of geological reconnaissance, the first report being devoted to the territory north of the Arkansas River and the second to that south of the river. Copies of this survey are rare. They are to be found in scientific libraries scattered throughout the country.

The reconstruction survey.—The death of Doctor Owen and the civil war put an end to the survey. Efforts were made in 1866 and in 1868 to reestablish the survey, but owing to unsettled conditions they failed. In 1871 the general assembly authorized a second survey, and Governor Hadley appointed W. F. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, State geologist. Mr. Roberts did but little, and added nothing to the information contained in the reports of Doctor Owen. His reports, if he ever prepared any, were never filed with the secretary of state, nor were they ever published. In the Age of Steel at St. Louis appeared some papers on the subject by Mr. Roberts in 1887-88. His assistant, Dr. George Haddock, published a pamphlet of 60 pages. The general assembly in 1873 made an additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the survey. In 1874 three geologists were successively appointed, George Haddock, William C. Haceldime, and Arnold Syberg, the first two being removed. Nothing was done by any one of the three men.

The Branner survey.—The most important survey was the last, which was made by Professor Branner. In 1887 this survey was authorized, and by succeeding legislatures was continued down to 1893. Professor Branner was, at the time of his appointment, professor of geology at the University of Indiana, and since the survey he has held the same position in Stanford University. He was at first assisted by two and later by four assistants. The results of his

survey are embodied in fourteen volumes published by the State and in three unpublished volumes. The former can be had from the secretary of state. Three unpublished volumes treat of coal, coal measures, and clays. The one on clays will soon appear among the publications of the United States Geological Survey. The manuscript for these unpublished volumes is in the hands of Professor Branner at Stanford University.

COUNTY OFFICES.

In the preparation of this part of the chapter the author conducted an extensive correspondence with county clerks and others prepared to furnish information. The matter below is largely a tabulation of the facts brought out by this correspondence.

ARKANSAS COUNTY.^a

On Monday, December 6, 1813, the second session of the first Territorial legislature of Missouri convened in St. Louis. At this session the county of Arkansas was created by an act thereof dated December 31, 1813.

Outline history.

The first appearance of Europeans in Arkansas County was the landing of De Soto and his men in May, 1541, opposite the present site of Memphis.

De Soto died and was buried at Helena in 1542, and it was here that his successor, Moscoso, was appointed. This opinion as to location is based on the description given by Irving in his *Conquest of Florida*, by the Gentleman of Elvas, and by De Biedma, and upon a full personal knowledge of the topography of the country. In July, 1673, Marquette and Joliet visited the mouth of the Arkansas River. (See Marquette and Joliet's account in French's Historical Collections.)

March 12, 1682, La Salle and De Tonti, with twenty-two Frenchmen and eighteen savages, reached the mouth of the Arkansas River. Here La Salle took formal possession of the territory in the name of the King of France and erected a cross bearing the arms of his country—the first formal declaration of sovereignty over Louisiana. (See French's Historical Collections and Parkman's *Discovery in the Great West*.)

In the spring of 1686 the first settlement by white men made in Louisiana was at Arkansas post, on the north bank of the Arkansas River, by Frenchmen to whom De Tonti granted the privilege under a grant to him from La Salle. De Tonti, "by deed dated November 26, 1689, gave to Father Dablon, then superior of the Canadian mission, a strip on the Arkansas River, a little east of his fort, of about 8 acres for a chapel and mission house * * *." (See *Memoirs of De Tonti*.)

A settlement of Germans and negroes was made in 1718 near the post through the efforts of John Law. In 1751 M. Bossu, a French captain of marines, visited Arkansas post, and in his report to his Government says of Law's colony: "It was 4 leagues square and the colony was erected into a duchy." (See Bossu's *Travels through Louisiana*, Volume 1.)

The District of Arkansas was established for civil and military purposes in 1722, a judge and commandant being appointed to reside at the post. (See Le Harpe.)

^a Judge Halliburton, of De Witt, furnishes the information for this county.

Du Poisson, after a voyage full of discomforts, of which he has given a most graphic description, reached the Arkansas post on July 7, 1727. (See Catholic Missions by John G. Shea.)

December 20, 1803, Louisiana was formally transferred to the United States. The transfer of the interior posts was made later, that of Arkansas post being made to Maj. J. B. Maury in the spring of 1804, at which time civil and military authority of the United States began in Arkansas County.

In 1806 the legislature of Louisiana Territory established the District of Arkansas, separating it from New Madrid, and established a general court to sit twice a year, at St. Louis, in May and October. It seems, however, the division was not made nor the court established until 1808. The first term of probate court was held by John W. Honey, December 12, 1808. The first term of circuit court was held at Arkansas post November 1, 1819. The first Territorial legislature of Arkansas met at the post July 28, 1819.

Public records.

The records of Arkansas County are rich and are well preserved. The first record at the post after the purchase was made by Maj. James B. Maury, of the United States Army, June 5, 1804. This record was continued by military authority until September 12, 1805, the instruments recorded in this book being, as a rule, without acknowledgment. This record is in good condition.

The second record is styled "Record A," and was for the registration of all instruments duly acknowledged under the civil law, the first entry being October 9, 1808. This record continues to August, 1814. There seems to be no break in this line of records from this time to the present. The first civil court record was that of the probate court held by John W. Honey, December 12, 1808. This book contains the proceedings up to June 20, 1814. The probate records seem to be complete from that time.

The first circuit court record bears date of December 12, 1819, the time of holding the first circuit court in the county after the organization of Territorial government in Arkansas, and is doubtless the first ever held in the county, as it will be remembered that the Louisiana legislature, in June, 1806, passed an act creating "A general court for the Arkansas District to sit twice a year, in St. Louis in May and October." There seems to be no break in the circuit court records down to the present.

In the official catalogue of exhibit department of anthropology at the St. Louis fair, on page 61, is the following statement: "Arkansas Post Records: All that remain of the records of Arkansas post; the other records were destroyed during the civil war and the ones below were lost for about forty years." The books referred to as "below" are the ones mentioned above. How such an idea got current or from whom obtained the author can not say, but the statement is not true. The author has been familiar with the records of Arkansas County as an attorney since 1847, and has no recollection of any of the records ever having been lost or destroyed.

The records of the county were removed from Arkansas post to De Witt in September, 1855. "Record A" and the circuit court record named above are bound, but are in poor condition. The probate records referred to above were never bound, being made up of several quires of paper bound together with cord. The writing, however, is legible. They are kept in fireproof vaults at the court-house.

BAXTER COUNTY.

Baxter County was formed in 1873, out of territories taken from Izard, Fulton, Marion, and Searcy counties. Almost all records are complete from 1873. Records prior to that date were destroyed by the burning of the court-houses of Izard, Fulton, and Marion counties. The court-house of Baxter County was destroyed by fire February 24, 1890; the court records, five deed records, and all marriage records except one were saved. All records not totally destroyed have been transcribed and rebound. What records exist are in good condition and are kept in a fireproof vault.

BENTON COUNTY.

This county was created September 30, 1830, out of territory taken from Washington County, and was named after Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. The first will and probate record is dated April 17, 1837, and this class of records is complete from that time. All deed and county records are complete. The records are kept in a fireproof vault.

BOONE COUNTY.

Territory was taken from Carroll County in 1869 to form Boone County. The records are complete from the formation of the county, but are not kept in fireproof vaults.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

This county was organized in 1852 and was made up of territory taken from Union, Dallas, and Ouachita Counties. The records are complete from the formation of the county, but at present are kept in the court-house, a frame building.

CARROLL COUNTY.

This county was created November 30, 1833, out of territory drawn from Izard County. The records of this county were entirely destroyed by fire in December, 1869; they are complete, however, from March 14, 1870, to the present, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

CHICOT COUNTY.

Chicot County was established October 25, 1823, and was drawn from Arkansas County. The records are complete from 1824, though they are not kept in a fireproof vault.

CLARK COUNTY.

This county was formed December 15, 1818, by an act of the Territory of Missouri out of the territory of Arkansas County and was named after Governor William Clark of Missouri. The records are complete from its organization and are kept in a fireproof vault at the court-house.

CLAY COUNTY.

Clay County was formed March 24, 1873, out of territories taken from Randolph and Greene Counties and was named after Senator Powell Clayton. The will and deed records begin in April, 1881, and are completed to date except deed record E from March 1, 1891, to January 31, 1892. This record was burned. The following records are missing: Book E, named above, the

entire records of Clayton County, and the records of Clay County from December, 1875, date of change of name from Clayton to Clay, to February 29, 1893. The latter records were burned at Piggott, when the court-house was destroyed by fire. The records are kept in a fireproof vault.

CLEBURNE COUNTY.

This county was formed by act of the general assembly in 1883 out of territory taken from Van Buren, Independence, and White Counties. Its records are complete since organization and are kept in a fireproof vault at the court-house.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

Cleveland County was created April 17, 1873, out of territories drawn from Jefferson, Dallas, Bradley, and Lincoln counties. It was first named after Stephen W. Dorsey, but in 1885 the legislature changed the name in honor of President Cleveland. The records are incomplete, and some are not in good condition. Several tax books, one marriage record, and one or more court records are missing.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

This county was formed of portions of Ouachita and Lafayette counties on December 17, 1852. The records are complete from the organization of the county, and are in good condition. The new court-house, now under construction, will have fireproof vaults for the preservation of the records.

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY.

Craighead was formed out of Greene, Poinsett, and Mississippi counties February 19, 1859. The temporary seat of justice was at a private residence in Greenfield Township. The commissioners appointed to select the county seat designated Jonesboro. The county was named after Senator Thomas B. Craighead, of Mississippi County. Records prior to its formation are to be found at Paragould, Harrisburg, Osceola, and Powhatan, the latter being mentioned because Lawrence County is the mother of all counties in northeast Arkansas. All records were destroyed by fire in 1869 and again in 1878. The records are therefore incomplete. Since 1886 the records have been kept in a fireproof vault, and no records have been injured or lost since March 28, 1878.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

This county was created by an act of the Territorial legislature October 18, 1820, and was drawn from Pulaski County. In 1828 the Osage and Cherokee country was added to the county. The boundaries were frequently changed down to 1851, since which time there have been comparatively few alterations. It was named in honor of William H. Crawford, President Monroe's Secretary of the Treasury. The records from 1818 to 1820 are on file at Little Rock. On March 23, 1877, the court-house was destroyed by fire and all records were destroyed except those of the treasurer and a few deeds and mortgages. Since that date, however, the records are complete and are kept in fireproof vaults.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

Crittenden was formed October 22, 1825, out of territory taken from Phillips County. It was named in honor of our first territorial secretary, Robert Crittenden. The boundary of the county has been frequently changed by detaching territory for new counties. The records of this county are intact except that during the reconstruction period a few pages of the deed records and of the chancery court records were mutilated, and the tax books for the year 1878 are missing. There are deed records much older than the county, and the original deed records, A and B, are now hardly legible. Many of these early deeds are in Spanish. The records are in good state of preservation with the exceptions named above. The records have been kept in an old brick building, standing apart from the court-house, but there is now being constructed a modern fireproof vault for them.

CROSS COUNTY.

Out of territories drawn from Poinsett, St. Francis, and Crittenden counties the Confederate legislature, November 15, 1862, formed this county and named in honor of Judge Edward Cross. The records are complete from 1862 to the present, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Dallas County was formed in 1845 out of territory belonging to Clark County, and the records up to that time will be found at Arkadelphia. At different times territory has been taken from this county to form others. Records are complete from the formation of the county except a few tax books which are torn and faded. They are kept in fireproof vaults.

DREW COUNTY.

This county was created November 27, 1846, out of territory taken from Bradley County and was named after Governor Drew. The records have been well preserved and are complete from the formation of the county. They are kept in fireproof vaults.

FAULKNER COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1873, and its records are complete from and including that year. The court-house was burned, but a fireproof vault saved the records.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This county was organized December 13, 1837, out of a part of Crawford County. The first county seat was at Whitsontown, located on Big Mulberry Creek, about 5 miles northwest of the town of Mulberry. It was changed to Ozark in 1839. The general assembly in June, 1885, established two districts for holding court, viz, the Ozark district, embracing the northern part of the county, and the Charleston district, embracing the part of the county south of the river. In 1905 the Ozark district erected a court-house costing \$60,000 while the court-house at Charleston is built of native stone. The records of the county, common pleas, probate, and circuit courts, are complete from the date of the first court in 1839. The deed and mortgage records are incomplete; the court-house was burned in 1863, but G. H. Ross, the clerk, saved from the fire all except the deed records. Since that date the deed records are complete. The records of the Charleston district are complete from 1891, they having been burned in that year. For the most part, however, they have been rewritten.

GARLAND COUNTY.

Garland County was created under an act of the legislature approved April 5, 1873. It was formed out of Hot Spring, Saline, and Montgomery counties. By act of legislature of 1897 this county was compelled to pay equitable apportionment of debt of Hot Spring County. (See *Garland County v. Hot Spring County*, 68 Arkansas, p. 83.) No records from parent counties have been transcribed. With respect to the records, Charles D. Greaves writes: "They were complete until February 25, 1905, when fire and heat charred, damaged, or destroyed everything except tax books of 1904 then in the hands of the collector. The deed and mortgage records, except two, have been recopied or reproduced as they were left after the fire, edges being badly burned and only portions legible. As records will have considerable value, these consist of books designated by alphabet (26) and about 39 by number, 1 to 39. Circuit court records were totally destroyed, 10 books; chancery records practically destroyed. Book I has been recopied, 8 (A to H) being burned. Probate records all except last one destroyed; so also the county court records, the marriage license records were partially destroyed, one will record burned, one partially restored, mechanic's lien judgment record destroyed, probate docket partially restored, pending cases in chancery court partially saved, all law and probate papers destroyed. The county never had vaults. New court-house just completed at cost of over \$175,000, including furniture, has complete set of vaults."

GRANT COUNTY.

This county was formed February 4, 1869, and was taken from Saline, Hot Spring, and Jefferson counties. It was named in honor of General Grant. All the records from the formation of the county to March 14, 1877, were destroyed by fire. The records since that date are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene County was formed out of Lawrence County November 5, 1833. This county has since then furnished territory in part for Poinsett, Craighead and Clay counties. All the records of the county were totally destroyed by fire March 13, 1876. Since that date the records are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY.

This county was formed December 15, 1818, out of territory of Arkansas County. This was by act of the Territorial legislature of Missouri, and the county was named after Edward Hempstead. The circuit court records are complete from March 15, 1824; deed records are complete since October 9, 1820. The records prior to these dates have been lost through carelessness of officials. The first record of county court bears date 1837. The records are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

HOT SPRING COUNTY.

This county was formed from territory taken from Clark County November 2, 1829. The territory of the county was reduced in 1873 by the formation of Garland County. The records are complete from the formation of the county, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

HOWARD COUNTY.

In 1873 Howard County was formed out of territory embraced in the counties of Polk, Pike, Sevier, and Hempstead. Records prior to this date are to be found at the county seats of these respective counties. Since the formation of the county the records are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY.

This county was created by act of the territorial legislature October 20, 1820. (See p. 140 of Steele and Campbell's Digest of Territorial Statutes.) The county was formed from territory taken from Lawrence. The following records are complete from the dates named: Records of common pleas court, first held by two justices of the peace, began November 19, 1821; records of deeds and mortgages begin with December 14, 1820; all court records and records of the recorder's office are complete from these dates. No records are missing. The state of preservation is good; a number of the records have been rebound, but the writing is legible. They are kept in fireproof vaults.

IZARD COUNTY.

This county was formed October 27, 1825, out of Independence county, and was named after Governor Izard. April 11, 1869, the court-house with all records was destroyed by fire. Since that time the records are complete, and are kept in an office built of stone.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson county was formed November 5, 1829, out of territory of Independence County. The records have never been destroyed; they are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

This county was formed November 15, 1833, and was taken from Pope County. It was named after Judge Benjamin Johnson. The records are complete from 1838 to the present, are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

This county was created in 1827. No misfortune has ever befallen the records. They are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

LEE COUNTY.

This county was created in 1873. No records are missing; they are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln County was formed by act of legislature in 1871, and all records from that time are complete.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1867. Prior to the formation of the county the records of Sevier County are the records of the territory embraced in Little River. The following records are missing: County court record from 1867 to January, 1876, destroyed by fire in 1882; marriage record from 1867 to December, 1880, cause of destruction unknown; real-estate tax books from 1867 to 1882, destroyed by fire in 1882. Otherwise the records are complete. The records are now kept in a temporary court-house, an unsafe frame building.

LOGAN COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1873 from Franklin, Johnson, Yell, and Scott counties, and was named Sarber. The name was changed in 1874. Some territory was added from Scott County in 1900. All records from the formation of the county to 1878 were destroyed by fire; since that time the records are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

MADISON COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1836 out of territory taken from Carroll County. Probate court records are complete from 1860; county court records are complete from 1873; will records, complete from 1880; deed records, complete from 1843. A fire in 1902 destroyed deed record A and all will records except those recorded on court records. The records are kept in a fireproof vault.

MARION COUNTY.

This county was formed November 3, 1835, out of Izard, Boone, Baxter, and Searcy counties. Records are complete to the present from 1837, at which time a fire destroyed all records except one deed record. Fireproof vaults protect the records.

MILLER COUNTY.

There have been two counties in Arkansas named Miller. The first formed after the Territory was created was thus named; date April 1, 1820. It was named for Governor Miller, the first Territorial executive. It was taken from Hempstead County, and embraced nearly all of south Arkansas and a large portion of northeast Texas. It was abolished in 1836. The present Miller County was formed December 22, 1874, out of part of Lafayette County, and was named after our two governors of that name. The records are complete from the formation of the county in 1874. Some of the records of the first Miller County are to be found at the county sites of Lafayette and Hempstead. Records are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

MONROE COUNTY.

This county was formed out of territory taken from Phillips and Arkansas by act of November 22, 1829. It was named after President Monroe. The records are complete since 1894, when prior records were destroyed by fire. The records are not kept in fireproof vaults.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This county was created December 9, 1842, out of territory from Hot Spring County. It was not organized until 1844. The first court-house was a log cabin; it is now used as a barn. The county seat was first named Montgomery; in July, 1850, the name was changed to Salem, and in October of the same year it was named Mount Ida.

The county court records date from July, 1845. The tax books for the year 1845 consist of ten sheets of foolscap paper sewn together. The number of taxpayers was 205, the number of taxable polls was 190, and the amount of taxable property was \$42,889. The records are complete from the organization of the county to the present.

NEVADA COUNTY.

The county was created by act of the general assembly March 20, 1871, from parts of Columbia, Hempstead, and Ouachita counties. The county seat was fixed at Mount Moriah; later in the same year it was located at Rosston. In 1877 it was located at Prescott. The records are complete from the organization of the county. For the records prior to its formation, see the records of parent counties. For want of adequate vault space the records are only in a fair state of preservation. Contract for repairing vault and for metallic furniture for it has recently been let.

NEWTON COUNTY.

December 14, 1842, this county was created out of territory from Carroll, and was named after Thomas W. Newton. In 1866 all records were destroyed by fire. Since that time, however, they are complete and are kept in fireproof vaults.

OUACHITA COUNTY.

This county was created November 29, 1844, from territory drawn from Union, and was named from its largest stream. December 19, 1875, all records were destroyed by fire; from that date to the present they are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

PERRY COUNTY.

Perry County was formed December 18, 1840, from Conway County, and was named after Commodore Perry. In 1874 a fire destroyed court-house and records, and again in December, 1881. One small chancery record was saved. The records are complete from 1881 and are kept in a fireproof vault.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

Phillips County was created by the territorial legislature May 1, 1820, and was taken from Arkansas County. The first records of Phillips County seem to have been kept in Helena. The first deed on record was recorded October 13, 1820. The land surveyed is near Helena, but is described as being in Arkansas County. The first deed in which the land is conveyed as being in Phillips County is recorded November 19, 1820. The first probate record bears the date of January 17, 1821; the first order of the court of common pleas was made January 15, 1821. From these dates the records seem to be complete. Some few of the records have been slightly damaged by being moth-eaten, but have been recopied. The records were removed during the war, but were afterwards returned in good condition. During the time they were gone a record was kept in a volume known as "Irregular D." No misfortune has ever befallen our records, and they are kept in a fireproof vault.

POINSETT COUNTY.

The county was created in 1838, and has contributed territory to make Cross and Craighead counties. The first county seat was at Bolivar, 3 miles north of the present county seat. Harrisburg was made the county seat in 1857. All records were burned in the court-house September, 1873. The records appear to be complete since 1873.

POLK COUNTY.

This county was created November 30, 1844, and was taken from Sevier County. All records prior to 1883 were destroyed by fire, except one probate record dating from September, 1876; one county court record dating from July 1876, and one circuit court record dating from February, 1877. All records are complete from 1883 and are kept in fireproof vaults.

POPE COUNTY.

This county was created out of territory taken from Crawford November 2, 1829. The records are complete from the organization of the county until the present and are in a fairly good state of preservation. They are kept in fireproof vaults.

PRAIRIE COUNTY.

The county was organized in 1846. The records were destroyed by fire at Brownsville, now in Lonoke County, in 1853. They are complete, however, from 1855. The records are kept in fireproof vaults.

PULASKI COUNTY.

This county was created by act of the Territorial legislature of Missouri on December 15, 1818, and was named after Count Pulaski. All records are complete from May 24, 1819, to the present, and are in excellent state of preservation. They are kept in fireproof vaults.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

This county was formed from a part of Lawrence in 1836. All the records are complete from the formation of the county to the present, and are in fireproof vaults at the court-house.

SALINE COUNTY.

This county was created November 2, 1835, from the western portion of Pulaski County. The records are in a good state of preservation, are complete, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

SCOTT COUNTY.

This county was created November 5, 1883, and was drawn from the territory of Crawford and Pope. It was named in honor of Judge Andrew Scott. The records are complete since the formation of the county, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

SEBASTIAN COUNTY.

This county was created January 5, 1851, from territory taken from Crawford, Scott, and Polk counties, and was named after Senator Sebastian. The county is divided into two judicial districts, the Greenwood and Fort Smith; this was by provision of the constitution of 1874, being the only county in the State that has constitutional districts. These districts for all judicial purposes are separate counties with separate and distinct tax rates. The court-house in the Greenwood district was destroyed by fire in 1881 and again in 1882, but few records being saved. All records since 1882 are in good condition, and those prior to that date have been recopied as far as possible. The records are kept in fireproof vaults at the respective county seats, Greenwood and Fort Smith.

SEARCY COUNTY.

December 13, 1838, the legislature created this county out of territory drawn from Marion, and named it in honor of Richard Searcy. The court-house and records were destroyed by fire in January, 1864. There was a partial destruction of records by fire in March, 1877, and again by fire in August, 1885. All records prior to 1881 are missing except deed record A, one chancery court record, one probate court record, and one circuit court record. Fireproof vaults protect the records, and they are in good condition.

SHARP COUNTY.

The organization of Sharp County was by an act of the general assembly approved July 16, 1868. It was named after E. Sharp, one of the representatives in the assembly from this part of the county. The territory was nearly all taken from Lawrence County. March, 1873, a small section from Independence was added to the county. All of the records were destroyed by fire January 20, 1880. The records since that date are complete, in good state of preservation, and are kept in a fireproof vault made of stone at Evening Shade and in a fireproof iron safe in a stone court-house at Hardy.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY.

This county was created by act of legislature October 13, 1827, out of territory drawn from Phillips County, and was named after its greatest river. A fire in the latter part of 1874 destroyed many of the court records, but many of the deed records were only partially burned. They have since been recopied as far as possible. All the records were destroyed by fire during the war. They are therefore complete since 1874 and almost complete since 1865.

STONE COUNTY.

This county was formed out of Izard, Independence, Van Buren, and Searcy counties April 30, 1873. Records A, B, C, D, and E of deeds and mortgages are complete; A, B, and C of deeds only are complete; A and B of mortgages only are complete; A, B, C, and D of county court records are complete; A and B of probate court, A and B of circuit court, and A of chancery court are nearly complete; A of marriage records is complete. No records are missing. All records are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof safe.

UNION COUNTY.

November 2, 1829, out of territory taken from Hempstead and Clark counties, Union was formed. All records except tax books are complete from 1830 to the present; tax books are complete from 1868. The new government coming into power at the last-named date destroyed the tax books. Records are in excellent state of preservation, and are kept in fireproof vaults at the court-house.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

This county was formed of territory taken from Pope and Searcy counties November 11, 1833. It contributed some 300 square miles to Cleburne County in 1883. Nearly all county records were destroyed by fire in 1863. A few of the old books were hidden by the clerk in a cliff and were thus saved. Records are complete since 1863, and are in a fair state of preservation. There are no fireproof vaults for protection.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county was created by an act of the legislature October 17, 1828, and was made to take the place of Lovely County. County court records are complete from August 3, 1835; probate records, from October 9, 1837; marriage records, from 1845, except the record of the period between 1861 and 1864. Probate and will records A and B were stolen. During the war Presley R. Smith, clerk, hid the county records in a dry cave in the mountains south of Fayetteville to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals. Only one record was thus lost. The records are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

WHITE COUNTY.

Was formed in 1835 from the counties of Pulaski and Independence. The records of the county date from the year 1836 to the present, and are in a good state of preservation. They are in a fireproof vault at the court-house. They are complete from 1836. None are missing.

WOODRUFF COUNTY.

Was created November 26, 1862, out of territory taken from Jackson and St. Francis counties, and was named in honor of William E. Woodruff, sr. The records are complete since the organization of the county.

YELL COUNTY.

Was carved out of Scott and Polk counties in 1840, and was named after Governor Yell. All records are complete since 1865. In addition, for the period prior to 1865, the county has the probate records from May 7, 1858, to February 10, 1862; the marriage record from July 23, 1841, to March 24, 1849, and the deed records from March 2, 1841, to December 4, 1848. The missing records were destroyed by fire during the war. The records are in good condition, and are kept in fireproof vaults.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Bryce says that the government of our cities is the worst in the American system of government. If carelessness in keeping our public records is an index to government, Arkansas cities are poorly governed. Blanks calling for information about city records were sent to all cities and towns of importance. These communications were repeated many times. The information herein given is all that could be obtained.

HOT SPRINGS.

The town of Hot Springs was incorporated April 5, 1876. It was declared a city of the second class September 1 of the same year, and on March 13, 1879, it was made a city of the first class.

All city records are complete, except that from 1901 to 1903 the records were not kept accurately, due to the failure of the clerk to discharge his duties. The records have never been injured in any way and are in good condition.

FORT SMITH.

Fort Smith derived its name from a military post established at what had been called Belle Point by the early French settlers. The site of the post or fort was chosen by Maj. Stephen Long (of Pike and Long's exploring expedition) in November, 1817. The post was named for Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smith. Its first commander was Maj. William Bradford, who remained in charge until February, 1822, when he was succeeded by Col. Matthew Arbuckle of the Seventh Infantry. Major Bradford's command consisted of Company A, rifle regiment, recruited largely from frontiersmen who had fought with General Jackson at New Orleans.

The town was incorporated under State law in December, 1842. The first mayor was George Herd, and the five aldermen were called trustees. The general assembly in 1853 granted another charter to the city; but as it proved too drastic, it was set aside by the courts, and another was granted December 19, 1854.

Records.—The records are incomplete. There is an old book giving some ordinances passed during the fifties. There seems to be extant no record of the proceedings of the council prior to the war. The police court records are in fair state of preservation since 1853, except from November, 1862, to 1864. The Yankees being in town after September 1, 1863, doubtless explains this break in the records. There are records giving the names of all the mayors, recorders, and aldermen since 1853, except the mayor for 1862 and the council for 1863. The mayor during the war period changed frequently, owing to the proximity of the Federals. The records of the recorder's office were burned or destroyed about 1865. The records of the meeting of the city council and the register of ordinances are complete and in good condition from 1866 to the present. In fact, about all of the records are complete since that date.

LITTLE ROCK.

The "City of Roses" was incorporated by act of the legislature in the year 1831, and the town council was first organized January 15, 1832. An act of the general assembly passed March 9, 1875, declared it a city of the first class, and the city council met and organized the new government April 12, 1875. The estimated population of the city now is 55,000.

Records.—The city clerk, F. M. Oliver, writes that the following records were on file in his office and that they are in fairly good condition:

Records of the proceedings of the city council from November, 1869.

Record of city ordinances from November, 1869.

Death records from April 1, 1871.

Birth records from January, 1902.

Record of proceedings of board of public affairs from January, 1890.

BATESVILLE.

The town of Batesville was laid off and platted March 23, 1822. The deed of covenant stipulated "that no tax shall be levied until the population of the town exceeds forty." It was therefore quite small. The town was incorporated January 5, 1841, by order of the county court, but was dissolved January 10, 1845. It was reincorporated by act of the legislature December 20, 1848, which act was later amended in 1851 and 1857. December 24, 1892, the town was raised to a city of the second class. As an improvement district, the city owns its waterworks and electric-light plant, taking water from the White River.

Records.—The records of the town were destroyed by fire January 16, 1890; since that time they are complete and in the possession of the city recorder.

QUITMAN.

This town was incorporated in 1881.

Records.—The minutes of the council are complete from the organization of the town.

Mayor's docket is complete from June 30, 1898.

Record of ordinances and by-laws are preserved from the organization of the town in 1881.

Records of the treasurer's office have been lost or burned except for the last three years.

The mayor's docket from 1881 to 1898 was burned.

PARIS.

This town was laid off in 1874 when the plot of ground was selected as the county site. The records of the town are in good condition from the first council, in 1878.

FAYETTEVILLE.

This town was incorporated at the January term of the Washington County court in 1841, under the title of "The aldermen and town council of the town of Fayetteville." Pleasant V. Rhea was first mayor. It was made a city of the second class November 15, 1883, and was declared a city of the first class in June, 1905.

Records.—The record of the proceedings of the city council is complete since 1896.

The script register is complete for the same period.

The license register is complete from 1902.

The record of ordinances exists from 1889 to the present.

MALVERN.

Malvern began its town life in 1872 and was soon made an incorporated town. In 1905 it was declared a city of the second class. All records were destroyed by fire in 1896. They are complete since that time and include register of warrants, ordinances, mayor's docket, and minutes of the city council.

MONTICELLO.

The records of the city are kept by the clerk. They are in two volumes and date from 1873. Prior to that date the records were poorly kept and have for the most part been destroyed.

SEARCY.

This town was laid out some time between 1836 and 1840. Ten acres of land were donated by James Walker for a county seat. The court-house is situated near the center of the 10-acre tract and lots

around it are still described as lying within the "10-acre donation." The town was named for Judge Richard Searcy, one of the Territorial judges of Arkansas. It was incorporated by act of legislature about 1854.

All records of the town are preserved in the mayor's office, and for the most part are in a good state of preservation. They include mayor's dockets, council proceedings, and ordinances. The latter have been digested from time to time and printed copies are in the mayor's office. The records date from about 1868 to the present. Some few have been lost.



PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY, PROBATE, AND LOCAL RECORDS.

By NELSON P. MEAD, Ph. D.,^a of the College of the City of New York.

INTRODUCTION.

During the past three years the compiler of this report has had occasion to examine a large number of the public archives of the State of Connecticut, particularly those relating to the period prior to the Revolutionary War. In connection with this work many experiences and some difficulties have been met, an account of which might be of help to future investigators. As this report is confined to the town and county records, a few words as to the general scope and condition of these records might be acceptable.

The county records are largely judicial in character, including the records of the county, superior, and supreme courts. There are also some miscellaneous county records kept in the offices of the county clerks, which are of more general historical interest. Such are the records of the county commissioners, naturalization records, and some military records. The records in most of the counties are very accessible and, with the exception of those of Windham County, are remarkably well preserved and complete.

With the town records greater variety in character and condition appears. Some of the old towns kept very complete records, while in others the extant records are meager. First, perhaps, in historical importance are the records generally called "Town Proceedings." These records include the minutes of the town meetings. In some of the older towns the records of town meetings were entered in the same

^a In the preparation of this report the work of the compiler has been greatly lessened through the kindness and aid of Mr. Charles R. Hathaway, the examiner of public records of Connecticut. He has permitted the reprinting of a large part of his report to the State legislature for the year 1904. Using this as the basis for the present report, the compiler has simply verified and amplified the same wherever necessary. Credit is also due to Mr. Albert C. Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, for his excellent list of the probate districts of the State. Thanks are due to the various State and local officers, who have generously responded to inquiries in regard to the records.

For previous report on the archives of Connecticut, see American Historical Association Report, 1900, II, pp. 26-38.

book with the land records or vice versa. Next in importance and greater in extent are the land records. The title sufficiently explains the contents of these records. With the land records should be joined the proprietors' records, a study of which is essential to understanding the system of proprietary holding of lands in the Connecticut towns, especially during the eighteenth century. The vital statistics, as will appear in the appended table, are very incomplete prior to 1850, when a statute was passed requiring greater care in their preservation. Since that date the records are more accurate and complete.

An important class of local records not generally found in the town clerk's office are the ecclesiastical records. These are generally in the possession of the church authorities. These records are of peculiar interest in Connecticut because of the intimate connection of church and state during the colonial period.

The rest of the local records are miscellaneous in character, including such subjects as selectmen's records, school society, burial records, joint-stock companies, tax records, lists of electors, etc.

The probate records are on the whole complete. A difficulty is encountered in consulting these records through the fact that there is no uniform method of filing and recording papers.

In the condition of the local records the towns vary greatly. In some of the towns the oldest records are remarkably well preserved, while in others the condition is far less favorable. In nearly all cases, however, the town clerks show an appreciation of the value of the old records and are endeavoring to prevent their further decay. Some towns have restored their oldest and worst worn records by the excellent Emery silk process, while others have had the old records copied, though not always with due care. These efforts to preserve the old records are due largely to the work of Mr. Charles R. Hathaway, the examiner of public records, who has required that all of the towns keep their records in fireproof vaults or safes.

One particular difficulty that was met in consulting all of the local records was the lack of an adequate system of indexes. Seldom were any but the land records and vital statistics indexed, and these were generally unsatisfactory. This subject has been touched upon by the examiner in his report to the legislature, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to correct this defect.

In the preparation of the report upon the court records of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Windham, and Fairfield counties the compiler has used a report made by Mr. Sherman W. Adams in 1889, which has been verified personally or by the county clerk. For the report on the records of Middlesex, Tolland, and Litchfield counties the compiler alone is responsible. The report on the probate records has been reprinted without change from the report of Mr. Hathaway to the State legislature in 1904. In the report on the local records

dependence has also been placed upon Mr. Hathaway's report, but a large number of changes have been made as the result of visits by the compiler to a considerable number of towns, and also through correspondence with the local officials.

Especial thanks are due to Mr. Hathaway for his kindness in allowing portions of his report to be reprinted, to Mr. Albert C. Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, for his excellent list of probate districts, and to the many State and local officials who have been uniformly courteous in aiding the compiler.

COUNTY RECORDS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

The oldest volume of records at the county clerk's office in the court-house is a parchment-bound book labeled "Book G, No. 7." On the inside of the cover is written "This is the Seventh Book of the Records of the Acts of the County Courts in the County of Hartford in the Colony of Connecticut in New England." It is the first volume in which the acts of the county courts are recorded apart from those of the probate court. It is not an original. On a waste leaf is written "This Book of the County Court Records, written in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fourty by Benja. Dod." It contains records of inferior courts and pleas, or county court, from March 4, 1706-7, to November, 1717, 536 pages, with 4 unnumbered, and in the reverse about 43 leaves of executions.

A volume, which was probably Vol. VIII, April, 1718, to June, 1719, is here missing. It was sold in New York, March, 1879, as part of the Brinley Library, and is now in the Watkinson Library, Hartford. With it was the record of the court for the trial of small causes, June, 1727, to May, 1731, and of chancery cases, May to August, 1736, growing out of the repeal of the charter of the New London Society, united for trade and commerce.

Book H. This volume, which would be the ninth, is parchment bound, unpagged, but has about 150 leaves; some are gone from the back part. It covers the period from November, 1719, to March, 1721-22.

Book I. Parchment bound, containing 500 or 600 unnumbered pages, covering from April, 1722, to November, 1725. A few executions are entered in the front and back parts of the volume.

Book J. Parchment cover. Has about 500 unnumbered pages. The first 11 leaves contain executions; then come court records, February, 1725-26, to November, 1727. In some terms the cases are numbered, and in some the record of the term is preceded by an alphabet. In the reverse are 9 leaves of executions, etc.

Book L. Parchment bound, 400 to 500 unnumbered pages. From February, 1727-28, to November, 1729. (The fly leaf incorrectly says to November, 1731.) Reverse, 4 leaves of execution.

Book K. Parchment. About 150 unpagged leaves, February, 1729-30, to February, 1730-31. Reverse, 2 leaves of execution.

Paper book of about 50 unpagged leaves, April to August, 1731.

Book M. Parchment. About 300 unpagged leaves, May, 1731, to April, 1735.

Book N. Parchment, 250 to 300 unpagged leaves, June, 1735, to November, 1737.

Book N. Parchment, 250 to 300 unpagged leaves, June, 1735, to November, 1737.

Book O (though the label is lost from the back). Parchment. From 250 to 300 unpagéd leaves, January, 1737-38, to January, 1739-40. Reverse, 22 leaves for June, 1738.

Book P. About 350 unpagéd leaves, April, 1740, to June, 1742.

Book Q. About 250 unpagéd leaves, April, 1742, to November, 1744.

Book R. About 250 leaves, January, 1744-45, to June, 1747, and about 40 loose leaves, November, 1747, to June, 1748.

Book S. About 350 leaves, November, 1748, to January, 1754. Reverse, 5 leaves of executions.

Book T. About 300 leaves, April, 1754, to June, 1759. The record for April-June, 1759, is on loose leaves laid in. Reverse, 7 leaves of executions.

Book V. About 300 leaves, November, 1759, to January, 1763, filling about two-thirds of the volume. Reverse, about one-third of the volume contains executions.

Here occurs a break in the records from 1763 to 1771; probably two volumes are missing.

Book U. About 200 leaves, June, 1771, to January, 1773. Reverse, 10 leaves of executions.

Book W. About 300 leaves, of which perhaps two-thirds have been used, April, 1773, to November, 1774. Here occurs a large break. Several volumes, three or four at least, covering the period from 1744 to 1798, can not be found. How long they have been missing is unknown.

Court records of trials, from November, 1798, to March, 1803. Reverse, 4 leaves, as to prison limits, turnpikes, highways, etc.

Court records (civil), August, 1803, to December, 1809. Reverse, 10 leaves of appointments of deputy sheriffs, criminal trials, etc., to 1811. A thick volume.

Court records. Perhaps 300 leaves, March, 1810, to March, 1819. Reverse, 5 leaves, sheriff's deputies, etc.

Court records. A thick volume, August, 1819, to March, 1828. Reverse, 17 leaves, conservators and miscellaneous matters.

Court records. A thick volume, August, 1828, to August, 1834. Reverse, 18 leaves, appointments, special trials, etc., 1829-1834.

Hitherto all the volumes are unpagéd and unindexed. The letters G. H., etc., have been put on them in modern times, and not always with due regard to their proper sequence.

Court records. A thick volume of 506 pages, March, 1835, to August, 1839. Reverse, 45 pages of appointments and miscellaneous matter. This is the first volume of the series in this office which is pagéd and has indexes, but the volume, like sundry of its predecessors and successors, is not numbered.

Court records. Five hundred and sixty pages, November, 1839, to November, 1844. Reverse, 31 pages of miscellaneous matter. Indexed.

Court records. Six hundred and thirty-four pages, November, 1844, to August, 1850. Reverse, 28 pages "Sheriff's records," and miscellaneous. Not indexed.

Court records. Three hundred and sixty-eight pages, November, 1850, to March, 1854.

Another series whereof the volumes are not numbered is composed of waste books which have been bound up in recent times and labeled "Court docket and record." Each volume is made up of several of these waste books, some of which are but remnants of their former selves. In some respects they are more important than the regular records, since they record such judgments as were paid or satisfied and such as were appealed from, not recorded in the latter. They also contain appointments, etc. They measurably fill lacunæ in the regular series of records.

November, 1754, to January, 1760.

April, 1760, to November, 1764.

April, 1763, to January, 1767, of a larger size, not consecutive years.

January, 1765, to November, 1768. On the front waste leaf of the last book is drawn a map of Hartford County.

January, 1769, to November, 1770, little and big.

January, 1771, to November, 1772.

January, 1773, to November, 1774.

January, 1775, to April, 1777.

November, 1777, to November, 1781.

February, 1782, to November, 1783.

February, 1784, to November, 1785.

January, 1786, to November, 1787.

February, 1788, to November, 1789.

January, 1790, to November, 1791.

January, 1792, to November, 1794.

January, 1795, to November, 1796. This volume also contains 5 leaves of appointments, about 100 pages of defaults, March, 1796–March, 1797; taverner's licenses, about 40 leaves, 1796–1799.

January, 1797, to March, 1798.

Some of the waste books bound up in this series have their dockets.

Dockets. These have been bound, six or eight to a volume. They contain names of attorneys, the number of the case, names of parties to suits, and a space for minutes by the clerk. There are eighteen volumes, not numbered, covering from 1799 to 1855.

Defaults. Prior to 1755 judgments by default may have been entered in the same volumes with other judgments. The volumes of this series are not numbered. They are neither paged nor indexed.

January, 1775–February, 1782. A thick volume, with four cases per printed page.

February, 1782, to November, 1783.

February, 1784, to November, 1785.

November, 1785, to November, 1786. About one-third of the book used.

No volumes from 1786 to 1797 of this series are found.

November, 1797, to February, 1798. There are also about 156 executions on 39 pages.

March, 1798, to November, 1801.

November, 1801, to December, 1804.

December, 1804, to March, 1808.

March, 1808, to March, 1810.

December, 1809, to December, 1811, and nine volumes more bringing them down to March, 1855.

Executions. There are nine volumes uniformly bound, all purporting to be recorded by George Wylls, clerk (who died in 1796). They were all apparently written at the same time in the same printed form. The volumes are not numbered nor given particular titles. The printed portion is on every fifth page, leaving three pages blank for writing out the return. It would seem that the volumes were filled up from old files not chronologically arranged. The volumes are without paging or index. The following are the proximate dates covered by each: 1737–1798, 1743–1798, 1744–1798, 1747–1798, 1748–1798, 1753–1798, 1763–1798, 1763–1787.

There are seven more volumes of executions, 1798–1820. Two of them, 1798–1807, are partially indexed; the others are not indexed.

Judgments. One volume, December, 1809–March, 1820, two cases per printed page. Not paged nor indexed.

Appointments of auditors to hear cases pending in court. One volume, March, 1804–August, 1841. Not paged nor indexed.

Criminal costs. There are three unnumbered volumes so lettered. They are records of costs taxed in criminal cases, both in the superior and county courts. They cover the period 1843–1855, and are neither paged nor indexed.

Appeals. There are four unnumbered volumes, 1798–1855, neither paged nor indexed.

Taverners licensed. Those from 1796–1799 are to be found in the volume of court docket and record, 1795–96, before mentioned. There are two volumes not paged nor indexed; seven licenses recorded per printed page, extending from March, 1808, to September, 1860. After 1855 these licenses were granted by the superior court.

Naturalization records. There are four volumes of these, 1834–1855, and one volume of declaration of intention, 1853–1855. Neither are paged nor indexed.

Pensioners of the Revolutionary war. There are two volumes, one containing the statements by 194 pensioners required by an act of Congress of May 1, 1820, all made in that year, the other containing 80 statements, 1820–1832. Both these were indexed by the late N. H. Morgan.

Files. The files of the county court have been arranged in bundles according to the term of the court in the early files and according to cases in the more recent files. They are well preserved in steel cases in the vault of the county clerk and are voluminous enough to be complete.

SUPERIOR COURT.

This court was established in 1711, and was a circuit court with one clerk until 1798, when an act was passed directing the judges to appoint a clerk in each county, and ordering that the then existing records of the court be kept in the office of the secretary of this State, who was vested with all the powers of clerk of said court in all matters relating to said records. The records of the superior court were not so well and carefully kept as those of the court of assistants had been, but they are in a good state of preservation. They are unpagged and not indexed, except where otherwise stated. The following is a catalogue of the volumes:

A book not labeled. It begins with cases in Hartford County, September, 1711, in the handwriting of Jonathan Law, and extends to October term, 1714, at New Haven. It also contains from the adjourned court at New Haven, February, 1748–49, to Windham County term, June, 1749. It seems to be waste books bound together.

No. 1. Parchment bound. From March term, 1714–15, at Fairfield, to March term, 1718, at New Haven.

No. 2. Parchment bound. September term, 1718, Fairfield, to September term, 1721, New Haven.

No. 3. Parchment bound. September, 1721, Hartford, to September, 1724, New Haven.

No. 3½. "The records of the Superior Court in the colony of Connecticut in New England, beginning at the court holden at Fairfield, March 6th, anno R. Rs. Gii. 2,^o annoque Domini, 1715–16," to May, 1724, Hartford. This is a larger folio, paged and indexed, bound in parchment. It is a continuation of No. 2, court of assistants. On the cover is written in a modern hand, "This book is a repetition of No. 1 in part, commencing with corresponding date in that book and extends nearly through No. 3." Lying loose in the book is the record of a court of equity holden at New London, in the county of New Lon-

don, on the 27th day of March, 1716, by special commission from the general court holden at New Haven on the second Thursday in October, 1715; seventeen written leaves.

No. 4. Parchment. September, 1724, Hartford, to September, 1727, New Haven.

No. 4. In modern binding. August, 1724, Fairfield, to August, 1728, Fairfield. Two executions and the will of George Clark are recorded at the end. This is a continuation of No. 3½, and a duplicate of No. 4, and parts of No. 3 and No. 5.

No. 5. Parchment. September, 1727, Hartford, to May, 1730, Hartford.

Book in paper cover. August, 1730, Fairfield, to May, 1731, Hartford. Fifty-two leaves.

No. 6. August, 1731, Fairfield, to August, 1736, Fairfield.

No. 7. Parchment. September, 1736, New Haven, to August, 1741, New Haven.

No. 8. Parchment. September, 1741, Hartford, to August, 1745, New Haven.

No. 9. Parchment. September, 1745, Hartford, to January, 1748-49, Windham.

No. 10. Parchment. August, 1749, Fairfield, to August, 1753, New Haven.

No. 12 (11). September, 1753, Hartford, to March, 1756, Hartford. An execution prefixed. Bound in rough sheep.

(No. 12.) March, 1756, Windham, to August, 1756, New Haven. Reverse end, "On this side are entered sundry Executions whereby Lands were taken in satisfaction." Dates from 1747 to 1793. Bound in rough sheep.

No. 13. December, 1756, Hartford, to September, 1759, New London. Rough sheep.

No. 14. February, 1760, Fairfield, to March, 1763, Windham. Rough calf.

(No. 15.) March, 1763, Norwich, to September, 1765, New London. February, 1766, Fairfield, 6 pages laid in.

(No. 16.) February, 1766, New Haven, to September, 1769, Hartford. Laid in are Fairfield, August, 1766, 10 pages; Fairfield, February, 1768, 15 pages; Fairfield, April, 1768, 6 pages, and other papers.

(No. 17.) September, 1769, Windham, to August, 1772, New Haven.

(No. 18.) September, 1772, Hartford, to December, 1777, New Haven. Lying in it are Fairfield, August, 1770, and Fairfield, April, 1777.

(No. 19.) August, 1773, Litchfield, to March, 1782, Norwich. Lying in it is January, 1781, Windham.

(No. 20.) August, 1782, Litchfield, to November, 1784, New London.

(No. 21.) December, 1784, New Haven, to March, 1786, Norwich.

(No. 22.) July, 1786, Middletown, to March, 1788, Windham.

(No. 23.) March, 1788, Norwich, to January, 1790, Haddam.

(No. 24.) January, 1790, New Haven, to March, 1791, Tolland.

(No. 25.) March, 1791, Windham, to August, 1793, Litchfield.

(No. 26.) September, 1793, Hartford, to September, 1795, Hartford.

(No. 27.) September, 1795, Windham, to September, 1797, Windham.

(No. 28.) September, 1797, New London, to March, 1798, Norwich.

Superior court records, chancery, 1774-1796. Begins Litchfield, August, 1774, but cases are not chronologically entered. There are 214 pages, and the book was once indexed, but A to Q is now lost. It has been rebound within a few years.

Superior court records. Executions, 1784-1798. Not paged nor indexed.

The files of the superior court are stored in the attic over the supreme court room. They are voluminous enough to be complete. They are arranged in bundles, according to the term, are labeled, and in good order. Selections from them, together with most of the extant files of the court of assistants and earlier courts, have been arranged in volumes in the State Library, lettered Crimes

and Misdemeanors, 1663-1778, six volumes, Court Papers, 1700-1705, and some in the series, Private Controversies.

The records of the superior court since 1798 are in the office of county clerk, and consist of—

Records of trials, from September, 1798, in twenty-nine volumes.

Defaults, three volumes, 1841-.

Executions, two volumes, 1799-1820.

Insolvency cases, one volume, 1829-1841.

Divorces, four volumes, 1864-.

Naturalizations, two volumes, 1838-.

Declarations of intended citizenship, two volumes, 1856-.

Naturalization dockets, four volumes, 1858-.

Criminal costs, eight volumes.

Notaries public commissioned, eight volumes, 1871-.

Liquor license, two volumes.

Sheriffs' deputies. A record of their appointment, beginning 1854.

Manuscript dockets. There are forty or more bound volumes and some unbound. The earliest now found begins 1805. These contain memoranda of official orders, etc., not elsewhere found, except such as are on the back of files.

General index. Since 1873 a general index (Burr's) has been kept, in which all names of parties to suits, etc., have been entered.

Files. About 350 bundles are contained in file cases, to which there are marks of indication affixed; some 300 more bundles are labeled. All the old files prior to commencement of Burr index (1873) have been rearranged and classified by years, and are now filed in steel cases and are easily accessible.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

A volume lettered "Reasons of the Court of Errors," contains opinions in some cases from June term, 1803, to June term, 1807. There are 90 written pages, and the book is about a quarter full. One case, Pollard and Picket v. Ely, is not reported; the others are in Day, volumes 1 and 2.

Records of the supreme court of errors, beginning on the first Tuesday of June, 1810, and ending with June term, 1817. Thirty-six written leaves, about one-quarter of the book, the rest being blank. It is neither paged nor indexed. Both these books are in good order. These volumes are in the office of the secretary of state.

By an act of the general assembly, passed in May, 1819, it was provided that the supreme court should be held once a year in each county of the State. It had previously been held alternately at Hartford and New Haven. The first session under the new arrangement was held at Hartford in June, 1820.

There are two volumes, one, June, 1820, to September, 1864, contains, besides cases in error and the judgments and orders of the court thereon, appointments, allotments of judges, rules of court, etc. The record is fuller than that now kept. It is not indexed. The other, beginning February, 1864, is the current volume.

Manuscript docket of the first judicial district. This begins in January, 1879. The first judicial district was constituted at the May session, 1866, and consisted of the counties of Hartford and Tolland. Middlesex County was annexed in 1874, Windham County in 1879, and Litchfield County in 1881. These volumes are in the office of the county clerk.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

Volume I. Parchment bound, pages 280, and a separate index. It covers the years 1666-1698. Between pages 168 and 169 four leaves are inserted containing "The Records of the General Quarter Sessions for the County of Newhaven. Began in March, 1687-8."

Volume II. Parchment, 1699-1713. Portions of this volume have been corroded by the ink; but it has been copied so far as it could be, and the copy kept with the original.

Volume III. Parchment, 1713-1738.

Volume IV. Rebound, 1739-1757.

Volume V. 1755-1764. All after page 590 is record of executions.

Volume VI. 1764-1767. All after page 242 is record of executions.

Volume VII. 1767-1773, but lettered 1767-1776.

Volume VIII. 1774-1783, but lettered 1776-1783.

Volumes IX-XXVII. 1783-1855. The printed records begin with Volume XVII. All the volumes of the New Haven County courts are indexed.

Equity records cover the period 1773-1821 in this court.

Some files are preserved of date as early as 1700.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Volumes I-XLV. 1798 to the present time.

Manuscript dockets begin in 1798; thirty-three volumes.

Criminal records are in a separate series in four volumes, beginning in 1837.

Naturalization records are in five volumes.

Declarations of intention in three volumes.

Liquor licenses in nine volumes.

A general index was begun in 1860.

Index of cases in the superior court, 1860 to the present time, in two volumes. In this index the name of each party to a suit is mentioned twice. All orders and appointments are indexed, and all suits excepting divorces.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

The records are complete from July, 1820, in five volumes.

Files. The files of the county court, from about 1700 to 1857, and those of the superior court from 1798, appear to be full and in good order. The court records of New Haven County have been well kept, and are in better condition than those of either of the other original counties.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

The first volume is an unbound book of 58 leaves, 11 by 7 inches in size. Before June, 1667, the handwriting is mostly that of Obadiah Bruen; after June, 1667, mostly in that of Daniel Wetherell; there are, however, portions which were written by Secretaries John Allyn and Daniel Clark. The earliest entry in the book is February, 1661-62. There are 11 pages of memoranda of writs, etc. The first session of a court recorded is December 31, 1663, and the last is of a county court September 19, 1667. At the end are 9 pages of miscellaneous records, such as the entry of horses shipped from the port of New London from September, 1661, and some marriages. A transcript of this volume is in the State Library at Hartford.

The second volume is without covers. Some of the leaves at either end are missing, and those remaining much frayed. It begins September (?), 1668, and ends in June, 1669. It contains records of trials, probate orders, inventories, and some marriages.

Volume III has no covers, and leaves are wanting at either end, and those remaining are frayed. The earliest entry is June (?), 1670, and the latest June 7, 1681. It includes probate orders and inventories. Some entries are in shorthand.

Volume IV has a thin paper cover. Some loose leaves from some other volume or volumes are laid in. It begins with September 20, 1681, and ends with a session (at Stonington) of January 22, 1683-84.

Volume V is tied up with the preceding. It begins with June 3, 1684, and ends with February 22, 1686-87.

Volume VI has no covers, and some early leaves are missing. The earliest entry seems to be of June 7, 1687, and the latest of those chronologically arranged is October 27, 1687; but there are irregular entries so late as April 8, 1701.

Volume VII has parchment covers. It is entitled "Probate and County Court Records," and, like all the preceding volumes, has probate orders, etc. The earliest entry is June 4, 1689, and the last June, 1703. The records of the courts in this country during the Andros government do not seem to exist. At the end of the volume are recorded a few executions. From 1703 to 1711 the records are missing.

Volume VIII (if it may properly be so designated) is in brown-paper covers, and consists of some half dozen waste books now tied together. It seems to cover the whole period from June 5, 1711, to September 23, 1715. Like all preceding volumes, it is unpagged and unindexed.

Volume IX is bound and indexed, and apparently a copy of the preceding down to November 23, 1714, page 106.

Volume X, August 9, 1715, to November 27, 1716, is in paper covers. There is laid in a docket of cases, which are numbered.

Volume XI, February 19, 1716-17, to March 11, 1717-18. In paper covers.

Volume XII, June 3, 1718, to November 24, 1719. In paper covers. There is a docket for part of the volume.

Volume XIII, February 23, 1719-20, to November 22, 1720. In paper covers. It has dockets of cases, as do the succeeding volumes.

Volume XIV, February 7, 1720-21, to November 26, 1723. In boards.

Volume XV, February 25, 1723-24, to June 18, 1725. In parchment.

Volumes XVI-XXVI, November 23, 1725, to November 22, 1768. In boards.

For the period between November, 1768, to November, 1784, the records seem to be lost. They are complete from November, 1784, to June, 1855, when the court ceased to exist. There is an index from June, 1847, to June, 1855. There are six volumes of defaults, 1809-1855. There are four volumes of executions, 1790-1820, indexed. From 1835 to 1855 the manuscript dockets are bound in five volumes.

A pile of about 300 leaves, burnt at the top, bottom, and edges of both sides, contains records of judgments, 1817-1832. It is wrapped in a paper, and, curiously, had been supposed to be the remains of a volume saved from the conflagration at New London in 1781.

There are three volumes of appeals from the county court, 1809-1855. Not indexed.

There is one volume of naturalization records, which is indexed.

The files appear to be pretty complete from 1701.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The court records are complete from 1798, when the court for the first time had a clerk in each county, to the present time, and they are contained in fifteen volumes. Before 1856 the volumes are not indexed, but they generally have dockets of cases.

From August, 1856, the criminal records are kept in a separate series of volumes, of which there are now three, all indexed.

From August, 1857, divorces have been recorded in separate volumes, of which there are now four, all indexed.

There is one volume of insolvency cases, March, 1833, to September, 1841, not indexed. There are two volumes of defaults, 1853-1861, indexed. Beginning in 1836, the manuscript dockets have been kept in separate volumes, twenty-two in number. Declaration of intended citizenship are in three volumes, indexed.

Records of naturalization are in three volumes, indexed.

The files are preserved since 1798.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

The records of the supreme court when held in this county are in two volumes, Vol. I, October, 1819-October, 1864, not indexed. Vol. II is the current volume, and is indexed. In 1866 Windham County was united with New London County to form the second judicial district. In 1881 Windham County was detached and annexed to the first judicial district.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

These records are kept at Bridgeport. The volumes are not numbered nor indexed. The oldest now found is from March, 1702-3, to 1741.

Two volumes of 144 and 185 old leaves, respectively, and of the periods, 1703-1719 and 1720-1723, are made up by mounting original leaves upon new paper.

Volume, parchment, bound, 1741-1750.

Volume, parchment, 1748-49 to 1750-51.

Volume, boards, April, 1751, to May, 1752.

Volume, parchment, 1752-1755.

Volume, old leather, 1755-1757.

Seven volumes contain the records from 1758-1783.

A book of five leaves contains libels in admiralty, 1779-1780.

A book of which only forty-eight leaves were used, 1787-1788.

One of which only nineteen leaves were used, 1795.

Ten volumes, 1800-1855. Most of the foregoing are unindexed.

There are six unnumbered volumes of executions, 1785-1820. Four of them are indexed.

There is one volume of appeals, 1826-1852, not indexed.

One volume contains county court records, 1851-1855, 208 pages, and miscellaneous records (county commissioners) to 1887, pages 209-252.

SUPERIOR COURT.

These are kept at Bridgeport, and there are nineteen unnumbered volumes, and generally unindexed, from 1798 to the present time.

One volume of executions, 1778-1820, partially indexed.
 Six volumes of divorces, 1866-1887.
 Three volumes of defaults, 1841-1887.
 Eight volumes of naturalization records, 1842-1887.
 One volume foreclosures of mortgages, 1885-1887.
 Four volumes of criminal records, 1854-1887.
 Twenty-two volumes of manuscript dockets (civil), 1840-1887.
 Four volumes of manuscript dockets (criminal), 1869-1887.
 Two volumes of appointments of attorneys, etc., 1861-1887.
 Eight volumes of criminal costs, 1855-1887.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

These are also at Bridgeport. The first volume begins in June, 1820, and ends in October, 1859. A second volume was begun in 1879.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

The court records of this county have been ruined by having been kept in a damp vault. The covers of some volumes have rotted off, the paper is decayed and moldy, and the writing in many places illegible.

COUNTY COURT.

These are now kept in two large iron safes in the court-house in Brooklyn. Most of them are not indexed.

Volume I begins in June 1726, and ends in February, 1732. In bad order.

Volumes II and III are missing.

Volume IV, parchment bound. February, 1739-40, to March, 1741. A rotten mass.

Volume V., December, 1741 to 1744. Very tender, but generally legible.

There are twenty-nine more volumes of county court records covering the period from 1744 to 1855, a few of which are in good condition, but most of them are more or less moldy and decayed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Volume I, September, 1798, to January, 1811.

Volume (II), September, 1811, to September, 1823. Cover off; in pieces; leaves frayed; ruinously moldy.

Volume (III), January, 1824, to January, 1835, in about the same condition.

Volume (IV), October, 1835, to January, 1844. Moldy.

The other volumes of this series are in good condition.

Executions, 1800-1818. Cover off; leaves loose and moldy.

Insolvent debtors, one volume, 1828-1841. Cover off; moldy.

Defaults, October, 1839-1872. Good.

Manuscript dockets, nine volumes, in good condition.

Since 1876, civil causes have been indexed in a Burr index.

The court files at Brooklyn are in a wretched condition, from the dampness of the place where they were kept in part, and partly apparently from the ravages of vermin.

An act was passed in 1887 providing for rewriting of such records of the superior court as one of the judges should find required it for their preservation. It is understood that some progress has been made in the transcription of a volume.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

One volume, July, 1827, to August, 1871; cover off; book about one-third used; unpagged. In 1866 this county, with that of New London, formed the third judicial district, but it was annexed to the first district in 1879.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

The county court records from 1785 to 1800 are missing.

Liber I, 1800-1812, judgments and taverners, about 500 pages. Licenses for taverners in back of book.

Liber II, 1813-1819, judgments and taverners, 457 pages.

Liber III, 1820-1826, 422 pages.

Liber IV, 1826-1836, 546 pages.

Liber V, 1837-1853, 543 pages.

Liber VI, 1853-1855. The county courts were succeeded by the superior courts in 1855. All of the above volumes are indexed for names, and in good condition.

Defaults and appeals. There are seven volumes of defaults and appeals extending from 1800 to 1855, indexed and in good condition.

Executions. There are four volumes of executions extending from 1800 to 1820, indexed and well preserved.

Docket. The county court docket appears to be complete from 1785. For the early years the docket is bound in paper, but the later years are in substantial bindings.

Files. The files of the county court are complete from 1785. They are filed according to terms, tied in bundles, and excellently arranged in steel compartments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Liber I, 1798-1807, 484 pages.

Liber II, 1807-1815, 479 pages.

Liber III, 1815-1820, 580 pages.

Liber IV, 1820-1825, 544 pages.

Liber V, 1825-1830, 551 pages.

Liber VI, 1830-1836, 573 pages.

Liber VII, 1837-1843, 556 pages.

Liber VIII, 1843-1849, 548 pages.

Liber IX, defaults, 1842-1858, 597 pages.

Liber X, 1849-1855, 568 pages.

Liber XI, 1855-1858, 567 pages.

Liber XII, miscellaneous, appointments of deputy sheriffs, tax assessments, records of county commissioners, 1855-1905.

Liber XIII, defaults, 1858-1874, 440 pages.

Liber XIV, 1858-1861, 569 pages.

Liber XV, 1862-1866, 568 pages.

Liber XVI, 1867-1870, 574 pages.

Liber 16½, divorce decrees, 1869-1880; a larger volume, 250 pages used.

Liber XVII, 1870-1873, 557 pages.

Liber XVIII, 1873-1876, 580 pages.

Liber XIX, 1876-1878, 562 pages.

Liber 19½, defaults; larger volume, 1874-1881, 147 pages used.

Liber XX, criminal, 1876-1901, 579 pages.

Liber XXI, 1878-1882, 566 pages.

Liber 21½, divorce decrees, 1880-1903.

Liber XXII, 1882-1888, 580 pages.

Liber XXIII, defaults, 1882-1906, 347 pages.

Liber XXIV, 1888-1897, 560 pages.

Liber XXV, 1897-1905, 570 pages.

Liber XXVI, criminal, 1901-1906; current volume.

Liber XXVII, 1905-6; current volume.

Liber XXVIII, divorces, 1904-1906; current volume.

All the above records are uniformly and well bound and indexed for names.

There are twenty-three volumes, big and little, of naturalization records.

A volume marked "Records of Civil Authority, Middlesex County," paper bound, about 50 written pages, gives votes of county commissioners from 1796 to 1847.

Docket. The docket of the superior court appears to be complete and in good order.

Files. The files are arranged in a manner similar to those of the county court, and are apparently complete.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

One volume, 1819-1904, in good order, but not indexed.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

Volume 1, 1751-1758, parchment bound, 366 pages.

Volume 2, 1758-1762, parchment bound, 342 pages.

Volume 3, 1762-1767, parchment bound, 470 pages.

Volume 4, 1767-1772, 352 pages.

Volume 5, 1772-1774, 370 pages.

Volume 6, 1775-1780, 366 pages.

Volume 7, 1780-1782, 266 pages.

Volume 8, 1782-1784, 351 pages.

Volume 9, 1784-1787, 455 pages.

Volume 10, 1787-1789, 466 pages.

Volume 11, 1790-1792, 463 pages.

Volume 12, 1793-94, 447 pages.

Volume 13, 1794-1797, 557 pages.

Volume 14, 1797-98, 620 pages.

Volume 15, 1798-1803, 537 pages.

Volume 16, 1803-1808, 548 pages.

Volume 17, 1809-1816, 526 pages.

Volume 18, 1816-1823, 570 pages.

Volume 19, 1823-1827, 512 pages.

Volume 20, 1828-1835, 592 pages.

Volume 21, 1833-1842, 549 pages.

Volume 22, 1842-1854, 445 pages.

Volume 32 (intended for 23), 1854-55, 16 pages.

Defaults. There are thirty volumes of defaults in good condition.

Appeals. There are seventeen volumes of appeals.

Executions. There are seven volumes of executions not correctly numbered nor complete. The dates in some volumes overlap those in other volumes.

Docket. There are two volumes of the county court docket, one from 1800 to 1903, and the second from 1830 to 1837.

All the above volumes are in good order with indexes in most cases arranged in separate volumes. The books are not at present well arranged on shelves in chronological order.

Files. The files are imperfect, but are well arranged in bundles according to the session and filed in steel drawers.

SUPERIOR COURT.

- Volume I, 1789-1805, 555 pages.
- Volume II, 1805-1812, 544 pages.
- Volume III, 1812-1819, 600 pages.
- Volume IV, 1819-1824, 717 pages.
- Volume V, 1825-1830, 523 pages.
- Volume VI, 1830-1836, 666 pages.
- Volume VII, 1836-1839, 534 pages.
- Volume VIII, 1839-1845, 478 pages.
- Volume X, 1845-1850, 486 pages.
- Volume XI, defaults.
- Volume XII, 1851-1855, 447 pages.
- Volume XIII, 1855-1858, 555 pages.
- Volume XIV, defaults.
- Volume XV, defaults.
- Volume XVI, 1858-1862, 560 pages.
- Volume XVII, defaults.
- Volume XVIII, 1863-1871, 671 pages.
- Volume XIX, divorces, 1867-1880, 475 pages.
- Volume XX, criminal, 1867-1889, 542 pages.
- Volume XXI, criminal, 1867-1896, 397 pages.
- Volume XXII, 1872-1874, 498 pages.
- Volume XXIII, 1874-1877, 494 pages.
- Volume XXIV, 1877-1884, 494 pages.
- Volume XXIV, criminal, 1884-1906.
- Volume XXV, 1884-1895, 475 pages.
- Volume XXVI, 1884-1895, 475 pages.
- Volume XXVII, naturalizations, 1888-1906.
- Volume XXVIII, omitted.
- Volume XXIX, criminal, 1863-1906, 397 pages.
- Volume XXX, criminal record, 1890-1906.

There has been prepared a well-made typewritten index of all the above volumes.

Files. The superior court files are in good condition, and arranged similar to those of the county court.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

There are two volumes, one beginning in 1820. The second volume runs from 1874 to 1882, while the records since 1882 are in the old volume. Both these volumes are in good order.

There is a docket of the supreme court from 1840 to 1904.

There are several volumes of miscellaneous records such as naturalization records, lists of notaries public, etc.

There are four treasurer's account books covering the years from 1779 to 1854.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT.

Volume I, 1786-1794, 386 pages.

Volume II, 1795-1799, 457 pages.

Volume III, 1800-1803, 397 pages.

Volume IV, 1804-1807, 555 pages.

Volume V, 1807-1810, 559 pages.

Volume VI, 1811-1814, 529 pages.

Volumes VII, VIII, and IX, missing.

Volume X, 1829-1836, 556 pages.

Volume XI, 1836-1845, 573 pages.

Volume XII, 1845-1853, 484 pages.

Volume XIII, 1853-1855. The latter portion of this book contains the records of appointments of deputy sheriffs, medical examiners, etc.

These volumes are in good order, indexed after a fashion, and stored in the vault of the probate judge at Rockville.

Files. The files of the county court prior to 1885 are kept in a stone vault at Tolland. They are tied in bundles according to the term of the court, and stored in an indiscriminate manner on wooden shelves. Some of the files are lying loose on the floor, and the whole mass would require a thorough rearrangement to be made easy of access. The files since 1893 are kept in a safe in the office of the county clerk at Rockville.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Volume I, 1799-1811, 366 pages.

Volume II, 1812-1826. At the end of this volume is a record of a supreme court of errors held in 1826, at which no business was transacted.

Volume III, 1826-1847, 545 pages.

Volume IV, 1848-1853, and one record of a court held October, 1863, at which nothing was done.

Volume V, 1853-1859, 406 pages.

Volume VI, 1860-1867, 452 pages.

Volume VII, marked No. 6, 1867-1873, 400 pages.

Volume VIII, marked No. 7, 1873-1877, 446 pages.

Volume IX, marked No. 8, 1876-1880, Divorces, 90 pages.

Volume X, marked No. 9, 1876-1880, Defaults.

Volume XI, marked No. 10, 1877-1883, 438 pages.

Volume XII, marked No. 11, 1883-1890, 439 pages.

Volume XIII, marked No. 12, 1890-1899, 440 pages.

Volume XIV, marked No. 13, 1899-1906.

These volumes are in good order, indexed, and kept in the vault of the probate judge at Rockville.

Files. The files of the superior court prior to 1885 are at Tolland, and in the same place and condition as those of the county court. Since 1893 the files have been kept at Rockville.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

The records of the supreme court prior to 1856, with the exception of a court held in 1826, which is recorded in Volume II of the superior court records, are missing.

Volume I, 1856-1892, 24 pages used; indexed.

Volume II is the current volume.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE PROBATE DISTRICTS OF CONNECTICUT.

The towns comprising the early Hartford and New Haven colonies were settled under different authorities, and the two colonies maintained separate and distinct governments until their final union under the Connecticut charter, in January, 1665.

In the New Haven Colony, which comprised the towns of New Haven, Milford, Guilford, Branford, Southold, and Stamford, the law provided that wills should be proved in the plantation court and recorded in the plantation (town) where the deceased resided, and then filed with and an abstract recorded by the secretary of the colony in New Haven. Estates were to be administered under authority of the plantation court where the deceased resided. Wills are recorded on the Stamford records between 1646 and 1695. It is understood that no wills are recorded in the other towns, though there are early probate proceedings on the Guilford records.

In the Connecticut Colony, Hartford and surrounding towns, until 1666, estates were administered under orders of the particular court. Until 1649 its doings are recorded in the same volume with the general court's records, and are included in the first printed volume of Connecticut Colonial Records. Its records from 1650 to 1666, and including the Hartford County court records to 1677, are in the secretary's office in the capitol. The files, however, are in the Hartford probate office.

As early as 1649 special particular courts were held at Fairfield, and from that time many of the estates of the future Fairfield County were administered under orders of these special courts instead of the regular particular court at Hartford. The records of these special courts are in the Fairfield probate office.

Special particular courts were also held at New London for several years before the establishment of the county court in 1666, and some of the estates of the future New London County were administered under orders of these special courts. Their records are with the county court records at Norwich. On September 6, 1781, when the town was burned by the British, the following New London probate records were destroyed: Record of wills, from the beginning; journals, from April, 1763, and files, from 1777.

The records of the inferior court, held at Hartford in 1688 and 1689, during the Andros government, for the counties of Hartford and New London, which are now in possession of Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, contain proceedings in the settlement of several estates, with records of some wills and inventories.

The general assembly at its session in May, 1666, established the four counties of Hartford, New London, New Haven, and Fairfield, which included all the towns then organized and settled, and ordered

that "wills and inventories of persons deceased within any of the counties of this colony shall be exhibited and proved at the county court to which the deceased did appertain by his habitation." This was the first actual division of the State into probate districts, although probate courts, as such, were not established and separated from the county courts until 1698, and the limits of the counties and probate districts remained coterminous until 1719.

LIST OF TOWNS SHOWING PROBATE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY ARE OR
HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.

(To avoid frequent repetition, the names of districts are printed in small capitals and the names of towns in lower-case letters. The dates of incorporation or naming of towns are taken from the State Register.)

- Andover. Incorporated May, 1848; from Hebron and Coventry. In HEBRON until June 27, 1851; since then in ANDOVER.
- Ansonia. Incorporated May, 1889, from Derby. In DERBY since incorporation.
- Ashford. Named October, 1710. In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1752; then in POMFRET until June 4, 1830; since then in ASHFORD.
- Avon. Incorporated May, 1830, from Farmington. In FARMINGTON until May session, 1844; since then in AVON.
- Barkhamsted. Named May session, 1732; incorporated October, 1779. In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May 27, 1825; then in NEW HARTFORD until June 5, 1834; since then in BARKHAMSTED.
- Beacon Falls. Incorporated May, 1871, from Bethany. In NAUGATUCK since its incorporation.
- Berlin. Incorporated May, 1785, from Farmington, Wethersfield, and Middletown. In FARMINGTON, HARTFORD, and MIDDLETOWN, partly in each, until June 2, 1824; since then in BERLIN.
- Bethany. Incorporated May, 1832, from Woodbridge. In NEW HAVEN until July 4, 1854; since then in BETHANY.
- Bethel. Incorporated May, 1855, from Danbury. In DANBURY until July 4, 1859; since then in BETHEL.
- Bethlehem. Incorporated May, 1787. In WOODEBURY since its incorporation.
- Bloomfield. Incorporated May, 1835, from Windsor. In HARTFORD since its incorporation.
- Bolton. Incorporated October, 1720. In HARTFORD until May session, 1782; then in EAST WINDSOR until May session, 1789; then in HEBRON until June 27, 1851; since then in ANDOVER.
- Bozrah. Incorporated May, 1786, from Norwich. In NORWICH until June 3, 1843; since then in BOZRAH.
- Branford. Settled in 1644, under New Haven jurisdiction. In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until June 21, 1850, except that the Society of Northford was in WALLINGFORD from May session, 1776, until its incorporation in North Branford in May, 1831; since then in BRANFORD.
- Bridgeport. Incorporated May, 1821, from Stratford. In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; since then in BRIDGEPORT.
- Bridgewater. Incorporated May, 1856, from New Milford. In NEW MILFORD since its incorporation.

- Bristol. Incorporated May, 1785, from Farmington. In FARMINGTON until June 4, 1830; since then in BRISTOL.
- Brookfield. Incorporated May, 1788, from Danbury, New Milford, and Newtown. In DANBURY until May session, 1820; then in NEWTOWN until June 19, 1850; since then in BROOKFIELD.
- Brookhaven. See Setauket.
- Brooklyn. Incorporated May, 1786, from Pomfret and Canterbury. In POMFRET and PLAINFIELD, partly in each, the part taken from Canterbury being in PLAINFIELD, until June 4, 1833; since then in BROOKLYN.
- Burlington. Incorporated May, 1806, from Bristol. In FARMINGTON until June 3, 1834; since then in BURLINGTON.
- Canaan. Incorporated October, 1739. In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; then in SHARON until June 6, 1846; since then in CANAAN.
- Canterbury. Incorporated October, 1703, from Plainfield. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD until May 27, 1835; since then in CANTERBURY.
- Canton. Incorporated May, 1806, from Simsbury. In SIMSBURY until June 7, 1841; since then in CANTON.
- Chaplin. Incorporated May, 1822, from Mansfield and Hampton. In WINDHAM until June 7, 1850; since then in CHAPLIN.
- Chatham. Incorporated October, 1767, from Middletown. In MIDDLETOWN and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, the part south of Salmon River being in EAST HADDAM, until June 1, 1824; since then in CHATHAM.
- Cheshire. Incorporated May, 1780, from Wallingford. In WALLINGFORD until May 27, 1829; since then in CHESHIRE.
- Chester. Incorporated May, 1836, from Saybrook. In SAYBROOK since its incorporation.
- Clinton. Incorporated May, 1838, from Killingworth. In CLINTON (the old district) until June 1, 1842; then in KILLINGWORTH until July 5, 1862; since then in CLINTON (the new district).
- Colchester. Named October, 1699. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1708; then in HARTFORD until October session, 1741; then in EAST HADDAM until May 29, 1832; since then in COLCHESTER.
- Colebrook. Named May session, 1732; incorporated October, 1779. In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May session, 1779; then in NORFOLK, until May 31, 1838; since then in WINCHESTER.
- Columbia. Incorporated May, 1804, from Lebanon. In WINDHAM until May session, 1808; then in HEBRON until June 27, 1851; since then in ANDOVER.
- Conway. Incorporated May session, 1841, from Chatham. Name changed to Portland during the same session of the legislature. (See Portland.)
- Cornwall. Incorporated May, 1740. Probably in HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then probably in LITCHFIELD until June 15, 1847; since then in CORNWALL. (Cornwall was annexed to Hartford County, May session, 1738. It is not named in the act constituting Litchfield probate district, October session, 1742, but in the edition of the Colony Laws printed in 1750 it is named as being in Litchfield district.)
- Coventry. Named October, 1711. In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1789; then in HEBRON until June 19, 1849; since then in COVENTRY.
- Cromwell. Incorporated May, 1851, from Middletown. In MIDDLETOWN since its incorporation.
- Danbury. Named October, 1687. In Fairfield until May session, 1744; since then in DANBURY.

- Darien. Incorporated May, 1820, from Stamford. In STAMFORD since its incorporation.
- Derby. Named May, 1675. In NEW HAVEN until July 4, 1858; since then in DERBY.
- Durham. Incorporated May, 1708. In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until May session, 1752; since then in MIDDLETOWN.
- East Granby. Incorporated June, 1858, from Granby and Windsor Locks. In GRANBY until July 4, 1865; since then in EAST GRANBY.
- East Haddam. Incorporated May, 1734, from Haddam. In HARTFORD until October session, 1741; since then in EAST HADDAM, except that a small part of the town was in CHATHAM from May session, 1830, to June 2, 1831.
- East Hampton (N. Y.). In Connecticut from 1658 to 1664. Probably under jurisdiction of the particular court.
- East Hartford. Incorporated October, 1783, from Hartford. In EAST WINDSOR until May session, 1797; then in HARTFORD until May, 1887; since then in EAST HARTFORD.
- East Haven. Incorporated May, 1785, from New Haven. In NEW HAVEN until August, 1868; then in EAST HAVEN until January 3, 1883; since then in NEW HAVEN.
- East Lyme. Incorporated May, 1839, from Lyme and Waterford. In NEW LONDON until June 2, 1843; since then in EAST LYME.
- East Windsor. Incorporated May, 1768, from Windsor. In HARTFORD and STAFFORD, partly in each, the parish of Ellington being in STAFFORD, until May session, 1782; since then in EAST WINDSOR, except that the small portion of Ellington Parish lying east of a meridian line drawn from the northwest corner of Tolland remained in STAFFORD.
- Eastford. Incorporated May, 1847, from Ashford. In ASHFORD until June 21, 1849; since then in EASTFORD.
- Easton. Incorporated May, 1845, from Weston. In WESTON until July 22, 1875; since then in EASTON until March 4, 1878; since then in BRIDGEPORT.
- Ellington. Incorporated May, 1786, from East Windsor. In EAST WINDSOR and STAFFORD, partly in each, "that part lying east of a meridian line drawn from the northwest corner of Tolland" being in STAFFORD, until May 31, 1826; since then in ELLINGTON.
- Enfield. Named and granted by Massachusetts, May, 1683; annexed to Connecticut, May, 1749. In HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Northampton, Mass.), until May, 1749; then in HARTFORD until May session, 1782; then in EAST WINDSOR until May 26, 1831; since then in ENFIELD.
- Essex. Incorporated May, 1854, from Old Saybrook. In OLD SAYBROOK until July 4, 1859; since then in ESSEX.
- Fairfield. Settled, 1639; named, 1645. Under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; since then in FAIRFIELD.
- Farmington. Incorporated December, 1645. Under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; then in HARTFORD until January, 1769; since then in FARMINGTON.
- Franklin. Incorporated May, 1786, from Norwich. In NORWICH since its incorporation.
- Glastonbury. Incorporated May, 1690, from Wethersfield. In HARTFORD until May session, 1782; then in EAST WINDSOR until May session, 1797; since then in HARTFORD.
- Goshen. Incorporated October, 1739. In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until May 13, 1895; since then in TORRINGTON.
- Granby. Incorporated October, 1786, from Simsbury. In SIMSBURY until May session, 1807; since then in GRANBY.

- Greenwich.** Settled 1640. The settlement was made under authority of the New Haven Colony, but in 1642 the inhabitants claimed the protection of the Dutch government at New Netherlands, and so remained until 1656, when they returned to the New Haven Colony. In 1662 they submitted to the authority of the Connecticut Colony. Probably in NEW HAVEN from 1656 until 1662; then probably under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1728; then in STAMFORD until July 4, 1853; since then in GREENWICH.
- Griswold.** Incorporated October, 1815, from Preston. In NORWICH since its incorporation.
- Groton.** Incorporated May, 1705, from New London. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1766; then in STONINGTON until May 25, 1839; since then in GROTON.
- Guilford.** Settled 1639. In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; since then in GUILFORD.
- Haddam.** Incorporated October, 1668. In HARTFORD until October session, 1741; then in EAST HADDAM until May session, 1752; then in MIDDLETOWN, except that the part lying east of the Connecticut River was annexed to CHATHAM June 1, 1824, until June 3, 1830; since then in HADDAM.
- Hamden.** Incorporated May, 1786, from New Haven. In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.
- Hampton.** Incorporated October, 1786, from Windham, Pomfret, Brooklyn, Canterbury, and Mansfield. In WINDHAM until June 2, 1836; since then in HAMPTON.
- Hartford.** Settled 1635. Under the jurisdiction of the particular court until May session, 1666; since then in HARTFORD.
- Hartland.** Incorporated May, 1761. In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May session, 1807; then in GRANBY until June 3, 1836; since then in HARTLAND.
- Harwinton.** Incorporated October, 1737. In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until May 27, 1835; since then in HARWINTON.
- Hebron.** Incorporated May, 1708. In HARTFORD until October session, 1741; then in EAST HADDAM until May session, 1789; since then in HEBRON.
- Huntington (N. Y.).** In Connecticut from 1660 to 1664. Probably under jurisdiction of the particular court.
- Huntington.** Incorporated January, 1789, from Stratford. In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; then in BRIDGEPORT, except that the "first voting district" was annexed to DERBY March 25, 1880, until May, 1889; since then in HUNTINGTON.
- Kent.** Incorporated October, 1739. In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; then in LITCHFIELD and SHARON, partly in each, the Society of East Greenwich remaining in LITCHFIELD, and being incorporated into the town of Warren in 1786, and the remainder of the town being in SHARON, until May session, 1787; then in NEW MILFORD until May 26, 1831; since then in KENT.
- Killingly.** Incorporated May, 1708. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD, except that the two north societies were annexed to POMFRET, May session, 1752, until June 4, 1830; since then in KILLINGLY.
- Killingworth.** Named May, 1667. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until May session, 1780; then in SAYBROOK until June 3, 1834; then in KILLINGWORTH until May 28, 1838; then in CLINTON until June 1, 1842; since then in KILLINGWORTH.

- Lebanon. Incorporated October, 1700. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until June 2, 1826, except that the part of the parish of Andover belonging to Lebanon was in HEBRON from May session, 1790, until about 1820; since then in LEBANON.
- Ledyard. Incorporated May, 1836, from Groton. In STONINGTON until June 6, 1837; since then in LEDYARD.
- Lisbon. Incorporated May, 1786, from Norwich. In NORWICH since its incorporation.
- Litchfield. Incorporated May, 1719. In WOODBURY until October session, 1742; since then in LITCHFIELD.
- Lyme. Named May, 1667. In NEW LONDON until June 4, 1830; then in LYME (the old district) until July 24, 1868; then in OLD LYME until July 5, 1869; since then in LYME (the new district).
- Madison. Incorporated May, 1826, from Guilford. In GUILFORD until May 22, 1834; since then in MADISON.
- Manchester. Incorporated May, 1823, from East Hartford. In HARTFORD until June 22, 1850; since then in MANCHESTER.
- Mansfield. Incorporated May, 1702, from Windham. In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May 30, 1831; since then in MANSFIELD.
- Marlborough. Incorporated October, 1803, from Colchester, Glastonbury, and Hebron. In EAST HADDAM until May 29, 1832; then in COLCHESTER until June 11, 1846; since then in MARLBOROUGH.
- Meriden. Incorporated May, 1806, from Wallingford. In WALLINGFORD until June 3, 1836; since then in MERIDEN.
- Middlebury. Incorporated 1807, from Waterbury. In WATERBURY since its incorporation.
- Middlefield. Incorporated May, 1866, from Middletown. In MIDDLETOWN since its incorporation.
- Middletown. Incorporated September, 1651. Under jurisdiction of the particular court until May session, 1666; then in HARTFORD until May session, 1752, except that the part included in the parish of Middle Haddam was in EAST HADDAM from October session, 1741, until May session, 1752, and the part south of Salmon River was in EAST HADDAM from May session, 1742; then in MIDDLETOWN and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, until October session, 1767, when the part south of Salmon River which had been in EAST HADDAM was incorporated as Chatham; since then in MIDDLETOWN.
- Milford. Settled 1639. In NEW HAVEN until May 22, 1832; since then in MILFORD.
- Monroe. Incorporated May, 1823, from Huntington. In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; since then in BRIDGEPORT.
- Montville. Incorporated October, 1786, from New London. In NEW LONDON until June 27, 1851; since then in MONTVILLE.
- Morris. Incorporated May, 1859, from Litchfield. In LITCHFIELD since its incorporation.
- Mortlake. Never was incorporated as a distinct town, although it was frequently spoken of as such. It became a part of Poinfret. In WINDHAM until May session, 1752; after that in POMFRET.
- Naugatuck. Incorporated May, 1844, from Waterbury, Bethany, and Oxford. In WATERBURY until July 4, 1863; since then in NAUGATUCK.
- New Britain. Incorporated May, 1850, from Berlin. In BERLIN since its incorporation.

- New Canaan. Incorporated May, 1801, from Norwalk and Stamford. In FAIRFIELD and STAMFORD, partly in each, until May session, 1802; since then in NORWALK.
- New Fairfield. Incorporated 1740. In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1744; since then in DANBURY, except that the North Society was in NEW MILFORD from May session, 1787, until it was incorporated as the town of Sherman in October, 1802.
- New Hartford. Incorporated October, 1738. In HARTFORD until January, 1769; then in FARMINGTON until October session, 1808; then in SIMSBURY until May 27, 1825; since then in NEW HARTFORD.
- New Haven. Settled 1638. In NEW HAVEN since its settlement.
- New London. Settled 1646. Under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; since then in NEW LONDON.
- New Milford. Incorporated October, 1712. In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; then in WOODBURY until May session, 1787; since then in NEW MILFORD.
- Newington. Incorporated July 11, 1871, from Wethersfield. In HARTFORD since its incorporation.
- Newtown. Incorporated October, 1711. In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1744; then in DANBURY until May session, 1820; since then in NEWTOWN.
- Norfolk. Incorporated October, 1758. In LITCHFIELD until May session, 1779; since then in NORFOLK.
- North Branford. Incorporated May, 1831, from Branford. In GUILFORD and WALLINGFORD, partly in each, since its incorporation, the Society of Northford being in WALLINGFORD.
- North Canaan. Incorporated May, 1858, from Canaan. In CANAAN since its incorporation.
- North Haven. Incorporated October, 1786, from New Haven. In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.
- North Stonington. Incorporated May, 1807, from Stonington. In STONINGTON until June 4, 1835; since then in NORTH STONINGTON.
- Norwalk. Incorporated September, 1651. Under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1802; since then in NORWALK.
- Norwich. Settled 1660. Under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; then in NEW LONDON until October, 1748; since then in NORWICH.
- Old Lyme. Incorporated as South Lyme May, 1855, from Lyme; name changed in 1857. In LYME (the old district) until July 24, 1868; since then in OLD LYME.
- Old Saybrook. Incorporated May, 1852, from Saybrook. In SAYBROOK until July 4, 1853; since then in OLD SAYBROOK.
- Orange. Incorporated May, 1822, from Milford and New Haven. In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.
- Oxford. Incorporated October, 1798, from Derby and Southbury. In NEW HAVEN until June 4, 1846; since then in OXFORD.
- Plainfield. Incorporated May, 1699. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; since then in PLAINFIELD.
- Plainville. Incorporated May, 1869, from Farmington. In FARMINGTON since its incorporation.
- Plymouth. Incorporated May, 1759, form Watertown. In WATERBURY until May 31, 1833; since then in PLYMOUTH.

- Pomfret. Named 1713. In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD until May session, 1752; since then in POMFRET.
- Portland. Incorporated May, 1841, from Chatham. In CHATHAM since its incorporation.
- Preston. Named October, 1687. In NEW LONDON until October, 1748; since then in NORWICH.
- Prospect. Incorporated May, 1827, from Cheshire and Waterbury. In WAL-LINGFORD until May 27, 1829; since then in CHESHIRE.
- Putnam. Incorporated May, 1855, from Thompson, Pomfret, and Killingly. In THOMPSON until July 5, 1856; since then in PUTNAM.
- Redding. Incorporated May, 1767, from Fairfield. In FAIRFIELD until January session, 1782; then in DANBURY until May 24, 1839; since then in REDDING.
- Ridgefield. Incorporated October, 1709. In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1728; then in STAMFORD until October session, 1746; then in DANBURY until June 10, 1841; since then in RIDGEFIELD.
- Rocky Hill. Incorporated May, 1843, from Wethersfield. In HARTFORD since its incorporation.
- Roxbury. Incorporated October, 1796, from Woodbury. In WOODBURY until June 6, 1842; since then in ROXBURY.
- Rye (N. Y.) In Connecticut from 1665 to 1683. Probably under the jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; then probably in FAIRFIELD until 1683.
- Salem. Incorporated May, 1819, from Colchester, Lyme, and Montville. In NEW LONDON and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, the part taken from Lyme being in NEW LONDON until July 9, 1841; the part taken from Montville being in NEW LONDON from June 3, 1824, until July 9, 1841 (previous to June 3, 1824, it had apparently been overlooked and not assigned to any probate district); the part taken from Colchester being in EAST HADDAM until May 29, 1832; then in COLCHESTER until July 9, 1841. In SALEM since July 9, 1841.
- Salisbury. Incorporated October, 1741. In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; then in SHARON until June 16, 1847; since then in SALISBURY.
- Saybrook. Settled 1635, and was a separate colony until it united with Connecticut in 1644. Under the jurisdiction of the particular courts from 1644 until May session, 1666; then in NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until May session, 1780; since then in SAYBROOK.
- Scotland. Incorporated May, 1857, from Windham. In WINDHAM since its incorporation.
- Setauket (now Brookhaven, N. Y.) In Connecticut from 1661 to 1664. Probably under jurisdiction of the particular court.
- Seymour. Incorporated May, 1850, from Derby. In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation. By recent legislation it was annexed to Derby in 1899.
- Sharon. Incorporated October, 1739. In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; since then in SHARON.
- Sherman. Incorporated October session, 1802, from New Fairfield. In NEW MILFORD until June 4, 1846; since then in SHERMAN.
- Simsbury. Named May session, 1670. In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; since then in SIMSBURY.
- Somers. Incorporated 1734. In Massachusetts until 1749. In HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Northampton) until 1749; then in HARTFORD until May session, 1759; then in STAFFORD until May 31, 1826; then in ELLINGTON until June 3, 1834; since then in SOMERS.

- South Lyme. Incorporated May, 1855, from Lyme. Name changed to Old Lyme in 1857. In LYME until after the change of name.
- South Windsor. Incorporated May, 1845, from East Windsor. In EAST WINDSOR since its incorporation.
- Southampton (N. Y.). In Connecticut from 1645 to 1664. Probably under jurisdiction of the particular court.
- Southbury. Incorporated May, 1787, from Woodbury. In WOODBURY since its incorporation.
- Southington. Incorporated October, 1779, from Farmington. In FARMINGTON until May 24, 1825; since then in SOUTHINGTON.
- Southold (N. Y.). Settled 1640. In Connecticut, New Haven Colony, until 1664. In NEW HAVEN.
- Sprague. Incorporated May, 1861, from Lisbon and Franklin. In NORWICH since its incorporation.
- Stafford. Settled 1719. In HARTFORD until May session, 1759; since then in STAFFORD.
- Stamford. Settled 1640. In NEW HAVEN until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1728; since then in STAMFORD.
- Sterling. Incorporated May, 1794, from Voluntown. In PLAINFIELD until June 17, 1852; since then in STERLING.
- Stonington. Incorporated October, 1658, by Massachusetts. Was for some years claimed by both Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the location of its early probate records is doubtful; perhaps a part will be found in Massachusetts and a part in the records of particular courts in Connecticut; then in NEW LONDON until October session, 1766; since then in STONINGTON.
- Stratford. Settled 1639. Under jurisdiction of the particular courts until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1782; since then in STRATFORD.
- Suffield. Incorporated by Massachusetts, May, 1674; annexed to Connecticut, May, 1749. In HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Northampton, Mass.) until May, 1749; then in HARTFORD, except that the part lying west of the mountain was annexed to GRANBY, May session, 1807, until May session, 1821; since then in SUFFIELD.
- Thomaston. Incorporated May, 1875, from Plymouth. In WATERBURY until June, 1882; since then in THOMASTON.
- Thompson. Incorporated May, 1785, from Killingly. In POMFRET until May 25, 1832; since then in THOMPSON.
- Tolland. Named May, 1715. In HARTFORD until May session, 1759; then in STAFFORD until June 4, 1830; since then in TOLLAND.
- Torrington. Incorporated October, 1740. In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until June 16, 1847; since then in TORRINGTON.
- Trumbull. Incorporated October, 1797, from Stratford. In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; since then in BRIDGEPORT.
- Union. Incorporated October, 1734. In WINDHAM until May session, 1752; then in POMFRET until May session, 1759; since then in STAFFORD.
- Vernon. Incorporated October, 1808, from Bolton. In HEBRON until May session, 1814; then in STAFFORD until May 31, 1826; since then in ELLINGTON.
- Voluntown. Named May, 1708. In NEW LONDON until May session, 1726; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD until June 4, 1830; then in VOLUNTOWN until April 3, 1889; since then in NORWICH.
- Wallingford. Named May, 1670. In NEW HAVEN until May session, 1776; since then in WALLINGFORD.
- Warren. Incorporated May, 1786, from Kent. In LITCHFIELD since its incorporation.

- Washington. Incorporated January, 1779, from Woodbury, Litchfield, Kent, and New Milford. In LITCHFIELD and WOODBURY, partly in each, the parts taken from Woodbury and New Milford and known as the Society of Judea being in WOODBURY, until May 22, 1832; since then in WASHINGTON.
- Waterbury. Named May, 1686. In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WOODBURY until May session, 1779; since then in WATERBURY.
- Waterford. Incorporated October, 1801, from New London. In NEW LONDON since its incorporation.
- Watertown. Incorporated May, 1780, from Waterbury. In WATERBURY until June 3, 1834; since then in WATERTOWN.
- West Hartford. Incorporated May, 1854, from Hartford. In HARTFORD since its incorporation.
- Westbrook. Incorporated May, 1840, from Saybrook. In SAYBROOK until July 4, 1853; then in OLD SAYBROOK until July 4, 1854; since then in WESTBROOK.
- Westmoreland (Pa.). Incorporated January, 1774. Probably in LITCHFIELD until May session, 1775; then made a distinct district by the name of WEST-MORELAND.
- Weston. Incorporated October, 1787, from Fairfield. In FAIRFIELD until May 22, 1832; then in WESTON until July 22, 1875; since then in WESTPORT.
- Westport. Incorporated May, 1835, from Fairfield, Norwalk, and Weston. In WESTPORT since its incorporation.
- Wethersfield. Settled 1635. Under the jurisdiction of the particular court until May session, 1666; since then in HARTFORD.
- Willington. Incorporated May, 1727. In HARTFORD until May session, 1759; then in STAFFORD until June 4, 1830; since then in TOLLAND.
- Wilton. Incorporated May, 1802, from Norwalk. In NORWALK since its incorporation.
- Winchester. Named 1733. Incorporated May, 1771. In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May session, 1779; then in NORFOLK until May 31, 1838; since then in WINCHESTER.
- Windham. Incorporated May, 1692. In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; since then in WINDHAM.
- Windsor. Settled 1637. In HARTFORD until July 4, 1855, except that Ellington Parish, which was included in East Windsor at the incorporation of that town, was set off to STAFFORD, May session, 1759; since then in WINDSOR.
- Windsor Locks. Incorporated May, 1854, from Windsor. In HARTFORD since its incorporation.
- Wolcott. Incorporated May, 1796, from Waterbury and Southington. In WATERBURY since its incorporation.
- Woodbridge. Incorporated January, 1784, from New Haven and Milford. In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.
- Woodbury. Named May, 1674. In FAIRFIELD until October session, 1719; since then in WOODBURY.
- Woodstock. Incorporated by Massachusetts March, 1690; annexed to Connecticut May, 1749. Probably in SUFFOLK COUNTY (Boston, Mass.), until 1731; then in WORCESTER COUNTY until May, 1749; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1752; then in POMFRET until May 30, 1831; since then in WOODSTOCK.

PROBATE RECORDS.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF AVON.

Date of organization.—1844.

Number of volumes of records.—Four, 1844-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Probably complete.

Method of filing.—All papers in each case are inclosed in an envelope and marked with the name of estate.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF BERLIN.

Date of organization.—1824.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifty-four, 1824–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Since 1894 each file is numbered; before that time in alphabetical order.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF BRISTOL.

Date of organization.—1830.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty-one, 1830–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Doubtful if files are complete except for last twenty-five or thirty years.

Method of filing.—Papers in each estate are kept in a separate filing case until estate is settled, then filed alphabetically by years in town vault.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON.

Date of organization.—1834.

Number of volumes of records.—Seven, 1834–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Arranged alphabetically.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF CANTON.

Date of organization.—1841.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirteen, 1841–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Same subject-matter filed together by years or series of years.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF EAST GRANBY.

Date of organization.—1865.

Number of volumes.—Six, 1865–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is filed separately.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF EAST HARTFORD.

Date of organization.—1887.

Number of volumes of records.—Ten, 1887–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed alphabetically.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF EAST WINDSOR.

Date of organization.—1780.

Number of volumes of records.—Seventeen, 1780–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Files of each year are bundled together and marked with year date.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF ENFIELD.

Date of organization.—1831.

Number of volumes of records.—Sixteen, 1831–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—All papers of each estate are filed together in a document envelope and then filed alphabetically in our new fireproof steel vault in files.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF FARMINGTON.

Date of organization.—1769.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-seven, 1769–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate in separate envelope.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF GRANBY.

Date of organization.—1807.

Number of volumes of records.—Fourteen, 1807–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—All papers of an estate are filed together.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF HARTFORD.

Date of organization.—1634.

Number of volumes of records.—Two hundred and two, not including volumes 1–3 in the office of the secretary of state. Volume 4, the oldest in probate office, commences with February 9, 1677–78.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Many documents, ancient wills, inventories, etc., are missing.

Method of filing.—Documents for the period prior to 1887 are arranged in bundles alphabetically, wills by themselves, inventories by themselves, etc. Beginning with 1887 all the papers of each estate are filed together in packets, alphabetically and chronologically.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF HARTLAND.

Date of organization.—1836.

Number of volumes of records.—Five, 1836–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Uncertain prior to 1883.

Method of filing.—Filed in envelopes since 1883. Before then tied with a string in bundles and kept in a box.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF MANCHESTER.

Date of organization.—1850.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-one, 1850–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Complete.

Method of filing.—Each class of papers arranged by themselves chronologically.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF MARLBORO.

Date of organization.—1846.

Number of volumes of records.—Four, 1846–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed by estates.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF SIMSBURY.

Date of organization.—1769.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-five, 1769–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate filed in an envelope by itself and labeled, and each year's envelopes are in a package by themselves and labeled.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF SOUTHTON.

Date of organization.—1825.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-three, 1825–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Estates are filed in filing envelopes, label on end; miscellaneous matters are filed in boxes and arranged alphabetically.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF SUFFIELD.

Date of organization.—1821.

Number of volumes of records.—Fourteen, 1821–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—No alphabetical arrangement; documents have been placed in vault from year to year.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

Date of organization.—1855.

Number of volumes of records.—Ten, 1855–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Complete, as far as business is transacted.

Method of filing.—The papers connected with each estate or other matters coming before the court are in separate envelopes, placed in file boxes that are marked alphabetically.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF BETHANY.

Date of organization.—1854.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1854–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are practically complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is kept separate and placed in the safe.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF BRANFORD.

Date of organization.—1850.

Number of volumes of records.—Seventeen, 1850–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Everything relating to an estate filed in one envelope marked with the name of the estate.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF CHESHIRE.

Date of organization.—1826.

Number of volumes of records.—Sixteen.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Current files, or those running back a few years, are kept in lettered pigeonholes in vault. The older ones are in packages lettered and packed away on shelves.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF DERBY.

Date of organization.—1858.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty-eight, 1858–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate filed in separate envelope or package, then arranged according to the date of death of deceased.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF GUILFORD.

Date of organization.—1719.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty-six, 1720–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Files are arranged by years, each year in a paper box labeled with the year. Since 1853 each estate is in a heavy envelope, marked with name and year, and filed in boxes as above. Files since 1853 indexed.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF MADISON.

Date of organization.—1834.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1834–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate in manila packet and arranged alphabetically in filing cases.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF MERIDEN.

Date of organization.—1836.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty-two (including index), 1836–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Complete since 1893. Files for previous years have been arranged in vault under direction of selectmen.

Method of filing.—All papers pertaining to an estate are filed in strong manila envelopes, labeled on back; they are then bundled and placed in vault.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF MILFORD.

Date of organization.—1832.

Number of volumes of records.—Eighteen and two bond books, 1832–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Think some early files are lost.

Method of filing.—All papers relating to an estate filed in an envelope marked with name of estate.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF NAUGATUCK.

Date of organization.—1863.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifteen, 1863–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Not complete.

Method of filing.—The papers of each estate are filed in an envelope and then placed in vault or safe.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN.

Date of organization.—1719.

Number of volumes of records.—Three hundred and forty-one, 1647–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are probably nearly complete for past one hundred years.

Method of filing.—Files are kept by years, the papers for each year being arranged alphabetically. The wills, distributions, and assignments are in one set of pigeonholes, the bonds in another, and all other papers in another.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF OXFORD.

Date of organization.—1846.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1846–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Kept in packages.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF WALLINGFORD.

Date of organization.—1776.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty, 1776–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in boxes alphabetically.

COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN, DISTRICT OF WATERBURY.

Date of organization.—1779.

Number of volumes of records.—Ninety-four, 1779–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed alphabetically.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF BOZRAH.

Date of organization.—1843.

Number of volumes of records.—Three, 1843–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Uncertain if files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate filed in separate files and placed in safe.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF COLCHESTER.

Date of organization.—1832.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty, 1741–1904.^a

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—For the last fifteen years the papers of each estate have been placed in separate envelopes.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF EAST LYME.

Date of organization.—1843.

Number of volumes of records.—Ten, 1843–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed chronologically.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF GROTON.

Date of organization.—1839.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-seven, 1839–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files prior to July 4, 1867, are missing; files since 1870 are complete and easily accessible.

Method of filing.—Filed chronologically.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF LEBANON.

Date of organization.—1826.

Number of volumes of records.—Two, and one volume for probate bonds, 1826 to date.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Arranged in bundles, each containing about fifty files.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF LEDYARD.

Date of organization.—1837.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1836–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each file bears a card stating what is contained in the file, and is numbered. Each paper is numbered, corresponding with record number.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF LYME.

Date of organization.—1869.

Number of volumes of records.—Two, 1869–1904.^b

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

^a Contains the records of East Haddam from October session, 1741, to May 29, 1832.

^b There are records for a district of the same name from 1832 to 1869 in possession of the probate district of Old Lyme, the towns of Old Lyme and Lyme having in 1869 been constituted separate probate districts, and the records of the old district of Lyme were given to the district of Old Lyme, so that all the records of Lyme prior to 1869 are now in the district of Old Lyme.

Method of filing.—The earlier files were arranged bonds with bonds, wills with wills, etc. Later files all the documents of one estate are filed together in one or more large envelopes indorsed with the name of the estate.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF MONTVILLE.

Date of organization.—1851.

Number of volumes of records.—Five, 1852–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Original files in miscellaneous bundles; now each estate is filed in envelope by itself.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON.

Date of organization.—1698.

Number of volumes of records.—Seventy-seven, 1700–1904.

Volumes missing.—The “record” books were burned September 6, 1781, when the town was burned, but the journals were saved. The original files from 1778 to 1781 were also destroyed, but the remainder of the files were preserved, and the town has had them copied into nine volumes, which are a part of the probate records.

Files.—Files are complete, except from 1778 to 1781, as stated.

Method of filing.—The files of each year are arranged in a separate bundle chronologically.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF NORTH STONINGTON.

Date of organization.—1835.

Number of volumes of records.—Seven, 1835–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are fairly complete.

Method of filing.—Files are dated and each document in their regular place in file.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF NORWICH.

Date of organization.—1748.

Number of volumes of records.—One hundred and fourteen, 1748–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Probably complete.

Method of filing.—Prior to 1897 the papers were filed chronologically in bundles, each bundle containing fifty papers; the bonds had no filing marks on them and were placed in a bundle by themselves, sometimes as many as one hundred in a bundle. Since 1897 each estate is given a file number, and all papers belonging to an estate are placed in filing packets or envelopes open at the end. The papers in the file are lettered, which keeps them in file in chronological order. Have a card index and docket; the docket contains a synopsis of each estate entered therein, and is in effect a general index.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF OLD LYME.

Date of organization.—1830.^a

Number of volumes of record.—Five, 1830–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed by years and by subjects.

^a Organized as district of Lyme in 1830; changed to Old Lyme in 1869.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF SALEM.

Date of organization.—1841.

Number of volumes of records.—Five, 1841–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—All papers relating to an estate placed in separate filing envelope.

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, DISTRICT OF STONINGTON.

Date of organization.—1766.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty-one, 1767–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Since 1873 each subject filed in safe.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF BETHEL.

Date of organization.—1859.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirteen, 1859–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Have alphabetical boxes and wrappers for each separate estate.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF BRIDGEPORT.

Date of organization.—1840.

Number of volumes of records.—One hundred and thirty-one, including thirty-seven order or decree books, also fourteen volumes of Stratford probate records, of which Bridgeport was a part until 1840, and four volumes of the district of Weston, the last volume of which contains the records of the district of Easton. The Stratford volumes cover the period from 1782 to 1840; the Weston volumes include Weston records from July 12, 1832, to April 20, 1874, and Easton records from April 19, 1875, to February 11, 1878. Bridgeport records cover from 1840 to date.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in file cases or boxes alphabetically arranged, and in chronological order.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF BROOKFIELD.

Date of organization.—1850.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1851–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Uncertain if files are complete.

Method of filing.—When estates are settled papers pertaining to same are put in envelopes.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF DANBURY.

Date of organization.—1744.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifty-nine, 1745–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD.

Date of organization.—1666.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifty-nine, 1648–1904.

Volumes missing.—Volume between 1779 and 1787, copies volume 1 (1648–1656) by Miss Hannah Hobart.

Files.—With the exception of earliest estates files are complete. Full files 1648 to date.

Method of filing.—Filed alphabetically.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF GREENWICH.

Date of organization.—1853.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty-seven, 1853–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files practically complete. Some papers in earlier files are missing.

Method of filing.—Papers in each estate are placed in separate envelope, marked with name of deceased and date of filing application. These envelopes are placed in hard paper boxes, set in pigeon holes, arranged alphabetically, and according to the year of filing.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF HUNTINGTON.

Date of organization.—1889.

Number of volumes of records.—Eleven, 1889–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Not complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in estates.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF NEWTOWN.

Date of organization.—1820.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-three, 1820–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Placed in envelopes by estates.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF NORWALK.

Date of organization.—1802.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty, 1802–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—From date of organization to April 1, 1900, all like papers were filed together in chronological order. Since 1900 all the papers relating to an estate are placed in a large envelope and same filed in chronological order.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF REDDING.

Date of organization.—1839.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirteen, 1839–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Ordinary file bundle.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF RIDGEFIELD.

Date of organization.—1841.

Number of volumes of records.—Seventeen, 1841–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files complete since 1852.

Method of filing.—The papers and files of each estate are placed in a pocket envelope and kept in a pigeonhole case.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF SHERMAN.

Date of organization.—1846.

Number of volumes of records.—Seven, 1846–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are nearly or quite complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is filed by itself.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF STAMFORD.

Date of organization.—1728.

Number of volumes of records.—Sixty-two, 1730–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate has a separate file, and there is a duplicate record kept, so that all the proceedings on each estate are found complete in the file.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF STRATFORD.

Date of organization.—1783.

Number of volumes of records.—Fourteen, 1840–1903.

Volumes missing.—None. Records from 1782 to 1839 in Bridgeport probate office.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Box system; arranged alphabetically and chronologically.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, DISTRICT OF WESTPORT.

Date of organization.—1835.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-two, 1835–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in envelopes.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF ASHFORD.

Date of organization.—1830.

Number of volumes of records.—Five, 1830–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Estates are kept separate.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN.

Date of organization.—1833.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1833–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—The files are kept in packets; each packet is numbered to correspond with number on record book.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

Date of organization.—1835.

Number of volumes of records.—Five, 1835–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in bundles and put in safe. No regular method.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF CHAPLIN.

Date of organization.—1850.

Number of volumes of records.—Five, 1850–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is filed in the safe in separate envelopes.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF POMFRET.

Date of organization.—1752.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-five, 1754–1904.

Volumes missing.—Records prior to 1754 were burned soon after the district was formed.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed by years in which estate is closed.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF PUTNAM.

Date of organization.—1856.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1856–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—All like papers are filed together by years.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF STERLING.

Date of organization.—1852.

Number of volumes of records.—Four, 1852–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete so far as judge knows.

Method of filing.—“Just packed in bundles.”

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF EASTFORD.

Date of organization.—1849.

Number of volumes of records.—Six, 1849–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Impossible to tell without rearranging and classifying.

Method of filing.—For the past two years they are arranged by estates; prior to that time files are badly mixed.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF HAMPTON.

Date of organization.—1836.

Number of volumes of records.—Six, 1836–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—All papers pertaining to an estate are filed in an envelope.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF KILLINGLY.

Date of organization.—1830.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty, and three index books, 1849–1904.

Volumes missing.—All records previous to 1849 missing. Records were burned.

Files.—Complete since 1849.

Method of filing.—All papers belonging to an estate are placed in a separate packet; each packet is numbered and indexed.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF PLAINFIELD.

Date of organization.—1747.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty-three, 1747–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete and well arranged since 1867. Prior to 1867 they are packed in boxes, but are supposed to be complete and well preserved.

Method of filing.—During past year have been arranging each estate by itself and putting them in packets; these packets are arranged alphabetically and chronologically in steel files.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF THOMPSON.

Date of organization.—1832.

Number of volumes of records.—Ten, 1832–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—All like papers tied in packages.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF WINDHAM.

Date of organization.—1719.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifty-eight, 1719–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Fairly complete and well arranged.

Method of filing.—Filed in iron files chronologically.

COUNTY OF WINDHAM, DISTRICT OF WOODSTOCK.

Date of organization.—1831.

Number of volumes of records.—Twelve, 1831–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are probably complete.

Method of filing.—Filed by years now; formerly like papers were filed together.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF BARKHAMSTED.

Date of organization.—1834.

Number of volumes of records.—Eleven, 1827–1904.^a

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Supposed to be complete.

Method of filing.—Put in packages and labeled.

^a Contains the records of New Hartford from May 27, 1825, to June 5, 1834.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF CANAAN.

Date of organization.—1846.

Number of volumes of records.—Twelve, 1847–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Not quite complete previous to 1892.

Method of filing.—All papers pertaining to each estate are kept in one envelope and filed chronologically.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF CORNWALL.

Date of organization.—1847.

Number of volumes of records.—Seven, and one of bonds, 1847–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—They are filed year by year, or decade by decade.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF HARWINTON.

Date of organization.—1835.

Number of volumes of records.—Six, 1835–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Like papers were formerly filed together. Now all papers pertaining to an estate are filed together in separate envelopes.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF KENT.

Date of organization.—1831.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1831–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is in a package by itself.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF LITCHFIELD.

Date of organization.—1742.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifty-two, 1742–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—By years and by subject.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF NEW HARTFORD.

Date of organization.—1825.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifteen, 1834–1904.

Volumes missing.—None. All records and files from 1825 to 1833, inclusive, are kept in Barkhamsted by order of general assembly.

Files.—Files are complete since 1833.

Method of filing.—All papers of each estate are filed together under the date of the first paper issued.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF NEW MILFORD.

Date of organization.—1787.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty-five, 1787–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are supposed to be complete.

Method of filing.—They are now bundled year to year in sequence.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF NORFOLK.

Date of organization.—1779.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirteen, 1779-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—None lost at any particular time. Losses are scattered.

Method of filing.—They are now arranged by estates.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH.

Date of organization.—1833.

Number of volumes of records.—Nineteen, 1833-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Old files are preserved, but not assorted.

Method of filing.—Each estate in an envelope and filed in drawer.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF ROXBURY.

Date of organization.—1842.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1842-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—The files are tied in bundles alphabetically, a bundle for each letter.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.

Date of organization.—1847.

Number of volumes of records.—Sixteen, 1847-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—The files are arranged in periods of five years, papers of same description being in same file.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF SHARON.

Date of organization.—1755.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty-seven, 1757-1904.

Volumes missing.—A or No. 1.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in bundles, corresponding with book in which recorded.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF THOMASTON.

Date of organization.—1880.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1880-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Estates are arranged alphabetically.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF TORRINGTON.

Date of organization.—1847.

Number of volumes of records.—Seventeen, 1847-1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Arranged alphabetically, each estate separate.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Date of organization.—1832.

Number of volumes of records.—Eleven, 1832–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Stationary files are arranged alphabetically.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF WATERTOWN.

Date of organization.—1834.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirteen, 1834–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are practically complete.

Method of filing.—When estate is settled all files are placed in one file case marked on end with name of deceased and year in which estate was probated. These are arranged alphabetically and chronologically in fireproof vault.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF WINCHESTER.

Date of organization.—1838.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-eight, 1838–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Estates are arranged in file boxes alphabetically and chronologically under each letter.

COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD, DISTRICT OF WOODBURY.

Date of organization.—1719.

Number of volumes of records.—Forty-nine, 1719–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—The files are arranged alphabetically and chronologically.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF CHATHAM.

Date of organization.—1824.

Number of volumes of records.—Seventeen, and one of bonds, 1824–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed chronologically.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF CLINTON.

Date of organization.—1861.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1862–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Doubtful if files are complete.

Method of filing.—In former years papers of the same kind were filed together; for the past fifteen or twenty years the files of each estate are placed in separate envelopes.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF EAST HADDAM.

Date of organization.—1832.

Number of volumes of records.—Ten, 1832–1904.^a

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate, with all files pertaining to it, are filed in one envelope.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF ESSEX.

Date of organization.—1859.

Number of volumes of records.—Twelve, 1853–1904.^b

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed in safe in large envelopes.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF HADDAM.

Date of organization.—1830.

Number of volumes of records.—Fourteen, 1830–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is filed in separate envelope.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF KILLINGWORTH.

Date of organization.—1834.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1834–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Doubtful if files are complete.

Method of filing.—Files are badly mixed.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN.

Date of organization.—1752.

Number of volumes of records.—Fifty-four and four of bonds, 1752–1903.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—They are arranged alphabetically.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF OLD SAYBROOK.

Date of organization.—1859.

Number of volumes of records.—Seven, 1859–1904.^c

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—All papers belonging to each estate are inclosed in envelope, plainly marked, showing to what estate it belongs.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF SAYBROOK.

Date of organization.—1780.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-one, 1780–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Tied in bundles and placed on shelves in vault.

^a The records of East Haddam prior to 1832 are in Colchester.

^b Contains the records of Old Saybrook from July 4, 1853, to July 4, 1859.

^c The records of Old Saybrook from July 4, 1853, to July 4, 1859, are in Essex.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, DISTRICT OF WESTBROOK.

Date of organization.—1854.

Number of volumes of records.—Seven, 1854–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—They are placed in an envelope and filed alphabetically.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF ANDOVER.

Date of organization.—1851.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty-five, 1789–1904.^a

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed chronologically.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF COVENTRY.

Date of organization.—1849.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirteen, 1849–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Not complete.

Method of filing.—Files kept in pigeonholes.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF ELLINGTON.

Date of organization.—1826.

Number of volumes of records.—Thirty, 1826–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are missing prior to 1880.

Method of filing.—All papers of estates placed in a box, labeled with initial letter of surname of deceased. Boxes from A to Z.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF HEBRON.

Date of organization.—1851.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1851–1904.^b

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Filed chronologically.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD.

Date of organization.—1831.

Number of volumes of records.—Nine, 1831–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is filed in separate envelope.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF SOMERS.

Date of organization.—1834.

Number of volumes of records.—Eight, 1834–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are complete.

Method of filing.—Prior to 1900 the files are arranged alphabetically in tin cases, marked with names. Since 1900 the files are in envelopes with estate written on end.

^a The records of Hebron from 1789 to 1851 are in Andover.

^b Records from 1789 to 1851 are in Andover.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF STAFFORD.

Date of organization.—1759.

Number of volumes of records.—Twenty-seven, 1759–1904.

Volumes missing.—First bond book.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—Arranged by estates alphabetically.

COUNTY OF TOLLAND, DISTRICT OF TOLLAND.

Date of organization.—1830.

Number of volumes of records.—Ten, 1830–1904.

Volumes missing.—None.

Files.—Files are not complete.

Method of filing.—Each estate is kept by itself.

LOCAL RECORDS.

TOWN OF ANDOVER, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1848–1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	5	1848–1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1848–1906	No.....	Yes. ^a

^a All but one volume.

TOWN OF ANSONIA, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1889–1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	18	1889–1906	Yes.....	Vols. 1–13.
Vital statistics.....	4	1889–1906	No.....	No.

Miscellaneous records: City acts. There are copies of land records and vital statistics.

TOWN OF ASHFORD, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1717–1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	33	1717–1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	8	1717–1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	3	1717–1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	1	1718–1856	Yes ^a	

^a For year 1798.

Vital statistics have been copied by Nellie Shepherd under the direction of town clerk.

TOWN OF AVON, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1830–1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	12	1830–1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1850–1906	No.....	No
School society.....	1	1867–1873		

TOWN OF BARKHAMSTED, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1732-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	27	1732-1906	No.....	No.
Vital statistics.....	2	1732-1906	No.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	2			
Proprietors'.....	1	1732-1846		

TOWN OF BEACON FALLS, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1871-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	4	1871-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1871-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Joint stock corporations; military enrollment; burial records; qualified electors.

TOWN OF BERLIN, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1850-1906	No.....	Yes.
Land records.....	22	1850-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1850-1906	No.....	No.

Town was divided in 1850, New Britain taking all the old records up to that date.

TOWN OF BETHANY, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1832-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	11	1832-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1832-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....				No.
Church: Congregational society.....				
Miscellaneous.....	2			

TOWN OF BETHEL, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1855-1906	No.....	Yes.
Land records.....	21	1855-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1855-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....				

Miscellaneous records: One volume of attachments.
General index to land records will be needed.

TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1787-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	20	1787-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1787-1906	No ^a	No.
Selectmen's.....	3			No.
School society.....	1			

^a Early records are very incomplete.

Miscellaneous records: One volume early voting list and assessments.

TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1835-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	16	1835-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Tax liens and attachments.

TOWN OF BOLTON, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1720-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	18	1720-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	^a 1849-1906	No.....	Yes.

^a Up to 1849 all vital statistics are entered in records of town proceedings.

Miscellaneous records: One volume town treasurer's records, 1735-1787; tax lists; abstracts, liens, attachments, burial records, admission of electors.

TOWN OF BOZRAH, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1786-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	10	1786-1906	No.....	No.
Vital statistics.....	3	1786-1906	No.....	Partly.
School society.....	1			

TOWN OF BRANFORD, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	6	1644-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	58	1644-1906	No.....	Yes. ^a
Vital statistics.....	8	1649-1906	Yes ^b	No.

^a Vols. 1 and 11-15 indexed grantors and grantees; vols. 2-10 grantees only. All oyster ground records tax liens, attachments, and stock companies indexed.

^b Tradition says a portion of early records were taken to Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Abraham Pierson.

Proprietors' records: Mixed with land and town records.

Church records: First Ecclesiastical Society of Branford, mixed records.

Miscellaneous records: Oyster grounds, 3 volumes; tax liens, 3; attachments, 2; stock companies, 2; abatement of taxes, 1; applicants for admission as electors, 1; electors' meetings and making of electors, 1.

Vital statistics, vols. 1 and 2, and part of another volume, have been copied by Walter Foote.

TOWN OF BRIDGEPORT, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Land records.....	218	1821-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	21	1853-1906	Yes ^a	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	2			

^a Vital statistics records from 1847 to 1853 are very meager. There are two books which are copies of birth entries from church records running from 1850 to 1855.

Bridgeport town records from 1800 to date are in the city clerk's office.

The entire set of land records have been copied by Charles J. Knapp, Bridgeport; 14 volumes by town clerk, and they have been partially copied by James W. Thompson.

TOWN OF BRIDGEPORT, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1856-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	4	1856-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1856-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records: Wills and distributions; attachments.

TOWN OF BRISTOL, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1785-1906	No.....	Partially.
Land records.....	62	1785-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	6	1847-1906	No ^a	Yes.
School society ^b	1	1796-1870	.....	.....

^a Have few records of vital statistics previous to 1847. The Congregational Church has some old records.

^b Record of original lay-out of district and doings of town meetings regarding schools. Societies keep their own records since 1870.

Miscellaneous records: Corporation records, 4 volumes; attachments, 5; register of physicians, 1; records of west cemetery, 2; dog licenses, abstracts; tax lists; oaths of officers, list of electors, and electors' meetings; complete index of electors from 1788 to date.

TOWN OF BROOKFIELD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	{ 1788-1826 1866-1906	1 volume.....	} No.
Land records.....	22	1788-1906	No.....	
Vital statistics.....	7	1789-1906	Yes ^a	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	3	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....

^a Vital statistics prior to 1852 are very incomplete.

Miscellaneous records: Record treasurer town deposit fund, 1 volume; Hawley Toll Bridge Company, 1; town treasurer's records, 3; town ledger, 1; tax abatements, 1; enrollment of electors, 1.

TOWN OF BROOKLYN, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1786-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	17	1786-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	4	1786-1906	Yes.....	Vols. 1 and 4.

^a No record of births about 1842.

Miscellaneous records included in land records.

Private records: Congregational Church has records that are not found in town clerk's office; in charge of William R. Thurber.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1806-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	22	1806-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	2	1848-1906	No.....	Vol. 2.
Selectmen's.....	1	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	2	.....	.....	.....

^a Record of Moral Society of Burlington contains record of births and marriages from about 1777 to 1822, with a record of a few families of later date.

TOWN OF CANAAN, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1740-1906	1760-1765..	No.
Land records.....	25	1740-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	5	1740-1906	No.....	Vol. 5.
Selectmen's.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Proprietor's.....	1	1737-1844	.....	Yes.

^a No regularity to first records, mostly in family wise. Births and deaths 1800-1849 not recorded to any extent; marriages mostly recorded. Record is good from 1849 to date.

Miscellaneous records: Corporations, writs, and attachments, petitions of foreclosure, record of elections, applicants' admission as electors, register physicians, register embalmers.

TOWN OF CANTERBURY, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1704-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	32	1704-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1704-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	3	.....	.....	.....

TOWN OF CANTON, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1838-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	19	1838-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1838-1906	No.....	No.

Miscellaneous records: Attachments and assignment of wages, 2 volumes.

TOWN OF CHAPLIN, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1822-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	10	1822-1906	No.....	No.
Vital statistics.....	8	1852-1906	No ^a	Yes.
Selectmen's ^b	1	1858-1906	Yes.....	No.
School society.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Church.....	.....	1810-1906	.....	.....

^a Four old volumes incomplete. Records complete since 1852. Before then some births, marriages, and deaths were recorded. Some whole families all on one page, others not recorded at all.

^b Do not know where the record from 1822 to 1858 is.

TOWN OF CHATHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1767-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	42	1767-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1767-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....	2	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records: Ear cuts, 1 volume; burial record, 1; record of applicants for admission as voters, 1; joint-stock corporations, 2.

TOWN OF CHESHIRE, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1780-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	37	1780-1906	3 vols. ^a	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1780-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	2			

^a First three volumes of land records missing since about 1890.

Miscellaneous records: Attachment records; returns of joint-stock companies; oaths of town officers; grand lists.

Church records of First Ecclesiastical Society of Cheshire (vital statistics) are in charge of E. R. Branon, Cheshire.

Attachments and joint-stock companies indexed.

TOWN OF CHESTER, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1836-1906	No.....	
Land records.....	13	1836-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records included in land records.

TOWN OF CLINTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1838-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1838-1906	Complete.	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	3	1777-1906	No.....	Vols. I and III. ^b
School society.....	1			

^a Volume 1, parts taken from family records extending back to 1777, but irregular as to years.

^b Indexes in volumes. State shell fisheries, oyster grounds, attachments also indexed.

Miscellaneous records: Shell fisheries, 1 volume; oyster grounds, 1; electors, 1; justices, jurors, and justice jurors, 1; attachments, 2; abatements, 1; applicants for admission as voters, 1; joint-stock corporations, 1; burial records, 1.

TOWN OF COLCHESTER, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1700-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	^a 40	1700-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1700-1906	No.....	Yes.
Proprietor's.....	2	1713-1805		

^a Part of the early records are bound with vital statistics.

TOWN OF COLEBROOK, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings, ^a	1	1856-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	22	1771-1906	Complete.	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1852-1906	No ^b	Yes.
Selectmen's ^c	1			
Proprietor's.....	^d 2			

^a Part with other records.

^b Previous records mixed in land and justice record.

^c Begin with original division of land and continue up to vol. 1, regular series.

^d And a part.

TOWN OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1804-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1804-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.

TOWN OF CORNWALL, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1770-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	24	1770-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1740-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	5	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	2	1737-1865	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records of earmarks, etc.

TOWN OF COVENTRY, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings ^a	4	1711-1906	1.....	No.
Land records.....	35	1711-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1858-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society ^c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Miscellaneous volumes.

^b Vital statistics were kept in miscellaneous records imperfectly up to 1858.

^c There were two school societies in Coventry until 1855. Since then the town has managed the school.

Vital statistics up to 1840 have been copied by Mrs. H. R. Dimock, of New York.

TOWN OF CROMWELL, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1851-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	15	1851-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1850-1906	No.....	Vols. 5 and 6.
School society.....	5	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records: Mortgage foreclosures, 1 volume; admission of electors, 3; militia enrollment, 3; burial record, 1; assessors' abstracts, 4; and various other minor miscellaneous records.

TOWN OF DANBURY, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	8	1776-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	124	1776-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	15	1845-1906	No.....	Partially. ^a
Selectmen's.....	1	.....	.....	No.

^a Vital statistics since 1870 indexed.

TOWN OF DARIEN, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1820-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	20	1820-1906	No.....	No.
Vital statistics.....	4	1820-1906	Yes ^a	No.
School society.....	1	1795-1855	.....	No.

^a Births and deaths missing from 1820 to 1847.

Miscellaneous records: Oyster ground records, 4 (town), 1 (State); registry of physicians, 1; abstracts of tax lists, 3.

TOWN OF DERBY, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1670-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	85	1670-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	9	^a 1812-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	4	.....	No.....	

^a Prior to 1812 vital statistics were recorded in land and town records.

Land records, vols. 1 and 2, have been copied by Daughters of Revolution.
General index to vital statistics, 1812-1836; since then volume index.

TOWN OF DURHAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1730-1906	All prior to 1730.	No.
Land records ^a	33	1699-1906	Yes.....	Yes. ^b
Vital statistics ^c	3	1847-1906	Yes.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	3	.....	.....
School society.....	1	1796-1862	.....
Proprietors ^d.....	.....	.....	.....

^a According to Fowler's history of Durham records existed back to 1662, but no trace can be obtained of them.

^b Land records have index of grantees; vols. 1-16 partial record of grantors.

^c Early book of land and proprietors' records contains early vital statistics; some found in town records.

^d Vol. 1, land records, contains early proprietors' records; earlier proprietors' records are missing. (Fowler.)

Miscellaneous records: Joint stock corporations, 1 volume; earmarks and dog register, 1; electors, 1; attachments, 1; estrays, 1; accounts with families of volunteers, 1; account book of sheep masters of Durham (town flock), 1.

TOWN OF EASTFORD, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.
Land records.....	8	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	2	.....	.....	No.
School society.....	1	.....	.....	No.

Miscellaneous records: Records of attachments, 1 volume; voters made, 1; tax abstract.

TOWN OF EAST GRANBY, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1858-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	7	1858-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1858-1906	No.....	1 vol.

Miscellaneous records: Elmwood Cemetery, attachments, 1 volume; elector's meetings, 1 volume.

TOWN OF EAST HADDAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1750-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	44	1750-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1704-1906	No.....	Partially. ^a
Proprietors'.....	2	1704	.....

^a First sixty years of vital statistics indexed.

Miscellaneous records: Book for earmarks on cattle.

TOWN OF EAST HARTFORD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1783-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	46	1783-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1783-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	2			

Miscellaneous records: Tax lists and abstracts of taxes; treasurer's accounts; dog registers; military enrollments; burial records; baptisms First Church 1747-1847.

Joseph O. Goodwin, town clerk, has two manuscript lists of deaths, 1742-1880.

TOWN OF EAST HAVEN, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings ^a	6	1680-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	35	1680-1906	No.....	Vols. 1-27.
Vital statistics ^b	2	1853-1906	Yes.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	2			
School district.....	1			
Proprietors' ^c	2	1737-1784		

^a Two volumes, 1680-1804, mixed records, town proceedings, vital statistics, proprietors' meetings and votes, 4 volumes town records 1804 to date.

^b Early records mixed in town records down to 1804; 1804-1853 missing. Some records were destroyed when town hall burned in 1892, 2 volumes 1853.

^c Mixed with records of town and society meetings.

Miscellaneous records: Real estate attachments; oyster grounds, 2 volumes; burial records, notices from probate court of deceased persons having estate in East Haven; abstracts, 1880 to date.

Dodd's Register, published 1824 by Rev. Stephen Dodd, is compiled from East Haven records, and contains full record of vital statistics down to 1824.

TOWN OF EAST LYME, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1844-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	15	1844-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a		1784-1906	Yes.....	No.
School society ^b				
Church ^b				

^a Births, 1841-1855 missing. Marriages, 1784-1812 copied from records in possession of Moses W. Comstock; 1812-1838 missing; 1839 date, complete. Deaths, 1847 to date complete. Have one volume births, marriages, and deaths which was copied from other books and records.

^b Recorded in vols. 1 and 2, land records.

TOWN OF EASTON, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1845-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	8	1845-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1852-1906	1845-1852	Yes.

Parish records of North Fairfield Congregational Society, dating from 1763.

TOWN OF EAST WINDSOR, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1768-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	44	1768-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1851-1906	Yes.....	No.

Miscellaneous records: Town military records.

TOWN OF ELLINGTON, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1825-1906	No.	No.
Land records.....	30	1825-1906	No.	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	7	1780-1906	No.	No.

The oldest vital statistics have been copied by the town clerk.

TOWN OF ENFIELD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1685-1906	No.	No.
Land records.....	45	1685-1906	No.	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	15	1685-1906	No.	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	6			
School society.....	2			
Proprietors'.....	1	1682-3-1745		

Copies of town records, 1685-1850, have been made into a history of Enfield by Francis O. Allen, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The earlier land records contain miscellaneous records.

TOWN OF ESSEX, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1854-1906	No.	No.
Land records.....	17	1852-1906	No.	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	7	1854-1906	No.	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: One volume each release of tax liens, burial records, petitions of foreclosure, official oaths, registration of physicians, registration of embalmers, joint-stock companies.

TOWN OF FAIRFIELD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1827-1906	No.	No.
Land records.....	75	1649-1906	No.	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	7	1847-1906	No.	Yes.

Early town records are in land records, and date back to 1664.

The earlier vital statistics are in the early volumes of land records, but up to 1850 the records are extremely meager. There is a book of family records, evidently a copy, running from 1705 to 1835.

There is a general index to land records from vol. 28.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1640-1906	No.	No.
Land records.....	75	1640-1906	No.	Vols. 33-75.
Vital statistics ^a	3	1640-1906	No.	Yes.

^a Vital statistics in land records from 1640 to 1847.

Miscellaneous records: Some old probate records.

TOWN OF FRANKLIN, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1836-1906	No.	No.
Land records.....	10	1786-1906	No.	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1786-1906	No.	Yes.
School society.....	4	1796		
Church.....	1	1718	Incom- plete.	

Miscellaneous records: Ecclesiastical Society cemetery lots, 1 volume; burial returns; mark and estrays.

Record of marriages 1719-1744; deaths from 1782.

TOWN OF GLASTONBURY, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1692-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	47	1692-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	7	1700-1906	No ^a	Yes.
School society.....	2			
Church.....	b 1			

^a Early records incomplete.^b Eastbury church.

TOWN OF GOSHEN, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1739-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	28	1739-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1847-1906	Yes(^a).....	No.
Selectmen's.....	4			
School society.....	1			
Proprietors'.....	3	1739-1872		

^a Records were kept in town record book from 1739 to 1828; not kept, 1828-1847.

Miscellaneous records: Corporation records, 1; electors and elections, 1; grand lists; selectmen's reports; manuscript record of Goshen in war of rebellion; centennial address.

There are valuable records of vital statistics in possession of Wilbur H. Norton, Torrington, collected by Lewis M. Norton.

Town records, vol. 1, has been copied and arranged for town by Lewis M. Norton.

TOWN OF GRANBY, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1788-1906	No.....	Vol. 1.
Land records.....	36	1788-1906	Vols. 2, 3, 4, ^a	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1829-1906	Yes ^b	No.
School society.....				No.

^a Burned in 1877.^b No records from 1825-1828. Vital statistics in town records, vol. 1, covering years 1788-1825.

Church records: Salmon Brook Ecclesiastical Society and South Congregational Church record books and cash books.

Miscellaneous records; Wills, 1 volume; Granby Cemetery Association; Salmon Brook Water Company; attachments; burials.

TOWN OF GREENWICH, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1640-1906	No.....	Index in each. ^a
Land records.....	110	1640-1906	No.....	
Vital statistics.....	6	b 1849-1906	No.....	

^a From 10 to 97. Separate index 12 to 53, inclusive.

^b The records from 1849 to date are apparently correct. For two hundred years prior to 1849 the records are scattered through different books.

Miscellaneous records: Putnam Cemetery land record; general index oyster grounds, 5; general index corporations, 1.

TOWN OF GRISWOLD, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1815-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1815-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1815-1906	No.....	4.
Selectmen's.....	2			No.
School society.....	2	1797-1857		

Miscellaneous records: Mark of creatures; wills; enrollment of electors and records of electors' meetings, 1.

Enrollment of electors, 1816-1858, has been copied.

TOWN OF GROTON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1704-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	50	1704-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1700-1906	No.....	1700-1876.

Book of oyster beds was burned in 1894. Many of the deeds have been recopied in the new book provided.

First book of town meetings and vital statistics has been copied by Colby Morgan. Second book of vital statistics copied by J. A. Morgan.

TOWN OF GUILFORD, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	8	1645-1906	No.....	Vol. G.
Land records.....	61	1640-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	a 7	1640-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	8	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	3	1726-1826	.....	Yes.

a Includes parts of Vols. A and part of vol. 1, burial records.

Miscellaneous records: Book A, town and court orders, 1645-1665; 4 terriers, a description of each proprietors' land; 2 proprietors' ledgers; 3 volumes oyster grounds; 1 volume records of civil authority, 1817-1835; 1 volume joint stock corporations; 1 volume tax liens; 1 volume fourth division account; 1 volume town accounts, 1872-1903.

About 100 pages of proprietors' records relating to the Hammonasset quarter will be found at the Connecticut Historical Society.

Deacon Burgess's "Bill of Mortality" is in the town clerk's office loaned by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

TOWN OF HADDAM, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1666-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	48	1666-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	a 1848-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1729-1795	.....	.....

a Incomplete records of births, marriages and deaths, 1666-1806, which were kept in old books of deeds, and have been copied into a book. There is a book of marriages from 1807 to 1848, but no births or deaths. Town clerk thinks the records were kept by the church until 1848.

Miscellaneous records: Military enrollment; electors; abatements.

TOWN OF HAMDEN, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1786-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	56	1786-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	8	a 1786-1906	No.....	Partially.
Selectmen's.....	1	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	3	.....	.....	.....

a Early records in vol. 1, town records (1786) but considerably mixed and not consecutive.

Miscellaneous records: Annual statements of manufacturing companies, tax lists, etc.

Vol. 1, town records, has been copied by the town clerk.

TOWN OF HAMPTON, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1786-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1786-1906	No.....	Since 1882.
Vital statistics.....	3	1786-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (attachments and releases).....	1	.....	.....	.....

a Some are not complete in 1840-1850. Records in town proceedings from 1786-1800.

TOWN OF HARTFORD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1635-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	321	1639-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	28	1820-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	1	1799-1832	.....

^a All records were removed to board of health in 1896. There are 28 volumes in all at that office. Vol. 1, record of marriages from 1820 to 1857. This book contains a few records of births and some genealogical records. From 1847 to 1852 births, marriages, and deaths are in one volume; from 1852 to date in separate volumes. Vital statistics prior to 1847, except such meager statistics as are contained in vol. 1, record of marriages, and such as are scattered through early volumes of land records in the office of the town clerk, are missing.

Volume 1, town votes, 1635-1716, has been copied and printed. It was published by the Connecticut Historical Society in 1897.

Miscellaneous records: Joint stock corporations, 16 volumes; cemetery records, 14; attachments, 5; city records, 1; returns of elections, 5; electors made from 1797 to date, 5; assignment of wages, 5; executions, 1857-1891; electors' meetings, 1797-1904, 1; abatement of taxes, 3; distributions, 1639-1688, 1.

Several boxes which came from selectmen's office after consolidation of town and city in 1896 are stored in one of the upper rooms of the halls of record.

Proprietors' records are scattered through several volumes of land records and town votes. There is one volume in custody of State librarian.

TOWN OF HARTLAND, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1761-1906	No.....	
Land records.....	17	1761-1906	No.....	
Vital statistics.....	3	1780-1906	No ^a	
School society.....	1			
Proprietors'.....	1			

^a Incomplete prior to 1855.

TOWN OF HARWINTON, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1788-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	26	1737-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	2	1738-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	2			No.
School society.....	1			
Proprietors'.....	1	1732-1756		

^a Early records were recorded in land records, and are very incomplete. They have been copied into the first volume of vital statistics.

Miscellaneous records: Treasurer's; attachments; levies.

TOWN OF HEBRON, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings ^a	8	1708-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	28	1708-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	^b 9	1708-1906	No.....	4 vols.
School society.....	3			
Proprietors'.....	2	1701(2)- 1744		
Church.....	1	1747-1787		

^a Town-meeting records also contain vital statistics.

^b They also contain town-meeting records from 1791-1827.

Miscellaneous records: Three volumes, electors admitted; registered physicians, 1; town orders, 1; abatements, 1.

TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1790-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	47	1789-1906	No.....	Vols. 1-10.
Vital statistics.....	2	^a 1848-1906	No.....	No.

^a An old book has some births and marriages recorded between 1790 and 1848, but no deaths. Vol. 10, land records, has marriages recorded about 1825.

Miscellaneous records: Riverside Cemetery deed; joint stock corporations.

TOWN OF KENT, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1739-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	31	1739-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1739-1906	No ^a	Yes.
Proprietors'.....	1	1739-1782	.....	.....
Church (Congregational).....	1	.....	.....	.....

^a Vital statistics not complete.

TOWN OF KILLINGLY, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1709-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	62	1709-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1709-1906	Yes ^a	Yes.
School society.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1720-1773	.....	.....

^a Years 1800-1849 not kept.

One volume of early vital statistics has been copied by Anthony Ames.

TOWN OF KILLINGWORTH, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1740-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	37	1740-1906	No. 1.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	^a 1848-1906	.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	3	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1735	.....	.....
Church.....	1	.....	.....	.....

^a Earlier vital statistics in land, town, and proprietors' records. Books 1 to 12, land records, contain proprietors' records.

Miscellaneous records: Burial records; attachments; registered physicians; list of electors.

Earlier town records in land and proprietors' records.

TOWN OF LEBANON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1682-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	45	1700-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1700-1906	No.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	2	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	4	.....	.....	.....

^a Volumes 1 and 2 contain proprietors' records.

Miscellaneous records: Probate and family records; ancient earmarks, 1; burials, 1.

Town clerk has private record of vital statistics from 1700 to date.

The first 14 volumes land records have a general index; and the remainder, volume indexes.

TOWN OF LEDYARD, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1836-1904	No.....	No.
Land records.....	11	1836-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1836-1904	Yes ^a	Yes.
School society.....			Incom- plete.	

^a Not very complete from 1836 to 1855.

TOWN OF LISBON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1833-1906	Vol. 1.....	No.
Land records.....	11	1786-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1771-1906	Yes ^a	Yes.

^a One complete, 1 incomplete. Some entries about 1830-1850 in a book which also contains certain records of the admission of electors. Vital statistics, vol. 1, is being copied by the town clerk.

Miscellaneous records: Earmarks, 1 volume; attachments, 1; probate certificates, 1; tax liens, 1.

TOWN OF LITCHFIELD, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1720-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	80	1720-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1723-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society (incomplete).....				

Town proceedings are scattered through 5 books, with births, marriages, and deaths.

Proprietors' records are mixed in with land records and start from incorporation of town.

D. C. Kilbourn has record of births, marriages, and deaths of Litchfield. Vital statistics prior to 1800 have been printed by George Woodruff.

TOWN OF LYME, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1665-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	^a 45	1665-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^b	5	1743-1906	No ^c	Yes.
School society.....	1			No.
Church, First Congregational ^d	1			

^a Also a book which was used in the early history of the town for the record of land grants made by the town to individuals, usually by vote at town meetings. Some of these grants are also recorded in the regular land records, and others are mentioned in the regular town-meeting records. One part of the "Book of Grants" was reserved for earmarks, and is so used up to the present time. Many other earmarks are recorded in the early volumes of land records.

^b Vital statistics prior to 1743 are in land records.

^c No volumes are missing, but there are several years during which no entries were made, and for about forty years, beginning about 1725, little but marriages can be found recorded.

^d Earlier book of church records in town clerk's keeping.

Miscellaneous records: Tax abstracts; register of physicians; register of embalmers; dog register; admission of electors and burial records; land grants, and earmarks.

TOWN OF MADISON, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1826-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	26	1826-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1826-1906	No ^a	No.
School society.....	1			No.

^a Very incomplete until 1852.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1823-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	37	1823-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	7	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	8			

Miscellaneous records: Real estate attachments, 2 volumes; wills and distributions of real estate, 2; corporation records, 3; record of applicants to be made voters; military enrollment; record of electors; women electors; treasurer's records, 4; town deposit fund, 1; abatement lists; burial records; register of physicians; statements of foreclosures, 1; cemetery records, 2; tax lists since 1875; tax abstracts, bound, since 1893.

TOWN OF MANSFIELD, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1703-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	44	1703-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	8	1703-1906	No.....	Yes.
Proprietors'.....	2	1703	No.....	Yes.

Vital statistics, 1703-1850, have been copied by Mrs. H. F. Dimock.

TOWN OF MARLBORO, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1803-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	7	1803-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1787-1906	No.....	Partially.

Miscellaneous records: Four volumes. Leases, wills, distributions and assignments of mortgages; 1 volume probate notices.

TOWN OF MERIDEN, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1806-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	112	1806-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	18	1806-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Liens, 31 volumes; release of liens, 7; attachments, 4; leases, 2; joint stock, 6; burials, 1.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1807-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	16	1807-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.

TOWN OF MIDDLEFIELD, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1866-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	5	1866-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1866-1906	No.....	No.
School society (Society of Middlefield in a school capacity). ^a	2			

^a The earliest book of Society of Middlefield contains matters relating to schools and church.

Miscellaneous records: Corporations, 1 volume; attachments (indexed), 1; account of town treasurer, 1; military enrollment, 1.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1654-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	138	1654-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	12	1654-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	2			

Early vital statistics have been copied by present town clerk.

TOWN OF MILFORD, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	6	1696-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	67	1639-1906	No.....	Vols. 1-50.
Vital statistics.....	7	^a 1653-1906	Yes.....	No.
School society.....		In c o m- plete.		
Church (First Congregational).....				

^a Very few entries from 1800 to 1847.

Miscellaneous records: Oyster grounds; maps; joint-stock companies; attachments; tax liens; military enrollments; assessors' lists and abstracts.

Vital statistics, vol. 1, has been copied by Minnie Tiballo.

George F. Platt or N. Dwight Platt, of Milford, has valuable private records of vital statistics.

TOWN OF MONROE, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1823-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1823-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1823-1906	Yes ^a	No.

^a Vital statistics are very incomplete.

TOWN OF MONTVILLE, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1786-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	28	1786-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1852-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	1	1851-1876		
School society.....	1	1796		
Church (Society of Chesterfield).....	1			

Miscellaneous records: Electors admitted; one book of records of the distribution of Mohegan Indian lands.

TOWN OF MORRIS, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1859-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	5	1859-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1859-1906	No.....	Yes.

TOWN OF NAUGATUCK, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1848-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	43	1848-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	11	1848-1906	No.....	1884-1904.

Miscellaneous records: Joint-stock companies, 2; list of voters, 3; maps of building plots, highways, etc.

TOWN OF NEW BRITAIN, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1850-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	^a 141	1783-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	^b 23	1850-1906	No.....	Yes.

^a This includes 34 volumes Berlin, 1783-1850.^b Also 1 volume marriages, 1820-1850 (Berlin).

Miscellaneous records: Assignments, of wages, 5 volumes; list of electors made, 2; cemetery deeds, 3; corporations, 5; city liens, 2; city and town tax liens, 7; assessors' lists, 52.

New Britain was set off in 1850 from the town of Berlin, and all of the records of the town of Berlin were given to New Britain.

TOWN OF NEW CANAAN, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1801-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	26	1801-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1852-1904	Yes.....	No.

TOWN OF NEW FAIRFIELD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1868-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	8	1868-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1868-1906	No.....	Yes.
Miscellaneous.....	1			

TOWN OF NEW HARTFORD, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1739-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	29	1739-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	7	^a 1739-1906	Yes.....	1875-1906.
Proprietors'.....	1	1732-1809		

^a Earliest records of vital statistics are found in town records, vols. 1 and 2, but they are incomplete and unsatisfactory. There are no records to amount to anything from 1825 to 1848.

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	7	1638-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	601	1679-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	53	1649-1906	Yes.....	Yes.
Proprietors'.....	2	1724-1771		

Miscellaneous records: Oyster records; attachments; vessel liens; tax liens; personal-property records; leases; judgment liens and petitions of foreclosure; electors made.

Land records have been copied by town clerks.

TOWN OF NEWINGTON, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1870-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	9	1870-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1871-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	1	1870-1906		

Miscellaneous records: Attachments 1 volume; qualified electors, 1.

TOWN OF NEW LONDON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	6	1647-1906	1666-1694	No.
Land records.....	104	1654-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	16	1644-1906	No.....	Yes.
Proprietors' ^a				

^a Land records, vols. 1 and 2, contain proprietors' records.

Miscellaneous records: Two books, 1647-1666, 1664-1703, town records, deeds, grants, probate records, wills, and court records; 1 book of deeds of rights in land granted to sufferers by British invasion; in Revolutionary war; liquor licenses, 1814-1833, 1; attachments, real estate, 4; foreclosure, 1; electors admitted, 5; town treasurer's journal, 1; wills and distributions, 1; abatements, 1; tax liens, 4; vessel liens, 1; corporations, 3; assignment of wages, 1; shell fisheries, 1.

Vital statistics, 1644-1853, have been copied by authority of city court.

TOWN OF NEW MILFORD, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1713-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	67	1707-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	^a 12	1713-1906		9 vols.
School society.....	1	1802-1856		
Proprietors'.....	1	1706-1803		
Church.....	^b 5			

^a Early records kept in last part of land records, vols. 2 to 13, all but one being indexed. There are 12 volumes of vital statistics exclusively, of which 3 are not indexed. The records commence in 1713.

^b Three volumes of church records of First Ecclesiastical Society; 2 volumes of records of meetings of said society.

Miscellaneous records: Electors, 1 volume; stock corporations, 2; attachments, 2.

Proprietors' records have been copied by Elisha Bostwick, proprietors' clerk.

TOWN OF NEWTOWN, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	8	1707-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	59	1707-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	9	1712-1906	Yes ^a	1852-1870.
Selectmen's.....	23			
School society.....	3			
Proprietors'.....	1			

^a Births are missing from 1820 to 1848. Vital statistics from first records until about 1800 not indexed.

Miscellaneous records: Tax liens and discharge records; attachments; physicians' register; sextons' returns; 1 volume probate certificates.

TOWN OF NORFOLK, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1750-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	26	1750-1906	No.....	Vols. 15-24.
Vital statistics.....	5	1750-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....	1			
Proprietors'.....	2	1750-1780		

There are copies of two volumes of vital statistics by H. W. Carter.

TOWN OF NORTH BRANFORD, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1831-1906	No.....	
Land records.....	11	1831-1906	No.....	
Vital statistics.....	3	1831-1906	No.....	
School society.....	1			
Church.....	3	^a 1769		

^a Records of Congregational Church, North Branford, vol. 1 commences 1769; vol. 2, 1809; vol. 3, 1868.

TOWN OF NORTH CANAAN, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1858-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	10	1858-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1868-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	2	.....	.....	.....

TOWN OF NORTH HAVEN, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1855-1906	Vol. 1.....	No.
Land records.....	33	1786-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1865-1906	Yes <i>a</i>	Vol. 5.
Selectmen's.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a Some were destroyed by fire in 1865. Only a scattered record before then, but since then complete.

TOWN OF NORTH STONINGTON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1808-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1808-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1808-1906	No.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	2	.....	.....	No.
School society <i>a</i>	1	1798-1857	.....	No.

a One school society, north district, one book of records of school society of north district in Stonington and records of school society and district in North Stonington.

Miscellaneous records: Electors' books, 3; town treasurers' books, 2; executions, 1 (indexed).

TOWN OF NORWALK, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1653-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	114	1672-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	8	1672-1906	No.....	5 vols.
School society.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1736-1802	.....	.....

a Marriages begin 1820; births and deaths, 1848. Vital statistics are found in land records to about 1815.

Miscellaneous records: Register of cattle; record of burials; military enrollment; assignments of wages, 1 volume; abatement of taxes; voting lists; State oyster grounds, 1; corporation records, 2.

Vol. 1, town proceedings, and land records, vols. 1 to 3, have been copied by Annie E. Smith.

TOWN OF NORWICH, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	8	1670-1904	No.....	No.
Land records.....	128	1670-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	21	1640-1904	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1659-1745	.....	.....

TOWN OF OLD LYME, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1855-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	6	1855-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1856-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	.....	.....	Incom- plete.	.....

Miscellaneous records: Attachments, 1 volume; licensed dogs, 1.

Attachments, indexed.

TOWN OF OLD SAYBROOK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1854-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	14	1854-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1854-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....	3			

Joseph M. Pratt has a record of deaths from 1783 to 1879.

TOWN OF ORANGE, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1882-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	60	1822-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	a 6	1822-1906	No.....	Last 3 vols.

^a One volume of record of marriages from 1822 to 1852, with a few births and deaths; 5 volumes births, marriages, and deaths.

TOWN OF OXFORD, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1798-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	28	1798-1906	Vol. 20.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1798-1906	No.....	No.

TOWN OF PLAINFIELD, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	6	1699-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	30	1699-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	9	1695-1906	No ^a	No.

^a Three volumes have been copied into 1 volume, covering from 1695 to 1835. There are about ten years in which the births are not complete.

TOWN OF PLAINVILLE, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1869-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	a 14	1869-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	1	1869-1906	No.....	Yes.

^a Vols. 3, 7, 8, 12, and 13 contain deeds, town records, and miscellaneous General index to all documents relating to land, including tax liens, attachments, distributions, certificates.

Miscellaneous records: Highways, 1 volume; attachments, 1; electors admitted, 1; military enrollment, 1; women registered, 1; cemetery deeds, 1; burial records, 1; physicians registered, 1; dog taxes, 1.

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1795-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	43	1795-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics ^a	9	1795-1906	Yes.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	4			No.
School society.....	1			

^a Some in part used for miscellaneous. There are but few entries from 1825 to 1847.

Miscellaneous records: History and list of soldiers from Plymouth in war of rebellion; book of ballots cast each year since 1859.

TOWN OF POMFRET, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1715-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	25	1715-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	7	1711-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....			Incom- plete.	
Proprietors'.....	1	1715-1767		

All vital statistics prior to 1825, proprietors' records, and doings of town meetings to 1788, and some old manuscripts have been copied.

TOWN OF PORTLAND, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1841-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	19	1841-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	7	1848-1906	No <i>a</i>	Yes.

a Very incomplete prior to 1870.

TOWN OF PRESTON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1692-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	32	1687-1906	No.....	Yes. <i>a</i>
Vital statistics.....	9	1684-1906	No.....	Partly. <i>b</i>
School society <i>c</i>	3			
Proprietors' <i>d</i>				
Church.....	<i>e</i> 1			

a Land records, 1 to 10; general index; from vol. 10, volume index.

b Three volumes, dated 1852, not indexed.

c First, second, third, and fourth district records; treasurers' books of districts 1 and 2.

d Land records, vol. 1, contains Indian deeds, proprietors' agreements, and early land data.

e Record of marriages from early church records.

Miscellaneous records: Earmarks, 1 volume; certificate of attachments; enrollment of freemen; receipts from wives of volunteers for money; assignment of wages.

TOWN OF PROSPECT, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1827-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	9	1827-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1827-1906	No <i>a</i>	No.
School society.....	1			

a Vital statistics very incomplete prior to 1850.

Miscellaneous records: Town deposit fund.

TOWN OF PUTNAM, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1856-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	27	1856-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1856-1906	No.....	Yes.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

TOWN OF REDDING, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1767-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	29	1767-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1767-1906	Yes <i>a</i>	No.

a No vital statistics from about 1812 to 1850.

TOWN OF RIDGEFIELD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1711-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	38	1708-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	6	1708-1906	No <i>a</i>	No.
School society.....	1			
Proprietors' <i>b</i>		1708		

a Vital statistics not perfect up to 1852; since then they are about complete.*b* Proprietors' records are in land records.

TOWN OF ROCKY HILL, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1843-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	15	1843-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	<i>a</i> 2	1847-1906	No.....	Yes.

a Also one record copied from church by vote of the town, dating back to 1765.

TOWN OF ROXBURY, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1796-1906	1819-1846	No.
Land records.....	20	1796-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1852-1906	No <i>a</i>	No.
School society.....		1796-1855		

a The records from 1796 to 1852 have been written up by the town clerk.

TOWN OF SALEM, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1819-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	7	1819-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1819-1906	No.....	Yes.
School society.....	1			

Miscellaneous records: Real-estate attachments, 1 volume; electors' meetings, 1.

TOWN OF SALISBURY, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1740-1906	1784-1804..	No.
Land records.....	40	1740-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1740-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	1			
School society.....	1			
Proprietors'.....	1	1739-1835		

Miscellaneous records: Records of justice's courts, 1 volume; joint stock corporations, 1; Salisbury cemetery deed, 1; electors admitted, 1; list of women entitled to vote, 1; registered physicians, 1; returns made by sextons, 1; attachments of real estate, 1; petitions of foreclosure, 1.

TOWN OF SAYBROOK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1667-1906	Vol. 3.....	No.
Land records.....	46	1667-1906	1635-1667..	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	4	1772-1906	Yes.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	6			
School society.....	6			
Proprietors' ^b	3			

^a Also the family records scattered over the first volumes of land records.

^b Two volumes Oyster River quarter, 1666-1836; one volume Pettapauge quarter, 1670-1726.

Miscellaneous records: Record of electors and electors' meetings.

First volumes of land records, kept in the fort at Saybrook, were destroyed.

Land records, vol. 1, copied by John Marvin, and town acts, vol. 1, by Frederick L'Hommedieu, are in the State Library, Hartford. Vols. 2 to 4, copied by Frederick L'Hommedieu, are in the town vault. Vol. 1 is being copied for the town.

TOWN OF SCOTLAND, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1857-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	5	1857-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1857-1906	No.....	Vol. 2.
School society.....	1			
Church (Congregational).....	2	1735-1811(2)		

TOWN OF SEYMOUR, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1850-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	19	1850-1906	No.....	Vols. 1-14.
Vital statistics.....	3	1850-1906	No.....	No.

TOWN OF SHARON, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1788-1906	Yes ^a	No.
Land records.....	34	1723-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1738-1906	Yes ^b	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	2			
Proprietors' ^c	5	1738-1884		

^a Town proceedings were kept in land records up to 1788. No record from 1796 to 1814.

^b Early records of vital statistics were recorded in land records. No records from 1851 to 1855; 1855 to date complete.

^c The five volumes of proprietors' records are counted as land records, vol. 1.

TOWN OF SHERMAN, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1818-1906	Yes ^a	No.
Land records.....	11	1803-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1852-1906	No ^b	No.

^a Vols. 1, 2, and 3, containing records prior to 1818, are missing.

^b Some earlier vital statistics in old town records.

School society: Some in old town records.

Proprietors': Vol. 1, land records, contains lay-outs by proprietors' committees.

TOWN OF SIMSBURY, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	8	1665-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	47	1665-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1691-1906	(a)	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	3			
School society.....	2			

^a No record of births from 1828 to 1847; vital statistics are scattered through town proceedings.

Miscellaneous records: Electors and electors' meetings.

Seven volumes of town proceedings contain births, marriages, and deaths, and miscellaneous records as well as records of town meetings.

There is a general index to land records since 1850.

The town is having recopied all the old volumes and the originals are being rebound.

TOWN OF SOMERS, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1727-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	23	1727-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1727-1906	No.....	Yes.
Church ^a	3	1727-1906		

^a Records of Congregational Church, containing church, parish, and vital statistics records from 1727 to 1747 and 1769 to date.

Two small books of vital statistics have been copied by Solomon Fuller.

TOWN OF SOUTHBURY, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1787-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	24	1787-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1848-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	5			
School society.....	1			
Miscellaneous.....	7			

There is a copy of a list of voters.

TOWN OF SOUTHTON, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1779-1906	No.....	No..
Land records.....	50	1779-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	9	1847-1906	No ^a	Vols. 3-9.
School society.....	2			

^a Marriages commence 1820.

Miscellaneous records: Joint-stock returns since 1859; admission of electors since 1817.

TOWN OF SOUTH WINDSOR, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1846-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	17	1846-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1846-1906	No.....	Partially. ^a
Selectmen's.....	2			
School society.....	1			

^a Vital statistics, 1853-1893, indexed.

Miscellaneous records: Highway and line records; soldiers in war of rebellion.

TOWN OF SPRAGUE, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1860-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	5	1861-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics ^a	4	1861-1906	No.....	Yes.
Miscellaneous (conditional bills of sale).....	1			

^a Records of births outside of town recorded in these records.

TOWN OF STAFFORD, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	^a 1861-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	45	1719-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	^b 13	1719-1906	No.....	No.
Proprietors'.....	1	1725-1812		

^a Town proceedings before 1861 are recorded in land records.^b Vital statistics commence in 1719. They are recorded in land records, vols. 1 and 2, and in 13 volumes of vital statistics.

TOWN OF STAMFORD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1630-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	108	1666-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	11	1690-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Electors admitted; oyster records, 5 volumes.

First two volumes of town meetings have been copied.

TOWN OF STERLING, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1794-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	13	1794-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1794-1906	No.....	
Selectmen's.....	1			

TOWN OF STONINGTON, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	7	1660-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	53	1660-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	16	1660-1906	No.....	9 vols.

Miscellaneous records: Executions, attachments.

Several volumes of vital statistics have been copied into indexed books. There is a copy of town votes in the State Library.

TOWN OF STRATFORD, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings ^a	5	1697-1904	No.....	No.
Land records.....	65	1697-1906	No.....	Vols. 42-65.
Vital statistics.....	4	1697-1906	1780-1850.	Yes.
Proprietors' ^b				
Church (First Ecclesiastical).....		1813-1873		

^a Vol. 1 contains both town and land.^b Part of vol. 5 contains records of laying out of highways by proprietors' committees, 1736-1760.

Miscellaneous records: Oyster grounds.

All records have been copied by Bridgeport Land and Title Company.

TOWN OF SUFFIELD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1670-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	43	1670-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1682-1906	No.....	No.
Proprietors'.....	2	1716-1821	.....	No.

TOWN OF THOMASTON, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1875-1906	No.....	Yes.
Land records.....	12	1875-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1875-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Assignment of wages, 2 volumes; physicians' record book; embalmers' record book; burial record; bodies removed from old cemetery, 1; grand lists and voting lists. Assignment records also indexed as entries are made.

TOWN OF THOMPSON, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1785-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	34	1785-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1785-1906	No ^a	Yes.
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....

^a No volumes missing, but many of the earliest vital statistics are not recorded.

Miscellaneous records: Road record; treasurer's accounts; abstract of taxes from 1780 to date; licensed physicians; electors admitted; burial records; abatement of taxes; attachments; record of mortgages on personal property; embalmers' register.

TOWN OF TOLLAND, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1714-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	37	1714-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1749-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Account books and abstract books.

Two volumes of vital statistics have been copied by Edwin S. Agard.

TOWN OF TORRINGTON, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1737-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	53	1740-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	8	1747-1906	No ^a	Yes.

^a Many omissions in earlier volumes.

School society: Cash book of Torrington School Society.

Miscellaneous records: Joint-stock companies; enrollment; abatements; electors; justices of the peace; electors' meetings; attachments; voting lists.

Judge Gideon H. Welsh has recently discovered the lost records of the early town, among which are the records of the town meeting which was held December 9, 1740. These records also contain many early vital statistics nowhere else recorded, and practically complete the series of records of town meetings from 1737 to date, and are a valuable acquisition to the early historical records of the town of Torrington.

TOWN OF TRUMBULL, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1797-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	17	1797-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1849-1906	No.....	Yes.
Church.....		^a 1750		

^a These are the oldest records in town.

There is a copy of church records.

TOWN OF UNION, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1756-1906	No ^a	No.
Land records.....	15	1736-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	^b 1755-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	1			
School society.....	2	1796		
Proprietors'.....	1	1729-1734		
Church ^d				

^a Town proceedings recorded in land records, 1736-1755; 1743 may be missing.

^b Vital statistics were recorded in land records previous to 1755.

^c These records relate to doings of society, church records, marriages, etc.

Miscellaneous records: Court, burial, town deposit, dogs licensed, voters or electors admitted, etc.

TOWN OF VERNON, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1808-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	42	1808-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	9	1808-1904	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	12			
School society (South school district).....	1			

Miscellaneous records: Grand lists; returns of corporations; articles of associations; records of electors; women voters; 2 volumes attachments.

Pages 1 to 20, vol. 13, land records, missing.

TOWN OF VOLUNTOWN, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1721-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	23	1721-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1721-1906	No.....	Partially.

Miscellaneous records: Attachments, 2 volumes; physicians' certificates to practice, 1; embalmers, 1.

TOWN OF WALLINGFORD, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	6	1711-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	101	1711-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1800-1906	No ^a	Yes.
School society.....	3			
Proprietors'.....	3	1714-1784		
Church.....	^b 1			
Miscellaneous (earmarks and estrays).....	2			

^a Vital statistics were recorded in land records up to 1800; 1800 to 1852 the records are very poor.

^b School and church.

TOWN OF WARREN, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1807-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	15	1786-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1765-1906	No.....	Yes.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1876-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	34	1779-1906	No ^a	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1846-1906	(^b).....	Yes.

^a Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, and 25 contain also town and miscellaneous records and vital statistics.

^b Vital statistics are complete only since 1872.

There is one volume of private records of births, marriages, and deaths in town clerk's office.

TOWN OF WATERBURY, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1686-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	185	1686-1906	No.....	Gen. index.
Vital statistics.....	23	1686-1906	No.....	Partially.

Miscellaneous records: City liens; tax liens; town, city, and school districts; joint-stock companies; leases; assignments; wills and distributions, 1 volume; record of electors.

Land records are indexed, grantors and grantees; also general index to vols. 20 to 185. Vital statistics are indexed from 1878 to date.

Vol. 1, family records, and vol. 1, town meetings and highways, have been copied by B. F. Howland.

TOWN OF WATERFORD, COUNTY OF NEW LONDON.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1802-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	30	1802-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1802-1906	No.....	1 vol.
Selectmen's.....	2	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records: Tax liens, 1; jurors, 1; oyster-ground records; freeman book; licensed physicians; attachments, 2 volumes.

Tax liens and one volume of attachments are indexed.

TOWN OF WATERTOWN, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1780-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	34	1780-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1780-1906	No ^a	Yes.
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....

^a Records are very incomplete prior to 1850.

TOWN OF WESTBROOK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1840-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	10	1840-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	3	1840-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....	2	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records: Wills, 1; attachments, 2; assessment lists since 1840.

TOWN OF WEST HARTFORD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1854-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	19	1854-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1854-1906	No.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	2		No.....	
School society.....	4			

Miscellaneous records: Wills and distributions, 1 volume; attachments, 1; cemetery deeds, 1; burial records, 1; tax lists, bound, 21; tax abstracts, 50; electors admitted, 1; applicants for admission as voters, 2; joint-stock corporations, 1; board of relief actions, 1; physicians registered, 1; embalmers' register, 1; appointment of jurors and minor officers, 1; abatement of taxes, 1; liens, 1.

TOWN OF WESTON, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1879-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	28	1788-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	2	1847-1906	Yes <i>a</i>	No.
School society.....	1			

a Vital statistics, vol. 1, 1847-1868, very imperfect. There are some old family records in land records, vol. 6.

TOWN OF WESTPORT, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1835-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	26	1835-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1848-1906	No <i>a</i>	Partially.
Selectmen's.....	4			
Miscellaneous (oyster-ground records).....	5			

a Up to about thirty years ago vital statistics were not carefully reported, and the records are therefore not complete.

TOWN OF WETHERSFIELD, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1640-1904	No.....	No.
Land records.....	57	1640-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	6	1690-1904	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Attachments and liens, 1 volume; wills and distributions, 1; tax liens, 1; burial records, 1; burial lots, 1.

Some vital statistics are missing; there are a few records in volumes 1 and 2, land records.

Vital statistics, vol. 1, has been copied by E. S. Tillotson.

TOWN OF WILLINGTON, COUNTY OF TOLLAND.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1720-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	25	1720-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	7	1720-1906	No.....	No.
School society.....	2			
Miscellaneous (cattle marks).....	1			

TOWN OF WILTON, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings <i>a</i>	2	1853-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	27	1802-1906	No.....	Partially.
Vital statistics.....	10	<i>b</i> 1821-1906	No.....	4 vols.
Selectmen's <i>c</i>	<i>d</i> 8	.....	.....	.....

a Town and land records were kept in same book prior to 1853.

b Records incomplete before 1860.

c Many old ones packed away in various places.

d One volume of electors indexed.

Miscellaneous records: Tax abstracts, list of electors' abatements, licenses, etc.

TOWN OF WINCHESTER, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	5	1771-1904	No.....	No.
Land records.....	45	1771-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	5	1848-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	5	.....	.....	.....
School society.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1729-1904	.....	.....

Pamphlet containing original lay out of highways by proprietors' committees is also on file in this office.

TOWN OF WINDHAM, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	4	1686-1904	No.....	No.
Land records.....	76	1692-1906	No.....	Partly.
Vital statistics.....	12	1692-1906	No.....	Yes.
Selectmen's.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous records: Records of genealogy; treasurer's record; electors' record; sheep earmarks; tax abstracts from about 1820.

Vital statistics from 1692 copied under index system by C. H. Dimmick. Land records indexed from 1800.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	7	1640-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	64	1640-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1640-1906	No.....	No.

TOWN OF WINDSOR LOCKS, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	2	1854-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	13	1854-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1854-1906	No.....	Yes.

Miscellaneous records: Treasurers' ledgers; joint-stock corporation returns; attachments of real estate.

TOWN OF WOLCOTT, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	1	1804-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	16	1796-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	1	1846-1906	.....	Yes.

TOWN OF WOODBRIDGE, COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	3	1784-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	^a 27	1784-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1797-1906	No ^b	Yes.
Church.....	3	.....	.....	.....

^a Including 16 books of the old town records which are also land records.

^b No volumes are missing, but the records of early years are very imperfect.

Miscellaneous records: Wills and distributions, 1 volume; attachments, 2; electors and electors' meetings, 2; joint-stock corporations, 1.

Records of First Ecclesiastical Society of the parish of Amity run from 1773 to 1903, also church records dating back to 1738, and 1 volume records of church meetings, 1742-1843.

TOWN OF WOODBURY, COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings ^a	6	1683-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	60	1683-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1683-1906	No ^b	Yes.
School society.....	Partial.	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	25	.....	.....	.....

^a Records are very incomplete in earlier years.

^b Records commence about 1683. Some are mixed in with land records and other blank spaces. They are not complete from 1800 to 1855.

Land records contain highway records, vital statistics, etc.

Barnes's "Mortality Record" has been printed.

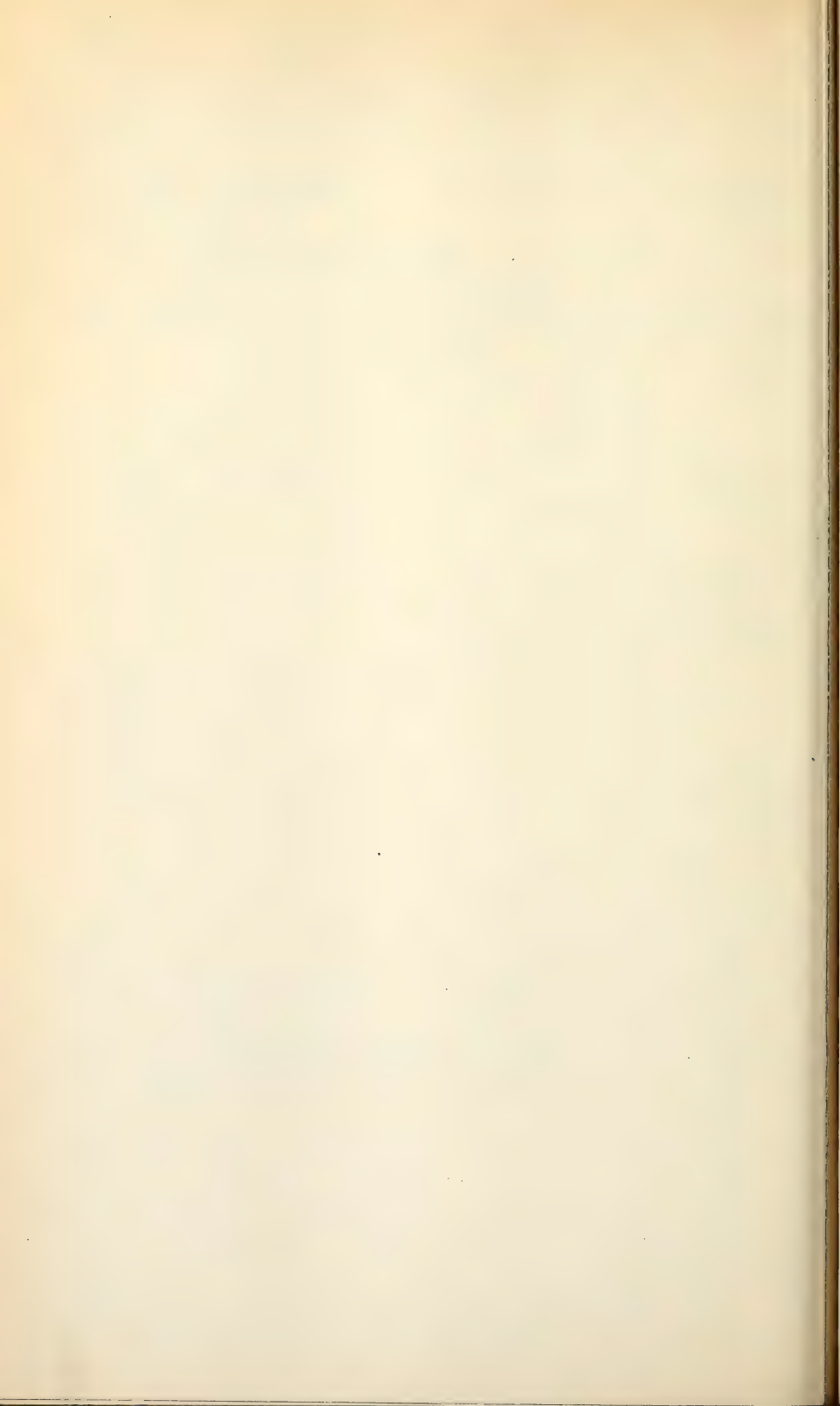
TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, COUNTY OF WINDHAM.

Kind of records.	Volumes.	Years.	Missing.	Indexed.
Town proceedings.....	7	1692-1906	No.....	No.
Land records.....	37	1749-1906	No.....	Yes.
Vital statistics.....	4	1690-1906	No.....	No.
Selectmen's.....	3	1773-1906	.....	.....
School society.....	3	1795-1875	.....	.....
Proprietors'.....	1	1686-1795	.....	.....

Daniel Lyon, Chicago, has private records of vital statistics of Woodstock.

NOTE.—In many cases where it appears that the land records are not indexed a partial index exists by volumes, but of doubtful value to the record searcher.

It will be noted in the foregoing schedules that prior to about 1848 to 1850 the records of vital statistics are very incomplete. Up to that time the laws regulating their return had been in force practically unchanged from colonial times, and were meager in scope and rarely enforced. About 1850 a change was effected and a statute, practically the one now in force, was enacted, and since that date the records are very complete. It will also be found that from about 1800 to 1847 many records are missing.



PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF DELAWARE.

By Prof. EDGAR DAWSON,
Princeton University, recently of Delaware College.

SOME GENERAL REMARKS.

There is probably no State in the Union where one would find less material for writing its history than in Delaware, and there is certainly no one of the original thirteen in which so few records have been made and where so little care has been taken of those that have been made. That there have been so few records to be cared for is due mainly to the fact that the Delaware colony was a bone of contention between European countries or neighboring colonies from the time it was first planted by the Swedes until 1732, when the Baltimores surrendered their claims to what is now Delaware and southern Pennsylvania. The accounts of the earliest settlements are to be found in Sweden and Holland, while those of the next succeeding era must be sought among the archives of New York, at Albany; of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, and of Maryland, at Annapolis. From the coming of Penn until the end of the seventeenth century Delaware and Pennsylvania formed one government, and even until 1776 the two colonies lived under one executive administration. Many records were therefore joint property, and when "the three lower counties of Delaware" seceded the rapidly growing Quaker settlements kept all the papers in which they had any interest.

The few archives that, despite her unfortunate early history, ought still to be found in Delaware have almost entirely disappeared on account of the carelessness of officials who were ignorant of their value or on account of the dishonesty of students and antiquarians from without and within the State who have abused the confidence of the State officials. The public archives that had been accumulated prior to the year 1873 were, in large part, along with a collection of branding and cropping irons, deposited in the loft of the statehouse at Dover. While this building was in the process of being remodeled during the years 1873-1875 vandalism ran riot. What little remained of the collection in 1875 was taken, I have been told, to the

cellar, where the papers were used by the janitor to start fires. A box full of these papers was rescued a few years ago by public-spirited citizens and put away for safe-keeping. The documents in the list, given on pages 136-137, were taken from that box within the last year and assorted by a member of the division of public records of Delaware. From 1875 to 1897 scarcely anything worthy of the name of archives was collected. Under "Archives," in the following pages, is a list of what I have been able to find.

The county records are much more complete, and may prove to be a valuable source of information if what is still left of them can be rescued and made available for use. The land records of Kent County begin in the year 1646 and those in Newcastle and Sussex counties not much later. The Newcastle County wills date back to 1638 and the court records of the same county to 1676, with orphans' court papers as early as 1742. While Newcastle County is better provided with "oldest records" than her sister counties, Sussex County is rich in assessors' books, the series being practically unbroken from 1797 to the present. Unfortunately Newcastle County has practically none of these books which are so valuable to the student of economic history, the custom there being to destroy them at the end of five years, under an act of the assembly which permits the destruction of papers that are of no further use.

In recent years the records of the several counties correspond pretty generally, which correspondence is due mainly to the fact that the laws of the State provide what records shall be kept and in some cases even the manner of keeping them. Since the constitution of 1834 went into effect the court dockets, especially those of the superior courts, are preserved in unbroken series, and the method is uniform in the three counties, with some slight exceptions. Uniformity has been promoted in the vital statistics by the acts of 1861, 1863, and 1881. Some birth and death records were kept before 1861, but since that year they have been more regularly kept, and since the act of 1881, I believe, each county has a satisfactory record. An act of 1867 provided for the more satisfactory registration of the accounts and settlements of guardians, executors, and administrators. An act of 1877 initiated the separate record for chattel mortgages. In 1903 an act authorized by the constitution of 1897 was passed providing that one set of guardians' accounts should be kept in the office of the clerk of the orphans' court, being transferred from the office of the register of wills. While these and other acts of the general assembly have brought about considerable uniformity, each office is still left free to pursue the dictates of its own fancy in many of the minor and some of the major matters of registration. In Kent County mechanics' liens, amicable actions, recognizances, and subpœnas are recorded in dockets used for other purposes, while in Sussex County each of

these subjects, to the number of at least ten, has a separate book or series, and in Newcastle some of them are not recorded at all.

Each of the three counties has five offices of record. (1) In the office of the recorder of deeds are deposited the land titles, corporation records, indentures of servants, records of births, marriages, and deaths, constables' bonds, and other papers that would naturally be associated with these, such as mortgages, both chattel and real, assignments of mortgages, etc. (2) The office of the register of wills has the will books, one set of the accounts of administrators and executors, receipts or quittances, and bond books. (3) In the office of the clerk of the orphans' court and the register in chancery are the guardians' accounts, orphans' court records, chancery court records, guardians' bonds, and a considerable list of other documents, some of which are included in the same books with the chancery or orphans' court records in Newcastle County, but are given separate volumes in one or both of the other counties. (4) The prothonotary in each county is the clerk of the superior court of that county and is the custodian of the records of that court. The prothonotary of Kent County is also the clerk of the supreme court of the State and is the custodian of the supreme court dockets. Each prothonotary since 1832 has kept four dockets for the superior court, appearance, continuance, judgment, and execution. In Newcastle no other regular series is kept except mechanics' liens. In Sussex County several other series are kept of matters that in Kent County are recorded on one of the several dockets already mentioned. (5) The clerk of the peace is the clerk of the levy court or board of county commissioners, of the court of oyer and terminer, and of the court of general sessions. The older records refer to this court as "Quarter sessions," "General sessions," and "General quarter sessions." Since 1832 it is properly called "General sessions." The clerk, besides being the custodian of the dockets of these several courts, has charge also of the road books, assessors' books, license records, minutes of the grand jury so far as they are kept, and other similar matters. It is the duty of a number of county officers to file papers in his office, and some of whom do file them at more or less frequent intervals, while some do not do so at all so far as the records show.

When the court-houses in Delaware were built they were thought to be fireproof. No one of them is, however, entirely safe from injury by fire. The one least so is that at Georgetown, the county seat of Sussex County. It was built out of the proceeds of a lottery, which proceeds did not prove sufficient to allow of carrying out the architect's plans, and there has been talk at various times of erecting another building, or at least of carrying out the original plans. The present structure is brick and cement or concrete built about a frame of wood. Some of the concrete filled has been removed on account

of sagging caused by excess weight, leaving the building less protected than it was originally. The shelving is of wood, and while no other buildings connect directly with the court-house, most of the town is of frame buildings, and there is little doubt that, despite the iron doors to the several rooms and other precautionary measures, the Sussex County records are in danger from fire. The court-house in Kent County, at Dover, is somewhat better off than the one at Georgetown in that it has no wood in its walls. The Newcastle building at Wilmington is probably as near fireproof as any building that has been built any length of time, as is shown by the fact that a fire recently burned the contents of one of the rooms without appreciably damaging the adjoining rooms. This building is made still more safe by the fact that it is so far removed from the residences which surround it that any fire must start within its own walls to be dangerous. One is disposed to doubt, however, whether further precaution should not be taken even here. It is not at all certain that had there been more combustible matter in the room that was burned out the fire would not have communicated itself to the room next above it, in which case it would have gotten into the loft and done serious damage.

As to the ordering of the bound volumes of records, the same general plan is pursued in most of those offices where the original papers are left on file. This plan is to place the books in wooden shelves around the walls of the room at a convenient height, and above these to store the original papers in the pigeon holes of closed wooden cabinets. Many of the offices have become very much cramped for space, the recorder's office in Newcastle County, for example, having already utilized pretty well all the surface of the four walls from floor to ceiling. While, with the proverbial exception, all the county officers in Delaware are amiable to a fault, and are disposed to aid in any way in their power those who come to them with proper introduction, few of them have special interest in the older papers and books in their care. In fact few of them pay any attention to any of the books except those that are being used for legal and business purposes. Little more than this can be expected when it is true that the offices change hands every four or five years, so that a clerk barely gets settled to his work before he must make way for his successor. Several of the clerks have no explanation for the absence of units in a series, and many of the books I took down had not been handled in any way for a number of years. The prevailing method of numbering a series of considerable length is the following: "A vol. 1," "B vol. 1," "A vol. 2," "B vol. 2," etc. Other methods, however, are used, and sometimes several different ones in the same office. Letters may be used without figures and figures without letters, or both may be used parallel, as "A No. 1," "B No. 2," etc.

The most complex mixture of letters and figures is that used in the office of the recorder of deeds for Sussex County, which is as follows: "A No. 1," "B No. 2," to the end of the alphabet, then "AA No. 26," "AB No. 27," the present volume is "DDE No. 156." Some offices recognize the existence of "V" and "J," and others recognize neither or only one of them. In several cases where I was told that a "J" was lost, I am disposed to believe from the dates of the documents recorded that there was no "J" made.

Section 14, chapter 24 of the Revised Code of 1893, indicates an interest in systematic and uniform records. The law there provides that no office of record shall use books of over 300 pages and that a margin of at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches shall be left, and adds a penalty for violation of the law. I have, however, been unable to find any law providing, as is done in many States now, for the use of selected papers and chemically satisfactory inks. In fact the use of inferior inks and papers is very apparent in many of the Delaware record books. On pages 277 and 278 of the Revised Code of 1893 a number of books are declared to be "Public records," which indicates some interest in the past, but little active effort was made for the care of the archives or the records until the year 1904. In that year, under the influence of the work being done in neighboring States, the Society of the Colonial Dames of Delaware and others interested in the history of the State moved the general assembly to pass an act creating a "Division of public records,"^a with members from each of the three counties and with some authority over all the public documents, "beginning with the earliest records to the year eighteen hundred." This "division," has looked pretty carefully into the present condition of the public offices and is now petitioning the general assembly for an appropriation of funds, so that they may begin the work of preserving the papers that need most immediate attention.

This tentative report on the present methods of making and keeping public records in Delaware is based on several excursions into the State house and the county buildings and partly on information given me by members of the "Division of public records." It is not meant to be minutely accurate or to contain a complete list of all the documents in the State. Such a report could not be written with the records in their present condition, and would be of little value if it were written, since it would have to be done over again after the work of rescue has progressed somewhat. It does, I hope, give a truthful general impression of the material available and the methods pursued in handling it. I should be extremely sorry if anything in this report should be interpreted as suggesting that the present county clerks are not doing their duty as they see it. They have inherited a burden of confusion and disorder, and in many cases they have

^a See pages 332, 333 of the Report of the Public Archives Commission for 1906.

improved the system and reduced the disorder. They have certainly given me ample opportunity to examine the documents and lent me all the assistance in their power. Several clerks have petitioned the levy courts time and again to rebind books that need it or take other steps to preserve the older records, but have always been met with the plea of poverty. The principal blame, if there is any, rests on the shoulders of those people in Delaware who know the conditions and recognize the value of historical material and yet take no steps to save it.

The remainder of my report is a tentative list of the records of the Federal courts in Delaware, the State archives, the county records, and some miscellaneous items of possible interest.

RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL COURTS IN DELAWARE.

A United States district and circuit court sit at Wilmington. The court room and offices are housed in the Federal building with the post-office. In one of the safe deposit vaults of the building there is a considerable collection of old letters and minutes of the courts. Here are also kept the naturalization papers of those immigrants who made their declaration to the Federal authorities in Delaware. The papers begin with the year 1813 and continue, with the exception of the years 1828-1834, down to the present time. The books containing these older papers are not in good condition. With these papers is an interesting record of the "Reporting and registering of aliens landing at the port of New Castle" during the years 1801-1805, in which are registered a considerable number of people. The record gives the name, place of birth, age, nationality, place of allegiance, boat, occupation, destination, and intended residence of each immigrant. A considerable per cent of these "aliens" registered their occupation as "gentlemen." The papers in the vault are so near to overflowing that they could not be minutely examined. The clerk speaks of indexing them and making them available for use.

The dockets of the courts begin with the year 1790 and continue without break to the present. The books are kept in small closets under a sort of counter. The closets are so partitioned that only one or two books can be put into a section. The sections are numbered up to 31, and the numerical order rather than the chronological or logical order is followed in the list below.

FIRST SECTION.

1. Indices of the United States district court, 1790-1876; 1876 to present.
2. Indices of the United States circuit court, 1790-1876; 1876 to present.
3. Bankruptcy index, 1898 to present.
4. District court, admiralty record "2," 1876.
5. District court, admiralty record "1," 1834.

6. District court, admiralty record "B," 1809; district court, continuance docket, 1820.
7. District court, admiralty docket "A," 1789-1817; district court, admiralty docket, 1812.
8. District court, admiralty and law, "A," 1789-1805; district court, admiralty and law, "B," 1805-1813.
9. District court, admiralty and law, "information," indictments, "A," 1805-1813; district court, criminal, 1, 1842.
10. District court, criminal, 2, 1868.
11. District court, criminal, 3, 1878.

SECOND SECTION.

12. District court, naturalization, 1797; district court, appeal docket, 1805.
13. District court, law, executions, 1819; district court, informations, 1819-1830.
14. District court "A," appearance, continuance, and execution, 1811-1819; district court "B," continuance, 1815-1834; district court "C," appearance, 1819-1849.
15. District court, appearance docket, 1790-1820; district court, appearance, continuance, and appeal, 1812.
16. District court, admiralty, continuance, 1790.
17. District court, admiralty, "3," 1885.
18. District court, execution docket, 1876.
19. Circuit court, appeal docket, 1876.
20. Circuit court, law docket, "2," 1876.
21. Circuit court, law docket, "1," 1849-1876.

THIRD SECTION.

22. Circuit court, minutes, 1876; circuit court, law, appearance, and continuance, 1876.
23. Circuit court, motion docket.
24. Circuit court, criminal "instructions," 1870.
25. Circuit court, criminal "instructions," 1795; circuit court, equity 1790-1796.
26. Circuit court, equity and law, 1819.
27. Circuit court, equity and law, 1790-1813; circuit court, equity "instructions," "1," 1843-1870.
28. Circuit court, equity "instructions," "2," 1870.
29. Circuit court, equity "instructions," "3," 1892.
30. Circuit court, equity order docket 1 and 2.
31. Circuit court, equity, 1876.

Here are also kept pardons granted by the Presidents, at least since Pierce and including Buchanan, Lincoln, and Grant.

THE ARCHIVES.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT DOVER.

The secretary of state has a file of official correspondence in carbon copy beginning with the adoption of the constitution of 1897. Most of the other offices of administration have only current letter files and other papers of im-

mediate use. The secretary of state also has in a safe deposit vault a considerable number of packages of revolutionary war papers, such as pay rolls of soldiers, measurements of men up for enlistment, casualty reports, etc. There are also a number of letters from such historical characters as President McKinly of Delaware.

IN THE STATE LIBRARY.

Printed.

Minutes of the colonial council, 1776-1792.

Senate Journal from 1792 to the present, with the following exceptions: Volume 1 is not uniform with the series, being smaller and of a different style from the rest of the set; volume 2 (1798-1805) and volume 4 (1806-1808) leave no room for a volume 3, which is said to be lost; volume 14 (1838-1843) is missing; volumes 19 and 20 are not on the shelves, but are said to be merely temporarily absent. The odd volume (1) contains the minutes of the constitutional convention of 1791.

House Journal, complete since 1797, except that I could find no volume 7. Volume 6 covers the dates 1812-1817 and volume 8 the dates 1818-1820. Volume 1 is lost. It included the years 1792-1797.

State laws as published in 1797, parts 1 and 2; 1806, parts 3 and 4, these "parts" representing volumes in the series, 1813, 1820, 1829, 1852, 1866, 1874 (revision of the code of 1852), 1887-1889, 1893 (revision of the code of 1852), 1898-99, 1901-1903, 1905. Volume 7 I could not find, nor was I able to learn in what year it was published.

Auditor's report from 1836 to the present.

Journal of the constitutional convention of 1831.

Harrington's reports of the superior court and the court of errors and appeals from 1832 to the present.

Manuscript.

Minutes of the council, 1778-1780, 66 pages.

Minutes of the council, 1776-1779, about 500 pages, not numbered.

Minutes of the council, 1780-1792, in sections, and not numbered through, but containing about 800 pages.

State tax book, 1815-1818, very small and thin.

Journal of the house, 1843.

An assessor's book, 260 pages, apparently of the year 1820.

An assessor's book, Appoquinimink Hundred, 1816.

PAPERS FOUND IN THE STATEHOUSE CELLAR.

The following is a list of some of the papers that journeyed to the loft of the old Statehouse, then to the cellar, and, having escaped the janitor, are now in the possession of the division of public records. I give it just as it was furnished to me by one of the members of the division:

State auditor's journal, 1789.

State treasurer's vouchers, 1788-89.

Duplicates of mortgages in loan office, 1794, and tax of Kent County, 1785.

Duplicates of amounts paid to R. Clark on mortgages, in the loan office, 1794, and receipt for tax list of Kent County, 1785-89.

List of mortgages in loan office of New Castle County, 1795, and other papers belonging to loan office, signed by John Stockton, trustee.

Bonds and receipts of Samuel and John Adams, State printers, 1796.

Return of mortgages in the loan office of New Castle County, 1797-98—two papers.

Return of money and depreciated certificates received in loan office of New Castle County, 1793, 1794, and 1797—four papers.

Mortgages in loan office of Sussex County, 1783, 1793, 1798, and 1791—ten papers.

Original receipts for moneys paid for vacant lands in Kent County, 1794-1799—two papers.

Book of voucher stubs issued for the use of the Continental Army, 1780—two books.

Kent County tax levy, 1794.

New Castle County tax levy, 1794.

Depositions concerning the army service of Charles Houston, James Garrison, John Hanson, John Tate, William Belveal, William Dycus, Jacob White, and Isaac McKee—nine papers.

Account of James Booth, esq., record of fees from mortgage and tavern licenses—one paper.

State treasurer's account, 1782-83—one paper.

Copy of dates of certificates and their vouchers for sums due on certificates by the commissary and quartermasters in New Castle County, 1781. (Gives names and specifications concerning purchases.)

State treasurer's vouchers for payment of members of assembly and State officers, 1787.

Account of State of Delaware with Samuel Patterson, treasurer, 1785.

Letter from Jona N. Robinson to Joshua Clayton, 1787.

Return of Thomas Sipple, State treasurer, 1796—one paper.

About sixty miscellaneous papers, letters, etc., bearing dates prior to 1800. There are doubtless other valuable papers in this collection of dates since 1800. The act creating the division of public records limited their labors to the eighteenth century or earlier. Just why the date 1800 was selected one is unable to see; 1832, the adoption of the new constitution, or some other such event, would have been a more logical dividing line.

COUNTY RECORDS.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

People in Delaware have had the habit for a number of years of using the garrets or lofts of buildings as the repository for papers and manuscripts that are not in present use, and I believe they are not peculiar in that respect. The loft of the New Castle County court-house has long been made use of in this way, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the papers to be found there are not now in such condition that they can be used by students. A committee of the Society of Colonial Dames has gone over this material with some thoroughness and has selected and assorted what seemed to them to be of value. These assorted papers are now locked in wooden cabinets in the loft. The loose wills found here are said to go far toward filling the gap in the records caused by the loss of will books D, E, and F, which covered the years 1721-1746. The work of assorting has not, of course, been done by experts, but it was a labor of love, and the people who did it deserve all the credit for saving a large number of valuable records. The fact that some of the documents are of less value is not

important. The following list, which was furnished me by the secretary of the division of public records, and which I find corresponds with somewhat less copious notes that I have made there myself, will give some idea of the class of papers under consideration.

Three of the ten closets were examined and found to contain 279 packages of original papers bearing dates prior to 1800, viz:

Court papers, 1714 to 1750.	Guardians' accounts.
Sheriff's writs, signed John Gooding, 1732.	Inventories.
Return sale of real estate.	Administration accounts.
Orders to value and sell land.	Wills, copies of wills.
Petitions for the sale of real estate.	Letters of administration, 1775-1792.
Annual valuations, etc.	Administration bonds.
Settlements of estates.	Exceptions filed to executors' accounts.
Return divisions, with plats.	Orphans' court papers.
Warrants to lay down pretensions.	Oaths of fidelity to State, certified list, 1778-1780.
Petitions pertaining to roads and surveys.	Lists of pensioned men of Delaware in Revolutionary war.
Grants of land by proprietaries, 1733-1769.	Lists of grand jurors.
Deeds, 1706-1792.	Postal receipts.
Plats of roads.	Tax collectors' bonds.
Surveys, 1704-1796.	Petitions for licenses.
Jasper Yeates papers, 1702.	Indentures, 1784-1798.
Tavern licenses, 1795.	Trial lists, 1773.
Bail bonds of various kinds.	Land boundaries, 1737-1773.
Vouchers, county debts, 1780-1786.	Bonds and warrants, 1723-1791.
Very old recognizances.	Assessment lists, 1778-1796.
General assembly papers, 1796.	Brandywine Hundred assessment lists.
Executors' papers, signed John Stockton, Caesar Rodney, Nicholas Van Dyke, James Booth, and others.	Auditors' reports, 1741-1749.
	Marriage bonds.
	*Patents and surveys, 1682-1799, etc.

On my first visit to this loft I ran across several paper-backed assessors' books for the year 1810, containing interesting information about the negroes of Newcastle County. On my second visit they could not be found, although they may still be there. It is known that really valuable papers have been carried away, and if that is the only way they can be rescued one would be disposed to find little fault. A gentleman has hanging on his wall the original grant from the Duke of York to William Penn of the "twelve-mile circle," which he is said to have found among these papers.

Office of the Recorder of Deeds.

The land records of Newcastle County begin with "A, vol. 1," the first instrument bearing date January 30, 1673. This book closes with a document signed by William Penn, confirming a sale of land to John Can, bearing date May 23, 1684, the sale having been made on July 18, 1682. This book is a copy of an earlier original, and is accompanied by the same sort of certificate as to correctness and completeness as will be found on page 140, this certificate also being signed by Rice and McKean. There are 22 volumes of deed books, each volume consisting of some 24 books, the books in a volume being lettered.

Volume 1 is said to lack books D, F, J, O, P, R, and V, and volume 2 has neither A nor V. C of volume 1 ends with the year 1715 and E begins with the

same year, leaving no break, which, however, does not indicate that there was no D of course. The other missing books approximately cover the following years: F, 1710-1722; O and P, 1743-1749; R, 1752-1755; U ends and W begins with the year 1763, and I am disposed to think there was no V. In volume 2 book A would probably have deeds for the years 1773 and 1774. There was also probably no V made for this volume. Volume 1 runs from 1673 to 1773 and volume 2 from 1773 to 1804.

In book B, volume 1, there are a number of deeds dated July 5, 1678, to July 8, 1682, bound in the back of the volume and upside down. Book C is badly damaged by fire in the middle of the book. The first 59 pages of book E are gone. The older volumes in this series have been kept well bound, and many of the leaves have been given some protection by placing narrow strips of adhesive paper along the edges. This is, of course, not a permanent remedy against breakage, for the whole leaf in some cases breaks in two, but it has done some good.

The set of land-mortgage records, as a separate series, begins with the year 1855 and is complete to the present, numbered and lettered as the deed books are.

A, volume 1, of the chattel mortgages begins with October 30, 1877, and the current book is K of volume 1, the series being complete.

The assignment records cover the period (as a separate series) August 6, 1861, to the present, the books being numbered and lettered to "A volume 2," the current book.

The series of certificates of incorporation begin with March 15, 1899, the present book being "Q volume 2."

There are six volumes of private acts records, dated from 1825 to the present and lettered to "F volume 1."

The marriage records begin in 1848 and that of births and deaths in 1861. There are very unsatisfactory vital statistics in all the counties, on account of the fact that the laws were somewhat misunderstood by the recorders. (See note to page 474 of the Revised Code of Delaware for 1852 as amended to 1874.)

There are two large volumes, aggregating something like 1,500 pages, called "Copies of Penn's Book of Surveys," the copying having been done by Lewis Heck and Evan Thomas, recorders, during the years 1801, 1802, and 1806.

New Castle grants, 1736-1742, a duly certified copy made in accordance with an order of the general assembly dated February 29, 1808.

Records of apprenticeship, 1826 to the present, in twelve books.

Miscellaneous papers relative to land grants, not chronologically arranged, but covering the dates 1736-1762, with a certificate of correctness.

Office of the Register of Wills.

The first will in "A volume 1" is dated the "31st day of the 10th month, vulgarly called December, 1663," and the last one bears date "8ber, in ye third year of ye King's reign and 7th of ye Proprietary's 1687." There are a few wills of earlier years than 1683; one seemed to be of 1679. The book shows the passage of years, the leaves being discolored and broken and the ink faded. It has recently been rebound, and the repairing with transparent silk that has been done will probably prevent further damage until restoration can be attempted. There are about 94 pages of the book proper, and in the back are bound 30 pages of what was once a small book of wills, these pages bearing dates 1695 to 1713. D, E, and F of this series is lost, leaving a gap of twenty-five years. G begins with a will of John Penn's, dated Octo-

ber 24, 1746. The series runs twice through the alphabet and the current book is "I volume 3."

The series of inventories and appraisements begins with 1809 and is complete to 1907.

The releases of administrators begin with June, 1826, and are lettered A to W, the set being intact. Elsewhere these are called "receipts" or "quit-fances."

Accounts of administrators and executors begin with 1866, and the current book is "I volume 2."

There are 80 volumes of administrator's bonds in a pretty unsatisfactory condition. The oldest covers the dates 1761-1764, but it would be impossible to tell whether the set is complete without examining each book. They are in odd sizes and odd bindings and generally dilapidated.

One volume of lists of representatives, 1803-1851.

"Copies des Lettres Cotte," containing a number of accounts dated 1782-1783 and on the first page the following letter without date or name:

"My Friend: The Hog now in thy field is not mine because I have my number in my pen. As thee is a gentleman and a peaceful neighbor, I have kept my oxen yoked or stabled for some days past, in order to prevent their depredation upon thee, and my hogs penned with the same; but my friend I cannot consent to do this any longer than thy harvest shall be gathered in, so as that thee can make thy fence proof against both oxen and hogs."

Prothonotary's Office.

Here are three volumes of "Court records," which have been printed by the Colonial Society. The title-page of the first volume is as follows: "Liber A, Records of ye Co. of New Castell in D Begun ye 10th Octobr 1676 Ending ye Laest of decembr 1678." At the end of this volume is the following certificate, which is given in full because it is a type of the certificates that are written in a large number of the older books in the offices:

"Lower Counties on Delaware: In pursuance of a Resolve of the Honorable Houses of Assembly of the Lower Counties on Delaware appointed as a committee for causing the several Records of Transactions in the several Courts within the County of New Castle relating to the Titles of Lands, before the year one thousand seven hundred and of Warrants, Surveys, Patents, Deeds and Wills, signed, executed and recorded before the same year in the several public offices within the county aforesaid to be transcribed by the officers respectively in whose custody they remain, and to compare them with the originals, and made Report to the House of our Proceedings in the Premises, We do now humbly report to the Honorable House that we have carefully caused such parts of the same Records to be transcribed as related in any wise to the titles of lands within the said County and have diligently compared the same with the originals and do certify that the foregoing book beginning with Folio one, on the tenth day of October in the year 1676 and ending with Folio five hundred and thirty and on the twenty-first day of November in the year 1699 contains nothing but true and genuine Proceedings faithfully and literally copied from the original records." (Signed) Evan Rice and Thos. McKean.

"Minutes of the Privy Council" 1778-1792, with the original draft of the constitution of 1792.

Naturalization papers of the year 1788 and after, though there are very few prior to the year 1800.

The most important set of documents in this office are the dockets of the superior court. All of these dockets are kept in a much more systematic and

businesslike way since 1832, but the earlier records are reasonably full well back into the eighteenth century, the continuance docket beginning with the year 1750 and uncopied papers being on file bearing dates as early as 1729. All the records of the superior court of New Castle County, such as recognizances, amicable actions, etc., so far as they are kept at all, are entered on some one of the following dockets:

Continuance dockets of 1750, 1753, 1758, etc., to the present.

Execution dockets, 1792 to the present.

Appearance dockets, 1773 to date.

Judgment dockets, 1793 to the present.

It is altogether possible that there are still earlier records.

Since June 14, 1861, there have been recorded two volumes of mechanics' liens.

There is one small volume of certiorari papers.

Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Books A and B of the orphans' (or probate) court records are lost. It is said that they were left behind in New Castle, the then county seat, when the British soldiers frightened the county officers away in the war of 1812. Book C begins with the year 1742, and thereafter the series seems to be intact: C, March 29, 1742, to March 5, 1761; D, to January 10, 1775; E and G, to January 15, 1793, in one binding; F, 1778-1788.

The books have no numbers until M, when they begin to be called "volume 1" which ends with the year 1868. "Y, volume 2" is the current book.

The records of settlements of trustees are in twelve books, beginning with the year 1844. Seven of the books have no lettering, being numbered 1 to 7; the remainder are called "Volume 2 A" to "Volume 2 E."

One book of adoption records, 1885 to the present, "A, volume 1."

Three volumes of guardians' release records, A, B, and C of volume 1, dated January, 1903, to the present.

Five numbered books of recognizances in the orphans' court. The first book covers the dates July 25, 1823, to May 6, 1837.

Orphans' court appeal docket, one book of 443 pages, 1830 to the present.

Chancery court records, Books A, B, and C of volume 1 were probably lost with the early orphans' court records. D, 1806-1816; E is lost if there was one; F, 1816-1823; G, 1823-1826; H, 1820-1834, with which old volume 1 ends.

The present series of chancery court records is lettered from A to U, and is also called volume 1.

Divisions of land in chancery proceedings, called in some places "Partition docket," begin with A, 1824-1840, and run to the present without break. Since E, 1894, however, these records are written in the chancery court records referred to above.

The guardians' accounts in this office begin with the year 1779, but they have been recorded in books only since 1807.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

The records of the criminal court, oyer and terminer, begin with 1820 and continue to 1907. There is only one volume, and few of the records antedate 1840.

A book of records of the county treasurer, 1833.

Sessions docket, and minutes of the levy court, covering dates 1775, 1792, 1801, etc., to the present. The former records also are more regularly kept after 1832. The minutes of the levy court begin with the year 1845, and there are fifteen volumes of them.

The Newcastle County road books date from the year 1794, and are reasonably full from that date. The process of authorizing a road is initiated by a petition from those interested to the levy court, which appoints a commission to inquire into the case. If the commission reports favorably, the court orders the road and pays the cost of obtaining the land and the hundred or district makes the road.

Assessors' books for the last five years, the custom being to destroy those that are older.

This office contains an interesting set of bound marriage bonds—twelve volumes, dated 1744 to 1836. Such bonds were required by law until the year 1903, when the act was repealed. For many years before 1903 there was only formal compliance with the law. Part of the bond read as follows: "Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Pickering and James Dorrell, both of Kent County in the State of Delaware, are firmly held and bound unto his Excellency Joshua Clayton, Esquire, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Delaware State, in the sum of 200 pounds good and lawful money in America to be paid to the said Joshua Clayton, Esquire, or his successors * * * January 15, 1791, the condition of this obligation is such that if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful let or impediment by reason of any precontract, consanguinity, affinity or any other just cause whatsoever that the above mentioned Thomas Pickering and Sarah Maxwell of the County aforesaid may lawfully marry * * * this bond shall be void and of none effect."

KENT COUNTY.

Office of the Recorder of Deeds.

The land records begin with the "Duke of York Records," one book of 266 pages, dated 1646-1679. These have been printed by order of the general assembly.

Following these the regular series of land records begins with "A, volume 1" and runs to the present book, "E, volume 9." It is an excellent series and well cared for. The first book covers the years 1680 to 1694.

The record of real mortgages dates from the passage of the law of 1855. Prior to that time the mortgage went into the deed books. The series runs twice through the alphabet, the current book being "B, volume 3."

There are five volumes of chattel mortgages, beginning with 1877, lettered A to E.

Records of the indenture of servants from 1827 to the present. A begins in June, 1827, with the "binding out" of Elijah, son of Maria Cook (occupation), free negro of Dover Hundred, to George M. Manlove, Elijah being then 11 years old. He was to remain with his master until he was 21 years old. This series ends with book T in the year 1903. There is also an "A, volume 2," containing indentures of apprentices bound out by the Kent County poorhouse during the years 1892-1904.

The record of marriages begins with March 4, 1847, and fills 103 pages before 1861, when the present series begins.

Births and deaths were recorded from 1861 to 1863 and from 1881 to the present. The books for births, marriages, and deaths are numbered and not lettered. At the end of the birth record for 1863 appears the following very pertinent note: "This ends the Birth Record by Act of the Legislature at its session of March 1863. I think a very foolish act on their part." Signed George B. Dickson, recorder. These volumes are very fully indexed.

Prior to 1895, legally 1898, the corporation records were entered on the deed books. Since the law of 1898 was passed there has been a separate series for them.

An old will book of a few pages, 1804.

Two old volumes of mortgages in very bad repair, covering the years 1735-1767.

A loan-office record, 1759-1772.

Three books of assignments of mortgages, lettered, 1897 to the present.

Two volumes of constables' bonds, 1861 to the present, lettered.

A small registration book for ministers, physicians, and undertakers, 1892 to the present.

Residence record, 1861 to present. Of very little consequence.

Grants of land, 1680-1812, two books.

Warrants, 1794-1844.

Surveys, 1680-1832, two volumes, A and BC.

Office of the Register of Wills.

The record of wills begins with "A, volume 1," which covers the years 1680 to 1730, and continues to the present with but one break. The first book contains A, B, C, F, G, and ends with a certificate of authenticity dated April 11, 1812. The records from which this book was copied are of course lost and forgotten. D is an older book at least, and it may be the original one. It covers the years 1724-1726. The current book is "E, volume 2."

The accounts of administrators and executors run from 1867 to the present, filling volume 1, from Book A to Book Q.

The receipts or quittance fill 12 numbered books, beginning with the year 1826.

There are 19 books, numbered, of bonds, beginning with the year 1833 and running to the present without break.

In this office are to be found a few wills entered on the deed books, especially, about the year 1804.

Office of the Prothonotary.

The prothonotary of Kent County is the clerk of the supreme court. The docket of this court begins with the year 1811 and runs to 1832, being a copy bearing a certificate that the records are correct reproductions of the original, made in accordance with an act of the general assembly dated January 26, 1831, called "An act for the preservation of certain records of the court of common pleas and of the supreme court." The constitution of 1832 changed the name of the supreme court to the court of errors and appeals, and under that name the dockets run until the year 1897, when the constitution of that year restored the original name, and from 1897 we have supreme court dockets again.

The supreme court dockets are: Appearance 1788, 1794, 1796, 1802, 1807, etc., to 1832; continuance 1797, etc., to 1832; judgment 1794 etc., to 1832; execution 1796 etc., to 1832.

After 1832 the record is uniform and connected to the present, there being nineteen books of appearance dockets since that date and twenty-seven books of executions.

Two volumes of garnishee papers, 1858 to the present.

A book of agents of foreign corporations, current.

Writs of errors and appeals, 1795-1831.

Naturalization papers, 1858 to 1907, when a new law goes into effect.

A lot of daybooks and ledgers dating back to 1816.

Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Of the orphans' court records, A cannot be found. "B volume 1" begins the present record with the year 1766, and "O volume 2" is at present being used.^a

There are six numbered volumes of orphans' court plots, 1826-1891.

Recognizances in the orphans' court, 1822 to the present, filling five numbered volumes.

Guardians' bond book, 1859-1896.

Sales by administrators, 1879 to the present.

Sales by trustees, 1879 to the present.

Three books of appeal dockets, 1803 to the present, the first and third without either letter or number and the second (1828-1848) having the letter L.

Guardians appointed from 1872 to the present.

Four numbered books of minors' rents, 1833 to the present.

Minors' funds 1866 to the present.

The chancery court records in this office start out with four books called "A." "A4," called "Chancery proceedings," is an original record, or at least a very old one, newly rebound, but with the leaves unprotected and breaking away. It contains, besides the chancery records, which are dated from 1745 to 1782, about 69 pages of common plea records dated about 1736. The next, A, "Chancery docket," is a copy of some original, and bears a certificate that it is a correct copy made under the act of the general assembly passed on February 7, 1825, to provide for the preservation of the records of the court of chancery in Kent County. The third A is dated 1816-1825, and bears a similar certificate, this one being signed by W. Hill Wells and William Huffington. The fourth A, called "Record book," is dated 1816-1834 and is also certified. After this rather ample beginning the records of the chancery court continue to the present without a break.

There are nine lettered books of guardians' accounts running from 1866 to the present.

A copartnership docket of a few pages, 1901.

Partition docket, chancery court, B to I, 1832 to the present. I could find no A.

The Potter Charity Estate papers, 1860 to the present.

Leases to the Potter Charity Estate, 1875 to the present.

Several current receipt books and a county cost book of 1907.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

Road books, 1786-1792, 1793, 1820-1855, 1857 to the present. Some of these books give the petition for the road, some of them a map, and some merely the name of the road and of the supervisors and overseers. The books are classified by Hundreds or districts.

A school district book apparently of about the year 1847. It gives the bounds of the school districts, places for voting, number of schools and pupils, and other similar information.

Minutes of the levy court and court of appeals, 1842-1851. These minutes relate to the assessment of property for taxation.

Returns by justices of the peace, 1792-1798.

^a This series is made especially interesting by the fact that Caesar Rodney was clerk of the orphans' court from January, 1771, to December, 1778, two terms. His work is to be found in the latter part of book B and the early part of book C, and is the best work in every respect in the series. He was succeeded by Thomas Rodney.

Assessors books, one for 1797, when they skip to 1852, from which latter date they have been kept consistently. They are arranged by Hundreds or districts.

Oyer and terminer records, one volume, 1857 to the present.

Recent witness books, constables' bonds, rough court records, and check stubbs.

Licenses, 1889 to the present.

Grand jury minutes, 1800-1808. These are now kept, if kept at all, on the record of the court of general sessions.

General sessions records, 1787 to the present, but only a book here and there prior to 1835.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Office of the Recorder of Deeds.

The records of deeds to land in Sussex County begin with "A number 1," in the year 1675, and this first book ends with the year 1690. The present first book is a copy of an earlier original made under the direction of the county commissioners in the year 1770. In the back of the book are recorded a number of manumissions dated 1798-1805, and a number of deeds of a later date than those in the body of the book.

"B number 2," 1694-1696, was also copied from the earlier records in 1770. Some 467 pages of this book contain records dated between 1787 and 1798. The leaves are badly broken and torn.

"C number 3," 1698-1706, has a lot of wills with the deeds, one of the wills bearing date January 15, 1675.

"D number 4," like many of the early deed books, contains a miscellaneous collection of documents. On page 449 of this book we find "William Solthridge, his mark for cattle, sheep, etc. is cropt on both years and slitt in both years. Recorded this first day of April 1725, by me." (signed) Phil Russel, recorder. On the same page is a birth of the year 1724 recorded.

"E number 5" has been lost. On the first page of "H number 8" is a large map of Concord town in Sussex County. On the first page of "L number 11" is an Andros patent of 1677, and on the last page is a birth record. In "Q number 16" are a number of wills, manumissions, and earmarks, 1705-1803. In many cases the clerk despairs of expressing in language the appearance of an earmark and draws a picture of the animal's head. The present clerk says that this book (Q) was long lost and finally unearthed by him. It does not fit into the series in any way. Even the dates do not accord, "P number 15," ending with the year 1796, and "R number 17," beginning with 1792. It will of course be remembered that deeds were not always recorded in chronological order, and so the volumes overlap somewhat in their dates, but the overlapping here is rather too marked. This (R) contains mainly warrants for lands granted under the act of the assembly to establish a land office for the sale of vacant and uncultivated lands in the southern part of the State. Rhoad Shankland acted as surveyor. The records are among the most interesting in the State. The land was sold for about 50 cents an acre and the plots received such names as "Goodwin's Choice," "Bachelors' Ramble," "Wooten's Chance." "Fox Chase" was a very common name. The current number of this series is "DDE number 156," There is no "U No. 20."

Mortgages, "A number 1," 1866, to "AB number 28," 1907.

Surveys, A, 1776, containing "Records of 1776 and other surveys," with plats of 1680, 1685, 1695, 1737, etc. This book is in a lamentable condition. The clerk has often called the attention of the county commissioners to it, but in vain.

Survey warrants, B, 1776, containing warrants not in chronological order, some of them dated as early as 1682.

Warrants, C, 1776, most of the instruments being dated between 1715 and 1776—627 pages.

Rhoads Shackland's "Field book number 1," dated 1713-1728, containing surveys and warrants.

James Rounds's warrants, C, 1767, signed by Rounds as deputy surveyor of Worcester County, Maryland.

Shackland's warrants and surveys, No. 2, 1716-1736.

Rounds's surveys, two books, A and B, 1748-1770.

Indentures, "A number 1" to "K number 10, dated 1828-1878. After 1878 these papers were recorded in the deed books.

Patents, "W number 10," 1802—about 600 pages.

Patents, "U number 11," 1829-1868.

Certificates of plats and surveys, "V number 20," 1795-1806.

Penn's patents as copied in 1801-2 by Lewis Heck. There is a similar book in Newcastle County. The instruments are dated about 1686, and the book is marked "Super-Patents."

Office of the Register of Wills.

A number of the Sussex County wills are scattered through the deed books of that county.

Will book "A number 1," 1691-1751, is so badly fallen to pieces that it must be kept tied up, and it becomes less valuable every time it is handled in its present condition. "B number 2," 1751-1775, with 560 pages, is in reasonably good condition, as are the rest of the series down to the current book, "T number 19."

Receipts or quittances have been filed since 1694. The series of books begins with 1867 and runs to the present book, "S number 18," without a break.

The record of bonds begins with the year 1803.

Office of the Prothonotary.

The records in this office are surprisingly full, and the clerk seems to be interested in them and fully to appreciate their value. There are more than 100 books of about 200 pages each in the superior court records prior to the year 1832. The earlier records are dated at Lewes, which was the county seat before the courts went to Georgetown. Among these old dockets is to be found all sorts of quaint information. On page 9 of the record for 1810 is an account of a sale of two negroes to the famous Polly Cannon for 20 cents. After 1832 the superior court dockets, appearance, continuance, judgment, and execution, are kept much as they are in the other two counties. Besides these four series, however, there are to be found a number of sets of books that are not kept in the other counties at all. They are to be found in the following list:

Reference docket, now called amicable actions, 1809 to the present.

Acknowledgments of deeds, 1743, 1753, 1772, 1793, and 1802.

List of levy court appointments, 1809.

Record of indictments, 1743, 1750, and 1756.

Record of quarter sessions at Lewes in 1746.

Jury book, 1793-1806.

Sheriff's docket, odd volumes. It seems to be optional with the sheriffs whether they shall turn in these books or not.

Mechanics' liens, one book, 1864 to the present.

Rule docket, 1860 to the present.

Answers to garnishees, 1863 to the present.

Subpœnas, 1853 to the present.

Insolvent debtors, 1827-1861.

Recent election records, contests, etc.

Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Orphans' court records, 1777-1830, in five volumes.

A new series of orphans' court records, 1801 to the present, books "A number 1" to "AU number 48."

Orphans' court minutes, five books, 1751-1876.

A bond book, "number 1," 1766-1806.

A money docket, nine books, lettered, 1831 to the present.

Minors' petitions, 1868 to the present.

Subpœnas to the orphans' court, 1822 to the present.

Recognizances, six lettered books, 1822 to the present.

About twenty-five miscellaneous orphans' court record books.

Guardians' accounts, "A number 1" to "D number 4," 1865-1907.

Guardians' bonds; some old books of 1774-1785 and D to F of a new series, 1880 to the present.

Appeal docket, 1802-1810.

Records of protest, 1856-57.

Chancery docket, ten lettered books, 1749 to the present.

Recognizances in chancery, 1837 to 1879—25 pages.

Annual valuations No. 2, 1886 to the present.

Chancery records, four books, not connected, 1803-1832.

Petitions in chancery, 1800-1810.

Equity docket, 1749-1770.

Chancery suit docket, B to F, 1831 to the present.

Chancery subpœnas, 1830 to the present.

Chancery deposit accounts, 1875.

Chancery partition docket, 1820-1832.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

A broken series of road books from 1765 to 1851. After 1851 the collection seems to be complete. It is classified by Hundreds.

General sessions docket, 1820 to the present. A reform seems to have overtaken this docket in the year 1868.

Levy court and court of appeals docket, tax assessments, 1850 to the present.

Oyer and terminer docket, 1869 to the present.

A fine set of assessors' books. The series for Nanticoke Hundred begins in 1796, Broadkin Hundred in 1807, Baltimore Hundred in 1816. The series in Dagsbory Hundred begins with the following paper:

"I, William Jefferson of Job, do swear that as assessor of Dagsboro Hundred I will to the best of my skill and judgment execute the duties of the office diligently and faithfully according to the direction of the act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, and that I will spare no person for favour, affection or partiality or grieve anyone for hatred or ill-

will, and that I will do equal right and justice according to the best of my knowledge in every case in which I shall act as assessor, So help me God." (Signed) Wm. Jefferson of Job., and dated September 25, 1827.

Subpenas to general sessions, 1847, 1885 to the present.

Licenses, 1878 to the present.

Grand jury minutes, 1817-1848, 1856 to the present.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

IN DELAWARE.

Records of the Lewes Presbyterian Church, with records of births, marriages, and deaths, beginning July 12, 1758; in the custody of ex-Governor Tunnell, of Lewes. The book really contains the records of the churches in the vicinity of Lewes, "Cold Spring," "Indian River," and "Rehoboth." It has been copied for the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Among other books of historical interest, the same gentleman has a ledger beginning with the year 1771.

The most interesting church records in Delaware are those of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church near Newark, from the founding of the church to the present, the earlier entries being in the Welsh language; and the records of the Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington, from the year 1697, kept in the Swedish language until 1773 and thereafter in English. This record has been translated and published by the Delaware Historical Society. The title-page reads in the translation, "To the Church of the Holy Trinity at Christina in Pensilvania, America, is this bound blank book given, by Mr. John Hance Stellman in the year 1699." These records are kept in a fireproof vault, the vestry of Trinity Parish being the custodians.

The municipal records of Dover are preserved since 1829 in the form of minutes of the council.

The Delaware Historical Society has among its papers the books of the Wilmington Bridge Company, 1807-1836.

The charters and ordinances of the city of Wilmington have been printed by the city from time to time. Copies are on file in the Delaware Historical Society library. The first charter was granted in 1739. The municipal records, however, have followed the example of the State and county records and have hidden themselves in attics and cellars.

DELAWARE RECORDS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Read manuscripts, dated 1716-1872.

Daybook of an inn at Lewes, 1812-1813.

Papers of the Abolition Society of Delaware, 1801-1819.

A book of wills and other documents, beginning in the "seventh month" of 1683.

A Sussex County court book, 1681-1709.

A copy of the records of St. George's Chapel beginning in the year 1711.

A copy of the Duck Creek Meeting records, 1705-1800.

Some wills, marriage records, and other papers of Kent and Sussex counties, 1683-1695.

Somerset County, Maryland, land records from which county Worcester County was set off in 1743. A part of Delaware was long included as a part of this last county.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF FLORIDA.^a

By DAVID Y. THOMAS, Ph. D.,

Formerly Professor of History and Political Science in the University of Florida.

Shortly after the American occupation of Florida, when a great deal of ink was being spilled over Governor Jackson's conduct in the Territory, a wag remarked that Florida was "very productive—of documents." Unfortunately the climate, both literally and figuratively, does not seem so well adapted to preservation as it is to production. However, the total which has been preserved is not inconsiderable. This report will make no attempt to give an account of the Spanish archives as such. The most of those in Florida at the time of the transfer appear to have been retained in spite of the desire of the Spanish to remove them, and they were put in charge of special keepers at Pensacola and St. Augustine. Many years later the legislature asked Congress to try to secure others from Habana. During the civil war the State appointed keepers of the archives. These facts are mentioned to show that Florida has not been indifferent to the Spanish records, even if those of more modern times are not cared for as one could wish. After the civil war the Spanish records were kept for a time in the office of the surveyor-general at Tallahassee, but a few years ago all not relating to land claims were shipped to the Librarian of Congress.

Respecting the archives of the American period, one may be pardoned for saying that they might have been kept better. In the first place, in earlier days no sharp distinctions were made as to subject-matter, the same volume sometimes containing records not closely related. In the second place, some of the records have been allowed to pass out of the offices to which they properly belong. Excepting those of recent years, they have not been carefully arranged and can not be found at a moment's notice.

The Florida archives do not present a very rich field to the investigator in any particular line. Possibly more is said in the earlier records about Indians than any other one topic. For many years this

^a For report on the local archives of St. Augustine see American Historical Association Report, 1905, I, pp. 339-352.

was the most important topic in Florida, being surpassed at times only by that of banks and bonds. On the latter question very little will be found which is not in print. Some light might be thrown on elections by a study of the archives, not, however, on the election of 1876. No very great amount is to be found concerning the administration of affairs during the civil war, yet much more than has found its way into print. A few papers relating to boundary disputes, now in the office of the surveyor-general of the United States, will soon become the property of the State. A great deal of matter relating to land surveys and claims will come from the same office, but there is very little in this not already published which will interest anyone without a claim.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ARCHIVES.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

The amount of matter preserved in the governor's office is not very large. Some of the older papers have passed out into the vault of the secretary of state. They will be mentioned in connection with that office because found there, and they are likely to remain there for some time. The matter now in the governor's office consists of a few bound volumes and a number of papers, the latter in filing cases. There is no index to either. The governor was absent at the time of the writer's call at his office, but the latter feels sure that the following is a fair representation of what it contains.

Messages, inaugural addresses, etc. Begins with inaugural address of Governor W. D. Moseley. No date. His first message to the legislature is dated July 1, 1845. The volume closes with a paper dated December 28, 1858. Hand copies.

Letter book, one volume, April, 1836–October, 1836. R. K. Call, governor. Three volumes cover Drew's administration, beginning January 6, 1877. From February 2, 1878, to July 10, 1879, not found. The first of Bloxham's letters are found in the last volume of Drew. The next volume, marked 4, covers May, 1884–November, 1885. Another, marked 1, covers January 7, 1883–June 4, 1885. One, marked 5, covers October 23, 1886–February 16, 1887. Thereafter the numbers run consecutively to 31, closing August 27, 1894, with occasional overlapping of dates. Letter-press copies. Some are on very thin paper and are almost illegible.

General correspondence (governor's office), September, 1895, to date. Type-written letter-press copies.

Minutes of cabinet and board meeting, 1869–1892.

Pardon records, May 31, 1878, to date, three volumes.

Board of pardons, August 8, 1894–July 21, 1897.

Letters by secretary of pardon boards, January, 1892–July, 1894.

Applications for pardons, 1887–1906.

Letter book, duplicate from letter book of adjutant-general, July 21, 1891–July 7, 1894.

Letters of adjutant-general and commissioner of pensions, May 5, 1883–August 25, 1895.

Minutes of board of commissioners of State institutions, February 19, 1892, to date. Two volumes.

Board of drainage commission, No. 1, May 27, 1905-April 4, 1906.

Pay patients entering the hospital since January 1, 1901.

Directory of officers, n. d., Fleming, governor.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Hon. H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state, was present and did all in his power to facilitate the investigation of the archives in his office. He appreciates very keenly the disorder and confusion that has resulted from years of neglect, and has made some effort to remedy the same, but is waiting now to see if the legislature will not provide room and help to carry on the work. He had recovered a lot of matter from the coal bin, and the writer proceeded there first to see if anything had been overlooked. Several boxes were found in the garret of the capitol building containing papers, some of them tied in bundles, many of them loose and in great confusion. The floor also was covered with papers. At least some of them are of value and should be preserved. In the course of a brief rummage among them the writer found two of the original papers relating to the contested election of 1876. One of them was carried to the office of the secretary of state, the other was delivered to the clerk of the supreme court. Several of the famous bonds issued by the Territory in 1838 for the benefit of the Union Bank were discovered in the same place. They had been canceled. Also four bound volumes of New York and Charleston newspapers, dating back to the 1840's.

In the same garret were found numerous volumes relating to the census and the registration of voters. When these were reported to the secretary of state, he at once ordered their removal, stating that he thought that all such had already been taken out. A few days before this the writer had applied to the officer in charge of the census for certain information, but was assured by that officer that he had no returns previous to 1885. When these returns were carried to his office he positively refused to allow them to be brought in, on the ground that he had no room for them and that they were worthless. They were finally stored in a room in the basement.

In the following classification, when not otherwise specified, the records will be found in the office. The most of the others are in the secretary's vault. The few found in the garret will be referred to as in "basement." Very little care has been taken in the arrangement of matter in the vault. There is no general index, nor any special ones, except to the more recent records. The confusion is likely to continue until the legislature provides room and employs an archivist to classify and index the records.

Executive correspondence, five volumes. The first contains Duval's letters 1821-1839; also some election returns. The second contains letters of Acting

Governor J. D. Westcott, January 11, 1830–November 16, 1831. The third begins with a letter from Governor John Branch, November 10, 1844, relating to the Union Bank. Message of January 10, 1845, printed and pasted in. Special and veto messages. Last from Branch, May 13, 1845. The fourth includes letters of Governor Moseley, July 2, 1845–September 29, 1849; Governor Thomas Brown, October 7, 1849–November 22, 1852 (message); James E. Broome, December 29, 1854–October 3, 1857. The fifth contains letters, messages, etc., but mostly appointments, July, 1873–October, 1876 (vault). Last in wretched state of preservation.

Notes from preceding:

First letter from W. P. Duval, governor, to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. Pensacola, June 1822. Indians have lost crops, are in very bad condition, and are very uneasy. Military in possession of public buildings, which are very much needed for city and Territorial officials. Thinks that not more than one company should be kept in the city and that it should be subject to the governor.

July 25, 1822. Indians called on Duval. Complain that Jackson's promise that the lands on which they were to live should soon be marked out had not been fulfilled. Duval's address to them given. He regrets that their great father had not done so. Great chiefs at Washington are very busy and can not do everything quick (*sic*). Sends this address to Secretary Crawford and begs his attention to the matter. Also to Jackson's promise to Chief Blunt, who acted as guide in the Seminole war.

August, 1822. Mary Ann Preats (?), daughter of a white man (John) who lived and died among the Creeks, claims by gift from him two negro women, Nancy and Hannah, who since then had had ten children. She had left all in possession of Chief Econchattamico. He has since sold five without her consent. She also claims five other slaves by right of inheritance. Chiefs should assemble and determine who are rightful owners. Some of these slaves had been purchased by Weatherford and others in violation of the law, having no license. Chief must not sell any more till title is settled. Threatens to send out of the Territory William (?) Bowie, who has married the daughter of the chief unless he walks strait (*sic*). He ought not to have permitted sale.

September 1, 1822, to Governor Pickens, of Alabama. A half-breed (Weatherford) and Elias Lloyd have grossly violated the laws by pretending to purchase nine negroes from the daughter of the chief and have taken them into Alabama. Money paid was counterfeit notes of the United States Bank. Should be arrested and tried.

September 22, 1822. Fleeing from yellow fever.

April, 1823. Letters show dependence on the banks of New Orleans and Mobile.

May, 1823. Reports that the records at St. Augustine are negligently kept. Directed the clerk of the court to take possession and put in order.

August 15, 1823. Gives permission to Mrs. Mary Black to go into the Indian country in order to recover a wench (Sarah), supposed to have three children, if she can recover her peaceably.

September 23, 1823. Citizens of the Territory and the neighboring States have many runaway slaves in the southern part of the peninsula. A number of them have established themselves on Pine Island. They are well armed and refuse to allow Americans to visit the island. Some Spaniards are among them, with a vessel carrying three guns. They employ the negroes to cut lumber and to fish for the Habana market. Requests permission of the President to call out 50 or 60 men to recover them.

March 1, 1824. Proclamation calling legislative committee to meet at a place "about a mile from the deserted fields of Tallahassee, where the old Spanish road is intersected by a small trail running southwardly." This was the beginning of Tallahassee as the capital.

Tallahassee, August 3, 1824. Explains that Tallahassee was chosen because it is in the center of the largest body of rich land in Florida, must "forever remain the center of our population."

January 5, 1825, to G. Humphries, Indian agent. Where owners identify fugitive slaves, surrender them to the marshal to take before the Federal judge at St. Augustine. If white and Indian claim the same slave, he must appear before the judge and defend the rights of the Indian. Must use discretion about removing free negroes from the Indian country.

November 15, 1825. Highflown address to a committee about Lafayette (does not name him), recommending an invitation to visit Florida. Also to exempt his land from taxation.

October 26, 1824. Sent to New Orleans for specie to pay Indians, who were about to depart, for their improvements.

November 25, 1825. Estimates value of property wrecked on Florida coast annually at half a million. This gives excuse for smuggling. Many engaged in smuggling and piracy.

September 1, 1834. Election returns show 103 votes in Leon County. Total for Territory, 2,428.

In the second volume may be found several letters relating to the boundary dispute with Georgia and several relating to Indian troubles. In the third volume some of Governor Moseley's papers, such as letters, inaugural addresses, and messages. August 5, 1845, letter to S. R. Mallory, replying to his request for pardon of certain negroes made in behalf of the owner. As request is backed by the grand jury, he will grant it, if legal to do so before conviction.

August 18, 1845, to Joseph Clisbey. He learns that Joshua Knowles, secretary of the constitutional convention, deposited the original manuscript records of the convention with him, and that he is desirous of disposing of them for the benefit of the public. Suggests that he deposit them with the secretary of state. The only trace of these found was an incomplete journal noted below.

Proclamations, A to C, January 22, 1866–November 29, 1892, four volumes. D, 1897–1906.

Death warrants, 1897 to date.

Requisitions for fugitives from justice, A to E, February 20, 1869, to date, five volumes (vault).

Secretary's correspondence, July 28, 1845–October, 1900, seven volumes (vault).

Civil and military nominations made by governor during recess, 1834–1836. Not many (vault).

Register of civil officers, 1827 to date, six volumes (vault).

Record of commissions, July 25, 1845–September 26, 1872, forty-eight volumes (vault, except L, which was in the office.) A8–11, 1902–1905, four volumes. B1, 1901–1904. C3–C4, 1902–1905, two volumes. P1–P3, 1905–6, three volumes.

Military commissions, E and B, September 13, 1861–May 2, 1865 (vault).

Record of commissions, State militia, June 6, 1870–April 30, 1875 (vault).

Commissions, letters, etc., July 25, 1849–December 12, 1853, two volumes.

Election returns. In the earlier years no separate book was kept for these. A few may be found in Governor Duval's letter book. The second volume listed above under executive correspondence consists mainly of election returns. Others

may be found in similar or in miscellaneous records. One volume of "Election returns," otherwise unmarked, but evidently intended as A, covers 1865-1887. B begins with 1884 and is followed by five others to date.

In addition to election returns, Volume A also contains some executive proclamations, orders, etc. First entry, November 25, 1865, gives result, tabulated by counties, of election for Congressman and several State officials. For Congress, Ferdinand McLeod received 2,192 votes, a plurality out of 5,040. Congressional election of 1868, total vote 11,539. Election (1876) returns for State officials, Presidential electors, and Congressman. Details given by counties. First count gave Republican candidates a majority. Signed only by James B. McLin, secretary of state, and A. C. Cowgill, comptroller. Followed by returns for Presidential electors as made out by the new returning board under a special act of the legislature. Gives Democratic electors a majority. Hardly so much as a hint is given of the stirring times then on. Some of the later volumes contain notices of elections, copies of returns from the counties, commissions of appointments to fill vacancies, newspaper clippings giving tabulated results of elections. For the last three years the original returns have been preserved and bound together, the secretary of state simply tabulating the result.

Registration of voters, 1867 (basement). Printed forms, including the "iron-clad oath," with space for names of voters. Most of the volumes contain space for 1,000 names; the others for 500. Some distinguish by color. For example, in Jefferson County there were 143 white and 226 colored voters; in Columbia County there were 1,168 voters. A few in this county had been marked out as not allowed to vote. The heaviest registration appears to have been in the black belt. Leon County had 3,490 votes and Madison 2,104. Escambia had only 954 and St. Johns 423, though it is possible that some returns from these counties were missing.

Articles of incorporation, January, 1874, to date, six volumes. There is some overlapping of dates. For example, one covers 1874-1884 and another 1876-1893. Index found in separate volume.

Letters Patent, A to E, October 14, 1890-May 10, 1904, five volumes.

Registration of automobiles, 1905-6.

Registration of chauffeurs, 1905-6.

Records of sales of public lands, May, 1825-March, 1826. Gives names of purchaser and amount paid. September 26, 1826, deposited \$19,031,655 in Bank of Mobile to the credit of the United States Treasurer.

Preemption entries, 1827; credit sales of public lands, 1827, in same volume.

Total sales, first quarter.....	\$57, 610. 41
Incidental expenses.....	451. 00
	=====
Register's commission of 1 per cent on receipts.....	576. 09
My own commission at 1 per cent on \$70,382.51.....	703. 82
	=====
Total.....	2, 730. 91
Paid surveyor.....	a 1, 000. 00

Volume closes April, 1831 (vault).

Records of preempted lands, 1888-89 (vault).

Commissioner of deeds, No. 1, 1905 to date.

Mortgages, A, June 30, 1890-February 17, 1905.

Mortgages (railroads), B, August, 1900-1906.

Deeds of State property, 1903 to date.

Trade-marks, A, 1902-1906.

Journal of the Constitutional Convention at St. Joseph (a town no longer in existence) (vault). Began December 3, 1838. Last entry in the journal under date of December 26. That day the convention adopted a resolution that all land should be taxed according to value.^a The journal is incomplete. In 1845 Governor Mosely directed that the original manuscript be deposited with the secretary of state, but no trace of it was found. This was the convention which formed the constitution under which the State was admitted in 1845.

Journal of the Convention of the People of Florida (vault). Met January 3, 1861. John C. McGehee elected president January 5. His speech is recorded; also the prayer of the chaplain. Ordinance of secession adopted January 10; yeas, 62; nays, 7. Joseph A. Collier and S. S. Alderman explained that they favored awaiting the action of Georgia and Alabama, but after the convention decided against this, they voted for the ordinance "to prevent any injurious effects which might arise from a large negative vote being recorded against secession." January 21 the convention took a recess subject to recall by the president, or by the governor in case of disability of the president. April 18 it was called together to adopt the Confederate constitution, elect delegates to the provisional congress and adopt a State constitution. Also takes up the question of internal improvements, revealing the fact that 416 miles of railroad had been put in operation within the last five years. April 27, adjourns sine die, unless reassembled by the president on or before December 25. January, 1862, meets again to consider the financial condition of the State. Names of two persons who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States are stricken from the roll of membership. Final adjournment January 27, 1862.

Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1885, vol. 2 (vault). Begins with the afternoon session of the thirty-ninth day, July 25. Adjourned August 5, 1885. The first volume was not found. Neither was any trace found of any records of the constitutional convention of 1868.

Census returns. Original returns from Hernando and Marion counties, 1855; for 1867, Madison, Orange, and Santa Rosa counties (vault). For 1875, original returns from 17 counties (basement). Gives name of every person residing in the county, age, sex, color, and profession. Also value of real and personal property, number of acres planted in cotton, corn, and sugar cane; number of orange trees, and number bearing. For 1875, returns from 22 counties. This is a census of male inhabitants 21 years of age, giving color, nationality, number not naturalized, and number not registered; also school attendance and number of illiterates (basement). Compilation of foregoing (vault). Compiler failed to fill in names of counties. For 1885, list of persons, giving place of abode, color, sex, and age, one volume.

School census, 1896, six volumes (five in the basement and one in the vault); for 1900, 14 counties (ten in basement and four in vault).

Comptroller's book, July, 1845-January, 1861 (vault).

Comptroller's letters, 1861-1867 (vault).

Auditor's report, 1831-1845 (vault).

Treasurer's account book, 1866-1880, three volumes (vault); 1876 and 1877 missing.

Record of Treasury notes, 1861-1865 (vault). October, December, issued \$23,758 worth of two-dollar bills, series B; three destroyed March 22, 1862; \$13,362 worth of three-dollar bills; \$288,000 of one-hundred-dollar Treasury notes. October, 1861-February, 1863, \$6,009.90 of ten-cent notes; \$15,024.75 of

^a Hitherto it had been divided into three classes and taxed at so much per acre.

twenty-five-cent notes; \$30,049.50 of fifty-cent notes. March, 1863, \$21,956 of one-dollar notes; \$21,956 of two-dollar notes; \$32,934 of three-dollar notes; \$70,560 of five-dollar notes; \$152,600 of ten-dollar notes. January 1, 1865, \$40,000 of fifty-dollar notes; ^a \$120,000 of one-hundred-dollar notes; \$190,000 of five-hundred-dollar notes. April, 1865, received for signature \$363,600 of the denominations, \$50, \$100, and \$500. April 26, returned to the Treasury \$13,600. April 27, burned \$115.05 as defective in signing.^b

Warrants and receipts, 1856-57 (vault).

Criminal, trial, and chancery dockets, 1840 (vault). Evidently out of place.

Miscellaneous records, 1845-1865. Contains bonds of comptroller, commutations, pardons, proclamations, election returns, and census returns.

May 26, 1846, the Southern Life Insurance and Trust Company presented five of its bonds, guaranteed by the Territory, to be canceled.

October 12, 1852, a proclamation taking the Indian chief under protection because outlawed by his tribe for acting as guide to the United States troops.

Whole number of votes for Congressmen, 1852, 9,166.

Election returns by counties, 1856. Total vote for the Democratic electors, 6,308; for the opposition, 4,833.

September 7, 1859, Governor M. S. Perry made an appointment "of the independence of the United States the eighty-fourth year, and of the independence of Florida the fifteenth year."

In 1860, several proclamations to apprehend negro slaves, one charged with assault on a white man, one from Georgia charged with arson, and one from Alabama charged with stealing.

January 5, 1861, order by Governor Perry to seize arsenal, arms, and ammunition of United States on Apalachicola River,

February 2, 1863, election returns for Congressmen (Confederate). Total vote, first district, 2,871. No returns from six counties. Returns from soldiers located in six different places out of the State.

October 5, 1863, another Congressional election. Five candidates. Total vote, 3,381. No returns from two counties and two rejected. Second district, four candidates. Total vote, 3,675. One county rejected. Returns from soldiers in several camps.

November 2, 1864, letter of governor reveals the fact that some county officers in Duval had been captured. An informal election had been held to fill the vacancies. The governor held that capture did not create a vacancy, unless the officers had gone over to the enemy willingly.

Last entry, February 23, 1865, notes the appointment of Neil Hendry as trustee to provide for relief of families of soldiers and of others needing assistance.

This volume also contains a description of the Florida flag:^c

^a Signed by the secretary for the governor.

^b The actual number of names written in signing the treasury notes, as computed by the secretary, was 721,188. The number signed in series B was 180,297.

^c "The one half of the Flag next to the Staff is blue; the other half has alternately one red, one white, one red stripe. Each stripe [three in all] of equal width and perpendicular to the staff. [The stripes are the same as the Confederate stripes, only they form one half the Flag.] On the blue ground, and occupying somewhat more than one half of it is an Elliptical band [the axis of the ellipsis is in the proportion of fifteen to thirteen, the longitudinal axis parallel with the Flag Staff] bearing superiorly 'In God is our Trust' — Inferiorly — Florida — making as it were — a frame for the Shield. In the center of the Ellipse is a single strong live Oak Tree. Beyond it is seen the Gulf of Mexico, with vessels in the distance. In front and near the foot of the Oak is a piece of Field Artillery. Beyond the gun, and resting against the boll of the Oak, is a second stand of six colors—the Confederate and State Flags, to the front. To the left of the Field piece are four Muskets stacked. To the right and near, balls piled, and a drum." The description is followed by the statement that the flag had been deposited in the executive chamber. Signed by M. S. Perry, governor.

Legislative Papers.

Engrossed copies of Territorial and State laws, September 16, 1822, to date, 70 volumes (vault). The supreme court library has a complete set of the printed laws. No complete set found elsewhere.

Legislative journals, 6 volumes, in same vault with the engrossed laws; rest in another vault across the hall. Incomplete. The earlier ones are missing; also some of the later volumes. The State does not appear to have a complete set of the printed journals. The earliest found was for 1836, in the office of the secretary of state. Putting those in this office with those in the governor's office, the file is nearly complete to the civil war; 1840 missing, but may be found among the originals. For the later years the assistant secretary assured the writer that the printed copies were more accurate, as the written copies were made from these.

Minutes of legislative committees, only a few volumes.

Report of special committee on Territorial bonds. In 1868 the constitutional convention passed an ordinance directing the governor to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Union Bank and report upon the liability of the State for the bonds issued by the Territory for the benefit of this bank in 1834, 1836, and 1838. The committee was appointed, made its report, and drew its pay, but it does not appear that any attention was ever paid to the report by the governor or the legislature. The chairman of the committee was Hon. J. T. Bernard, and the original of the report is still in his possession. The first part of the report simply rehashes reports of legislative committees made in 1840 and 1842. The committee conclude that the Territorial governor and legislature had no authority to issue these bonds, and that they were void ab initio. Neither the United States nor the State of Florida is under any obligations to pay them, yet the honor of each requires that some effort be made to satisfy the claims. They recite that the United States still possess several million acres of land in Florida, and they recommend giving the bondholders 1 acre of land for ever dollar's worth of bonds.^a

Newspapers.

The Pensacola Gazette and West Florida Advertiser, March 13, 1824–July 28, 1829, two volumes. Apparently complete for those years.

Two volumes of odd numbers of fourteen different papers published at Pensacola, Quincy, Apalachicola, St. Joseph, Tallahassee, and St. Augustine. They range from 1838 to 1846. These papers, especially the continuous files of the Pensacola Gazette, are valuable, as they contain the proceedings of the legislative council, laws, etc., with occasional illuminating notes. They also give ordinances of town councils, some of which probably can not be found elsewhere. For example, in 1838, the council of Apalachicola passed an ordinance taxing lawyers and physicians \$10; every male 21 years of age and thirty days a resident, \$2; every slave 10 to 60 years of age, \$2; and every free person of color, \$25. The same ordinance was repeated in 1840.^b Election returns may be found also. In 1827 the total vote for Delegate to Congress was 1,300.^c

^a Judge Bernard said the move was part of a scheme of the carpetbaggers to make something out of the bonds. At that time Dr. Charles J. English had charge of the assets of the bank, which suspended long before the war. When he was summoned to appear and produce the assets he disappeared, declaring that the carpetbaggers should not make anything out of it. The writer was unable to locate any of the records of the bank in Tallahassee.

^b Apalachicola Gazette, March 1, 1838, June 23, 1840.

^c Pensacola Gazette, May 18, 1827.

No attempt was made to examine the archives of any other office at the capitol. A clerk who had been in the comptroller's office twenty years and whose father had been there before him was sure that they had nothing antedating 1870. The Hon. W. H. Mabry, clerk of the supreme court, formerly a member, keeps the court records in good shape. No effort was made to see whether the earlier records had been preserved. Soon after the State was admitted to the Union Mr. E. A. Thompson, a member of the supreme court, was appointed to codify the laws and also to codify the laws of England in force in the colonies in 1776. The former was published, the latter was not. It is still preserved in very neat manuscript, and was shown to the writer by Judge Mabry.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, UNITED STATES.

These records are mentioned in connection with those of the State because, though not in the hands of State officials at present, they probably will be soon. At the time of the writer's visit the surveyor-general, Hon. S. B. Chapin, was absent, but the assistant in charge showed every courtesy of attention. The office is located in the post-office building. Some time ago President Roosevelt ordered the abolition of the office and the transfer of the records to the secretary of state. Not being able to take proper care of his own records, the secretary of state secured a modification of the order, making it effective in July, 1907, in order to give the legislature an opportunity to provide a place for the records. The presumption is that they will be located in or near the capitol. At present they are nicely arranged in a fireproof vault. They consist of:

Miscellaneous matter, ten volumes in one set. Two volumes, marked A, B, consists of translations of Spanish records, 1781-1821, made under the act of Congress of March 3, 1825, and begun at Pensacola July 25, 1827. Among the other volumes may be found copies of grants made by the Spanish governors and memorials on which grants were based (in Spanish), report of the land commissioner and register of claims for East Florida, and the report of the register of land claims, giving evidence in support of claims. The last was printed in the American State Papers.

Private claims in West Florida, giving synoptic history of private claims presented for confirmation. Indexed. The same for East Florida, three volumes. Claims, 1790, a few unbound papers.

Field notes, 1821, sixty-three volumes, about 18 by 10 inches; 194 volumes, about 10 by 4 inches, all belonging to the same set. All leather bound.

Field notes of surveys, nineteen volumes, very large. Contain plots.

Boundary line between Alabama and Florida, surveyed in 1799-1800 by Andrew Ellicott and resurveyed by D. F. Whitner, 1853-54.

Georgia and Florida boundary line, beginning at the eighty-sixth meridian. (This, of course, is west of Georgia.) Many small plots.

Surveys of numerous keys.

REPORT ON THE LOCAL RECORDS OF GEORGIA.^a

By Miss JULIA A. FLISCH, of Augusta.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA.

RECORDS IN THE ORDINARY'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

In Georgia, the office of ordinary, or of the judge of the court of ordinary, to use his official title, is a very important one. Under his supervision are the affairs that most deeply concern the domestic life and the property rights of the people. He has jurisdiction over the administration of estates, guardianship, and marriage licenses, he tries lunacy cases, and in some counties has control of habeas corpus cases and exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the superior and city courts in granting homesteads.

The evolution of the ordinary is an interesting study in State history. At first all local affairs, from the laying out of a hamlet or town to the renting of the commons thereof, were administered by the State through commissions appointed by the legislature, but as early as 1791 the State began to relinquish certain powers and privileges to the counties. In that year, by special statutes, functions originally exercised by the State were vested in specific cases in local officers, usually the justices of the inferior courts of the counties. There was at that time no supreme court in Georgia and each county had its inferior and superior court. As the State increased in wealth and populousness more and more of the functions of government were transferred to the justices of the inferior courts. The matters usually intrusted to them were the laying out of roads within the county, and their maintenance, the charge of bridges and ferries, the erection and supervision of court-houses and jails, the maintenance of the poor, the direction of such public schools as were then in existence, and the licensing and regulation of public taverns and inns. For the support of these various enterprises the justices of the court were at first authorized by statute in specific cases to levy extra

^a For previous reports on the State and local archives of Georgia, see American Historical Association Reports, 1903, I, pp. 439-474; *ibid.*, 1904, pp. 555-596.

taxes; later one-half of the general tax collected was set aside for county purposes, but the State reserved to itself the right to direct the outlay of even the county moiety.

When the supreme court was organized the inferior court was abolished, its powers and duties being transferred to the superior court or divided between that court and the ordinary.

In many counties a board of county commissioners, or commissioners of roads and revenues, divide the responsibility of county administration with the court of ordinary. In counties where there are no such officers the duties usually executed by them devolve upon the ordinary.

Richmond County, originally St. Paul's Parish, is the second oldest county in the State, and has for its county seat Augusta, the city second in age and third in wealth and population in the State. The county is fortunate in having preserved its records practically intact from very early times. These are, for the most part, in the office of the ordinary at Augusta. The county has, moreover, been fortunate in the officers who have held the position of ordinary, who seem to have been, without exception, men of ability and culture, so that through their interest and care the county is exceptionally rich in valuable historic material.

The ordinary's office in Richmond County was originally established as the court of register, and the officer in charge was known as the register of probate. The oldest will book extant is one running back to 1777. The first will recorded is that of Moses Dyass, made April, 1767, and probated August 16, 1777. The first register of probate was William Jackson, of whom we know little except that he wrote a clear, legible hand, and was evidently a man of education and ability.

In 1791 the office of register was changed to the court of ordinary, the judges of the inferior court administering its affairs as judges of the court of ordinary.

In 1852 the office of judge of the court of ordinary was created and the administration of the business of the court was taken out of the hands of the justices of the inferior courts and put in charge of the new judge, who has been and still is more generally known as the ordinary.

The documents preserved in the court of ordinary are, as before mentioned, wills and testamentary dispositions of property, and the reports of executors, administrators, and guardians. Besides these there are:

The minute books of the register of probate and of the probate court from 1791 to 1852.

The minutes of the ordinary from 1852 to the present time.

Tax digests from 1798 to present time.

BOUND RECORDS.

Session Laws of Georgia: 1811 to 1822, 1818 missing; 1822 to 1848, 1844, 1846, and 1848 missing; 1849 to 1866, 1867 missing; 1868 to the present time.

Journals of the house and senate of the State, from 1799 to present time; very few volumes missing.

Supreme court decisions from the establishment of the court to present, 1846 to 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Hotchkiss: Statute Laws of Georgia, 1848.

Cobb's New Digest, 1851.

Cobb: Statutes and Forms, 1859.

Reese. Treatise on Laws of Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, 1880. Georgia Code, 1882.

Code of Georgia, two volumes, 1895.

Blount: Georgia Forms and Practice.

Augusta City directories, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

NEWSPAPER FILES.

In addition to these records, the ordinary has started a collection of the local newspapers beginning with the year 1868. He has at present files of the following:

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, July, 1868, to June, 1877.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, July, 1868, to December, 1876.

Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist (a merger of the two former), January, 1878, to May 6, 1885.

The Augusta Chronicle, same as above under a new name, May 7, 1885, to date.

The Daily National Republican, July, 1868, to December, 1868.

The Daily Press, January, 1869, to April 18, 1869.

The Augusta Herald.

One cause of the preservation of these records, as well as of the order and system in keeping them, has been the continuity of service of the men who have filled the position of ordinary. They have been trained in the service and have brought to bear a valuable experience and skill. The present incumbent is himself the fourth of his family to hold the position, and the history of the court of ordinary of Richmond is a record of fidelity and efficiency of which he may well be proud. The first of the name to administer the office of judge of the ordinary's court was Robert Walton, who was justice of the inferior court and judge of the court of ordinary from July 30, 1799, to his death in 1800. His son, Robert Walton, does not seem to have held the position of judge, but was clerk, and performed most of the duties of the office from September 3, 1827, to June 23, 1828, when he resigned to take the presidency of one of the city banks. Anderson W. Walton, son of the second Robert, was ordinary from May, 1879, to his death January 13, 1885, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander

R. Walton, the present incumbent, great grandson of the first Robert and the fourth of his family to hold position in the ordinary's office of Richmond County.

ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

For want of proper accommodation, the records of the city of Augusta are not as convenient of access as they should be. One small room or closet is assigned to them, where they are bestowed without regard to chronological order. They have suffered some vicissitudes also from floods and removals, which have marred the appearance of some of them. On the whole, however, they are remarkably well preserved, and much valuable material for the study of municipal history of early Georgia may be gleaned from their yellow pages.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR.

In Augusta the offices of treasurer and tax collector are one, and it contains the most valuable records of the city. These are as follows:

The minute books of the city council from 1804 to the present time, and the ordinances of the city council from 1829 to date. There are also a number of city codes, but the series is broken.

Office-holding in the early days was evidently regarded as no sinecure, for in the minutes of the council for 1807 we read: "Mr. Augustus Baldwin, having been elected by city council intendant, declined to serve and was fined. Fine afterwards remitted."

Among the fines imposed March 5, 1808, is this one: "Mr. Richards, for purchasing a goose before it had reached the market house." On the same day Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy was fined for keeping a fire in his kitchen after 9 o'clock at night.

January, 1818, the office of intendant was changed to mayor. It is related of one of the first mayors of the city that he served for several years without compensation, and the very year a salary was attached to the position he was defeated for reelection.

The paid officers of the city in 1820 were: Street officer, sheriff, attorney for council, pump contractor, keeper to magazine, clerk of market, city marshal, sexton, treasurer and collector, clerk of city council, city scavenger.

In 1824 the list of officers, with their salaries, were as follows: City marshal, \$600; three city constables, each \$200; clerk of council, \$400; street officer, \$900; keeper of magazine, \$300; clerk of market, \$350.

The market was at that time a profitable source of income. At first there was but one market, which stood at the intersection of Broad and Center streets, just where the trade from South Carolina flowed across the bridge over the Savannah River. Later a second market was established about 1 mile above. The two were then distinguished as the upper and lower markets. The upper market, however, was never of so much importance as the lower, and its clerk always received a smaller salary.

In 1829 a tax was assessed on the capital stock of every bank, insurance company, wharf company, and office of discount and deposit, as well as on every broker or firm of brokers. The rate was one-fourth of 1 per cent on the appraised value.

In 1830 the first waterworks system was established. The work was undertaken by private enterprise, and the city entered into a contract with the company for twenty-five years by which the company was to furnish the city water for a certain number of hydrants free of charge, and was to have in return the privilege of selling to individuals at a stated price. The water was brought from the Turkneth springs, a few miles from the city. According to contract the city was to have the option of purchasing the plant at the expiration of the contract, but the demands far exceeded the capacity of the water supply, and when the city built its great canal it established also its own water supply, using the river and settling basins.

By 1843 a city surveyor had been added to the list of officers and the city had a board of fire wardens serving without pay. A board of health was also established, consisting of the mayor and four councilmen, also serving without pay.

The fees of the city sexton were elaborately set forth in the minutes of council for this year: For digging a grave, \$1.50; for attending a funeral without hearse, \$1; for attending a funeral with hearse, \$2; special or general invitation, \$1.50; attention without the corporate limits and within 3 miles, double price.

Between 1845 and 1847 the first canal, Augusta's greatest enterprise, was completed. Later it was enlarged and is now the most potent factor in the prosperity not only of Augusta but of a large contiguous territory.

CITY TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

In the tax assessor's office are the real estate field books, giving plats and detailed description of all the real estate of the city in the different wards. These records extend far back, but the earlier volumes are not labeled, and some of them are not dated, so that it required more time than your reporter had to give, to determine the exact date of their beginning.

In the same department, though pertaining rather to the mayor's jurisdiction, are the records of the recorder's (municipal) court and the reports of the keeper of the city cemetery.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COUNCIL.

In the office of the clerk of council are to be found the yearbooks of the city from 1884 to date, only 1889 being missing.

NOTE.—In addition to the documents and publications mentioned above, there is in the private possession of Mr. Philip S. North, tax collector and treasurer of the city of Augusta, a very valuable pamphlet: "History of the Confederate Powder Works." This pamphlet is a complete record of the establishment of the works which furnished almost the sole supply of powder to the Confederate army, and the story of the obstacles that had to be overcome, the expedients adopted, and the wonderful success of the enterprise is one of the most interesting episodes of the inner history of the war from the southern side. The pamphlet is the published address

delivered before the Confederate Survivors' Association at its fourth annual meeting, April 26, 1882, by Col. George W. Raines, and there are, so far as known, not more than two or three copies in existence. Colonel Raines had full charge and control of the powder works, originated the plans for their construction, invented many of the devices used, and was the power behind the throne that made it possible for the South, despite its lack of resources, to keep its armies in the field and supplied with ammunition during the four years of the war.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE OHIO ARCHIVES.

By RICHARD TAYLOR STEVENSON, Ph. D.,

Professor of History in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

INTRODUCTION.

The State of Ohio has not yet reached the advanced position of some other States in the establishment of a central agency for the care and use of its official archives. Steps were taken to call the attention of members of the senate and house of representatives at the session of the legislature of 1906 to the importance of the matter, and it is hoped that it will not be long ere the consideration of the question will result in such an organization of means to centralize the official records and put them under the charge of a department of archives and history as will satisfy the demands of the most exacting lover of order. While it is not difficult to gain access to the various departments of State and to have the privilege of examining them, yet the departmental control of records and the overlapping of interests and the common use in some cases of the same vaults for their preservation render it difficult for the student, not to say the regular official, to discover what he may want among the stored records of the State.

This is not to say that Ohio lacks the spirit of the historian or is not proud of her possessions of the sort named, for the numerous historical societies and the increasing care of county records and the general and growing interest in the collection of old manuscripts and records of all sorts attest the desire to preserve archives after the most approved fashion.

That the State is on the up grade in the effort to complete and preserve its records is to be seen from the "Act to create a bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices, and to establish a uniform system of public accounting, auditing, and reporting under the administration of the auditor of the State, as amended April 25, 1904."

STATE PUBLICATIONS.

The first publications of Ohio were the laws of the governors and judges adopted under the Territorial government.

From the organization of the State in 1803 until 1835 the State publications consisted of the laws, the senate journal, and the house

journal. In the journals appeared the reports of the State officers, together with the reports of the investigating committees.

In 1835 the regular reports of the State officers and institutions were first published separately from the journals. All the reports of each year were bound together in a series known as the "Legislative Documents," but now called the "Executive Documents." All special reports were published either in the journals, in the appendices to the journals, or in separate form.

Since 1854 the agricultural reports have been left out of the Executive Documents; others are now regularly omitted, while still others appear at irregular intervals.

A list of the publications of the State ordered by law was compiled by R. P. Hayes and published in 1897 under the title "Publications of the State of Ohio, 1803-1896," a pamphlet containing 71 pages. It contains an index to the "Executive Documents."

"State Publications, Part II: North Central States," was compiled by R. R. Bowker, 1902. The Ohio section, occupying 19 pages, was organized by R. P. Hayes, with additional matter furnished by C. B. Galbreath, State librarian. There is no criticism to be made touching the subject-matter of the report, but with regard to its form one has been offered by Miss A. R. Hasse, in the *Library Journal*, 1903, page 78, in which she says, speaking of the whole of Part II, that "the matter of arrangement and construction" could be advantageously overhauled and improved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Under the title of "Newspapers and Periodicals in Ohio State Library, other Libraries of the State and Lists of Ohio Newspapers in the Library of Congress and Historical Society of Wisconsin," compiled by C. B. Galbreath, State librarian, and published in 1902, containing 268 pages, may be found valuable lists of newspapers and periodicals, though much compressed and stripped of all but most necessary details.

In line with this it is worth noting that since March, 1850, county auditors have been required to keep in their offices bound volumes of leading political papers of opposite parties published in their respective counties.

The first paper published northwest of the Ohio River was edited by William Maxwell, under the title of "The Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, November 9, 1793." His log-cabin office occupied the corner of Front and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. The type of each page filled a space $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In 1797 it was sold and the name changed to *Freeman's Journal*. The new paper was published for a time in Chillicothe. The outfit was bought by Nathaniel Willis, grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet. At the time he was

editor of the Scioto Gazette, into which he merged the Journal. The date of the first issue of the Gazette is doubtful, although the Willis family give it as 1798. However, it is certain that the paper has been published continuously under the same name since April, 1800.

A bound volume of the first year of the Centinel is now in the State library. No complete file of the Gazette exists, for some of the early copies were destroyed by fire. The State library has only a few of the early ones, but the Wisconsin Historical Society has a considerable number. Scattered numbers, 1800 to 1822 and file from 1823 to date are to be found in the Gazette office, Chillicothe, Ohio. At the Ohio centenary, celebrated in Chillicothe, the early files were drawn upon for a centenary edition of the Gazette, which is of much value for the student of the founding of the State.

ORGANIZATION OF OHIO.

First in order comes the famous ordinance of 1787, "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States North West of the Ohio River," adopted by the Congress of the Confederation July 13, 1787. The text can be found in a volume of territorial laws printed in Cincinnati in the year 1796 by authority, W. Maxwell, jr., and known as "Maxwell's Code, 1796." How long this immortal document antedated the Constitution of the United States will be seen from the fact that the latter was not adopted by the convention till the 17th of September following.

Next comes the act of Congress dividing the Northwest Territory into the Northwest Territory (of Ohio) and the Territory of Indiana. This was done May 7, 1800.

Next followed the act of Congress directing the creation of the State of Ohio. This was done April 30, 1802, with a supplementary act, March 3, 1803.

In order came the act of Congress recognizing the State of Ohio as a member of the Union, February 19, 1803.

The series of Congressional acts was closed with the act ordering the designation of boundary by a new survey of the western and northern boundaries of Ohio, May 20, 1812.

Retracing our steps, we note the use of powers within the Territory and State for self-organization.

First in order was the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory. In this the first officers were elected by Congress, as follows: Governor, Arthur St. Clair (Pennsylvania); secretary, Winthrop Sargent; judges, Samuel H. Parsons (Connecticut), John Armstrong (Pennsylvania), Return Jonathan Meigs, James M. Varnum (Rhode Island).

It was not till the 7th of April, 1788, that the *Mayflower*, with a party of 46 New England emigrants arrived at the mouth of the

Muskingum River. In the absence of the constituted authority, Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, father of the judge of that name, drew up a code of rules on a sheet of paper of ordinary foolscap, which he published by tacking them to the trunk of a large oak tree on the site of the infant settlement. After three months St. Clair arrived and set up his official family as follows: Governor, Arthur St. Clair; secretary, Winthrop Sargent; judges, Parsons and Varnum. Colonel Armstrong had declined to come. Between July 25 and December 28, 1788, this council published laws at Marietta. These all bear the signatures of St. Clair, Parsons, and Varnum, and in addition appears the name of John Cleves Symmes to the law of August 30, but to none other. In legislation the territorial government was limited to a selection from the laws of older States.

The second legislative council, organized in 1789, left no public record of its acts.

The third legislative council was held, 1790, in the farther west, at Vincennes, generally known then as "au Post." This council published laws which were afterwards repealed by act of Congress as having no foundation in the older laws limited by the ordinance of 1787. These had to do with the prohibition of sales or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and the restriction of sale of arms and ammunition, and the suppression of gambling. In November the council moved to Cincinnati, and passed laws governing the terms of courts.

"The Laws of 1791" were published in Cincinnati in the summer of 1791, signed by St. Clair, Symmes, and Turner.

"The Laws of 1792" were acts of the session held in Cincinnati prior to the 1st of August, and bore the signatures of W. Sargent (acting governor), Symmes, and Putnam. These laws are found in a published volume of the date of 1792, Philadelphia, and certified by Winthrop Sargent, secretary.

"The Laws of 1795." The council sat in the town of Cincinnati, and devoted the months of June, July and August to revising the code then in use in the Territory and to repealing those objected to by Congress. This was a very important session. The sitting members were St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner, who certified and caused to be published on the dates mentioned in each case acts which were printed by William Maxwell, and which came to be known as "The Maxwell Code."

Note the following of interest: The act of July 14, declaring what laws shall be in force (Virginia), was made effective October 1. "Common law of England; acts of Parliament prior to the fourth year of King James I," not local in character, etc. As no one had the English acts there was endless confusion in the Territory. The codes of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and

Virginia were freely drawn upon for authority, and doubtless literally copied in many cases.

The fourth legislative council was organized in 1797, and Judge Putnam was succeeded by Joseph Gilman, of Point Harmar, Putnam being made Surveyor-General of the United States. This council left no record of new legislation in this year.

The fifth legislative council, organized in 1798, met in Cincinnati April 23, 1798, and passed laws, all of which bear the date of May 1, borrowing from the States above mentioned, and in three instances from Kentucky.

This ended the separate legislative acts of the Territorial council.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

First session.—On the 16th of Septemebr, 1799, this body met in Cincinnati, and was composed of two houses—the council (appointed) and the house of representatives (elected). There were in the former six members and in the latter twenty-two. Its acts numbered thirty-eight, and laid the foundation for much of the subsequent law of the Territory and of the States carved from it. The acts are to be found in a volume printed by Carpenter & Findlay, Cincinnati, 1800. The book is now in the Supreme Court Library, Columbus, Ohio.

Second session.—This session was held in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 3, 1800. Signs of approaching disagreement with the governor now appear. The acts passed numbered twenty-six. Winship & Willis were the printers. Among the interesting bills passed were several appropriations for cost of the enforced removal of the seat of government from Cincinnati to Chillicothe.

THE SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

This was convened at Chillicothe on Monday, the 23d of November, 1801, under the proclamation of the governor, St. Clair. In the senate were four members and in the house twenty-one. Forty acts and six resolutions made up the work of this session. The printer was N. Willis, Chillicothe, and the volume containing the laws is in the Supreme Court Library, Columbus.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

The representatives of the first constitutional convention met in Chillicothe on the 1st of November, 1802, and completed their labors by the ratification, on the 29th of that month, of the first constitution of the State of Ohio. It made provision for the election, by popular vote, of the governor, for the election of the secretary of state by joint vote of the house and the senate, the same method to apply in the

choice of supreme judges, the state treasurer and auditor to be elected triennially by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

The only vote cast against the question of forming a constitution and State government was by that indomitable Whig, Judge Ephraim Cutler, thirty-two voting in the affirmative.

By a vote of 19 to 15, on the 22d of November, it was decided to allow suffrage to "all male negroes and mulattoes," but on the 26th of the same month it was voted by 18 to 17 to strike out the provision granting suffrage to these persons.

This constitution lasted until 1850, when a convention was held at Cincinnati, March 10, 1851, the result being the second (present) constitution of the State.

This constitution provided for the election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer of state, auditor of state, and an attorney-general on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November by the electors of the State (as amended October 13, 1865).

The first constitution had not been submitted to a popular vote, the resolution to do so being defeated by a vote of 7 to 27.

The second constitution was approved by popular vote.

A third constitutional convention was held in 1873, but the constitution reported to the people of the State was not accepted, and the second still stands, with such amendments as have been made from time to time, as the fundamental law of the State.

STATE OFFICERS.

The great majority of the offices of the State are located in the capitol proper, a few having been lately transferred to the annex, which lies to the east of the main building. The annex is a new, very complete, well-appointed edifice, occupied by the supreme court, attorney-general, department of agriculture, department of highways, and law library. Some of the archives of these offices are in the vaults underlying the main capitol building, the rest upon the shelves of the respective offices, in steel cases, bound volumes, and bundles.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

In the office of the governor are to be found the usual materials necessary for the current work of the executive department. All the records are in good condition in the rooms on the main floor.

Among the records are the following:

1. "General Record," the journal of official life of the department, 25 volumes, dating from 1803.
2. "Appointment Records," all appointments made by the governor, 10 volumes, from 1803. In this section are also notarial records.

3. "Record of Requisitions," 6 volumes, dealing with extradition matters.
4. "Records of Restoration to Citizenship," 5 volumes.
5. "Record of Pardons."

In these rooms there are also complete files of all reports from State institutions and special commissions. All easily accessible and in good state of preservation.

In the vaults belonging to this department are to be found, in boxes, voluminous bundles of notarial applications, reports, transfers, applications, executive orders, pardons, revocations, resignations, proclamations, confirmations of senate, reports from soldiers' homes, and, in addition and of more value, correspondence running back many years, yet lacking the care, analysis, and classification which will be necessary to make them of immediate value to one engaged in research. It is to be hoped that sufficient appropriations will be made in the near future for the better care and order which are needed.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Under the constitution of 1802 the secretary was appointed by the general assembly, and his duties consisted, in the language of the old statute, mainly in keeping "a register of all official acts and proceedings of the governor." In 1851 the office was made elective, since which time the secretary has been the custodian of the acts of the general assembly and the creator of all incorporations. Recent legislation, requiring the secretary to collect and pay into the State treasury taxes upon domestic and foreign corporations, has greatly increased the responsibility of the office.

The reports prior to 1836 are to be found in the senate and house journals. So far as is known there are no omissions in the list of annual reports.

The usual care is evident in the rooms of the office, and on the same floor, in the provision of steel file cases for the preservation of documents. There is, however, lack of due order in the disposition of the manuscript journals of the general assembly, which are piled up in one of the rooms set apart for the use of the stationery department, and evidently need rearranging and better care.

In the main rooms are to be found the following, possibly a too detailed account, in which the drudgery of classification scarcely pays for itself in the values gained for research:

Record of justices; record of fees, 5 volumes; record of notaries, 6 volumes; accounts; official bonds; executive appointments (1890); house bills; annual reports of taxes of corporations (in metal files); index to domestic incorporations, 9 volumes; index to foreign incorporations, 2 volumes; index to annual reports of incorporations; foreign incorporations (originals); elementary incorporations; domestic incorporations; municipal incorporations.

Record of general incorporations, beginning 1852, 114 volumes. Before 1852 these show in the acts.

Constitution of Ohio, 1851, and proposed one of 1873. Both of these are in a tin box in an old safe.

Revised acts of 1850, 4 volumes.

Incorporated villages.

Equipment contracts, 1 volume.

Miscellaneous, 1864, 1 volume.

Miscellaneous papers, 1848-1851.

Certificates of savings societies.

Branch banks.

Letters, 1867-1869.

Bonds of boards of control.

Ohio National Guard. Disbandments of companies in small towns, done up in small pasteboard packages.

Honorable and dishonorable discharges of men in Ohio National Guard.

Rosters of regiments in Ohio National Guard.

Index to boxes, 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the war of 1812.

Letter book (copy) of letters of adjutant-general in 1863.

Copies of letters of Adjutant-General Amos, 1874-1876.

Papers of court-martial case of Lieut. Col. Whitney, in package.

Court-martial papers of Capts. A. F. and W. S. Lawrence.

Miscellaneous letters in file boxes.

Telegrams of 1890, bound.

Copies of adjutant-generals' letters, 15 volumes.

Roster of old soldiers of war of rebellion, bound.

Constitution of 1802.

An original German translation of the constitution of 1852.

Original journals of house and senate.

Several packages of letters, vouchers, county returns, etc.

Senate journals of 1892-93 and the senate and house letters.

In the vault are official letters of this office for the past ten years.

Copy books of letters, vouchers, etc.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

The duties of the auditor are those of the chief accounting officer of the State. He is the custodian of all field notes, maps, records, documents, papers, and implements of public lands, and is required by law to keep a record of deeds executed by the governor. The reports made annually prior to 1836 are to be found in the senate and house journals.

In the rooms of the auditor and his assistants are to be found a great mass of material accumulated since the organization, and having to do with a variety of details illustrating phases of the changing life of the State. The usual records by which the office keeps in touch with the current life of the State do not possess as much interest for the historian as in the case of the older and original papers through which one may trace his way back to the founding of the State.

I. *Surveys.*

1. "Virginia Military District." Six volumes, numbered A, B, C, D, E, F. These contain description of surveys, and are in good condition.

2. "Entries." These compose an index to the six volumes. All are bound in leather, fairly well preserved. In one of these is found the following, Volume A, page 4:

"Surveyed for George Washington 1000 acres of land part of a military warrant, 135, on the Ohio river, on the north-west side, beginning at a sugar tree marked H, and then hoopwards at the mouth of Muddy Creek, running N. 53, E, 293 poles, crossing the creek at 60 and 100 poles to six sugar trees on a small branch, thence S. 37 W. 600 poles to a beech and two buckeyes, thence S. 53, W. 293 poles to a beech and two sugar trees on the bank of the river, thence down the river N. 25 W. 248 poles, N. 45 W. 364 poles to the beginning."

JOHN O'BANNON, D. S.

January 5, 1788.

March 27, 1788.

SYLVESTER MOUBONEY	}	C. C.
JONAH SCOTT.		
JAMES BLAIR,		

3. Five volumes, record books for the surveyor-general's office, giving township plats, showing Old Seven Ranges; the twenty-two ranges east of the Scioto (3 volumes); the Miami River surveys (7 volumes), and the eighteen ranges north and south (13 volumes).

4. There are no plats or field notes of Western Reserve in the State auditor's office.

5. There are no plats or field notes of Symmes's purchase in the State auditor's office.

II. *Certificates of sales of school lands.*

1. Final certificates of the sale of section 16 (school lands), from 1829 to present time. These are kept in cardboard boxes.

2. Certificates of sale of Congressional grant of school lands for Western Reserve. These grants were located in the northwest section of the State and outside the limits of the reserve. (In boxes.)

3. Four bound volumes of sales of school lands in Virginia military district. These grants were located in the northeast central part of the State.

III. *Certificates of sale of canal lands.*

1. Certificates of sale of canal lands from 1828 to present time. (In boxes). Congress granted to the State for canal sales, in some cases alternate sections, in others specified tracts.

2. A large bound plat book 16 inches square, 231 pages, showing the location of grants for canal purposes.

3. Wabash and Erie Canal land deeds are in 7 bound volumes.

4. Ten volumes, "Ohio Canal Lands."

IV. *Miscellaneous.*

1. Maumee and Western Road grants. Certificates of sales from the opening of the road. The series of contracts date from June 8, 1825. These are in bundles, unbound.

2. Tract books of the eighteen ranges, north and south, original sales. These are in 3 bound volumes.
3. Tract book showing sales of eight ranges east of the first meridian, i. e., line between Ohio and Indiana. These are in 2 volumes.
4. Chillicothe district. Sales of lands. Two volumes.
5. Tract book, Defiance district. Shows lands taken upon Federal warrant by soldiers of war of 1812.
6. Copies of original deeds in 5 bound volumes. They run only from 1880; the deeds previous to that time are lost.
7. One bound volume of plats of "Ohio Company's Purchase."
8. One bound volume, "Entries," of United States military and refugee lands.
9. One volume of Virginia military warrants.
10. Two bound volumes, records of State board of equalization.
11. "Leger," a lease of lands, marked "A," dated 1811-1878. One volume.
12. Record of the new entries of United States and State lands sent out to county officers for taxation. Eleven large volumes.
13. Three volumes, records of deeds of section 29, land set apart by act of Congress, in Symmes's purchase and Ohio Company purchase, for Gospel support. These are called "Ministerial lands."
14. Sixteen volumes of records and deeds of section 16 (school lands), Volume 1 begins with 1837. There are no records in auditor's office prior to 1837.

LAND DEPARTMENT—EARLY SURVEYORS.

I. Original pocket notes. Packages bound in paper.

1. Quarterly townships of United States military survey.
2. Survey of ranges 9, 10, and 11, west of Muskingum River.
3. Scofield's field notes, 1803. United States military survey.
4. Buckingham's and Cutler's. United States military survey, 1803.
5. Ludlow and Menck. United States military survey.
6. A. Martin. United States military survey, 1797.
7. J. G. Jackson. United States military survey, 1797-98.
8. John Mathew. United States military tract, 1797.
9. Jesse Spenser. United States military survey, 1803.
10. Thomas Evans and William Cutbush. Field notes United States township.
11. Copy of Jesse Spenser's field notes of 1803.
12. William Harris. Quarterly township, United States military survey.
13. Alex. Holmes, sr. Quarterly township, United States military survey.
14. John Mathew's field notes, 1809. United States military survey.
15. Silas Bent and B. F. Stone, 1803. United States military survey.
16. Joseph Woods. United States military survey, 1803.
17. Schedule of latitudes of the fiftieth reservation, second township. United States military survey, 1803.
18. Worthington and Lewis. United States military survey, 1803.
19. Descriptive notes of lands west of the Muskingum River and north of the United States military survey.
20. Notes of ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21. North of United States military survey and west of the Muskingum River, 1806-7.
21. Ludlow and Clay. North of United States military survey, 1807.
22. Ranges 12, 13, and 14. North of United States military survey, 1807.
23. Ranges 15, 16, and 17 north of United States military survey and west of Muskingum River, 1807.

24. Notes of the Old Seven Ranges, 1801.
25. Biggs. Old Seven Ranges, 1801.
26. Benjamin Houghes (copy). Subranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Old Seven Ranges, 1805.
27. Ranges 8 to 15 of United States military survey, 1801.
28. Notes of survey between the Miami Rivers.
29. Islands G. Surveyed by Warry.
30. Alex. Holmes, 1803.
31. Ranges 1 to 7 in the Old Seven Ranges, 1805.
32. Benjamin Franklin Stone. Ranges 9 to 17 south of United States military survey, 1801.
33. Papers of the Ohio Company's purchase of ungranted lands and survey of the same.
34. Blocks of ranges 8 and 9 south of United States military survey, by W. R. Putnams, 1805.
35. Benjamin Tupper's notes. Ranges 1 to 4, inclusive, in the Old Seven Ranges. No date.
36. Joseph Woods. "Sub. two mile blocks," in ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the Old Seven Ranges, 1805.
37. E. and M. Buckingham. Survey of Old Seven Ranges and west to the Scioto River, 1798-99.
38. Benjamin Hughs. "Sub. two mile block," in ranges 1 to 5, inclusive, in Old Seven Ranges, 1805.
39. Biggs. In Old Seven Ranges, 1801.
40. Stone and Donas. "Sub. two mile block," in ranges 10, 11, and 12 east of Scioto River, 1805.
41. J. Fletcher. Ranges 16 and 17 east of Scioto River, 1805.
42. J. Dum. "Sub. two mile block," ranges 19 to 22 east of Scioto River, 1805.
43. E. J. Scofield. East of Scioto River, 1801-2.
44. Towns 5 and 6, ranges 6 and 7.
45. Carpenter. Ranges 8, 9, and 10 east of Muskingum River and north of Old Seven Ranges, 1805-6.
46. Barber. Ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Old Seven Ranges, 1805.
47. Whipple. Ranges 12 to 15, 1805-6.
48. Green, in Old Seven Ranges, 1806.
49. Marcan. East of Scioto River, 1801.
50. Between the Miami Rivers.
51. L. Whipple. Ranges 12, 13, 14, and 15 east to Scioto River, 1805-6, in Old Seven Ranges.
52. Copy of Jesse Spencer's. Ranges 20, 21, and 22 east of Scioto River, 1805-6.
53. Evans. Ranges 17, 18, and 19, 1805, 1806, and 1807.
54. Scofield. Refuge tract, east of Scioto River, 1801 and 1806.
55. Spencer. Chillicothe district, 1801-2.
56. Cooper. 1798 and 1800 to 1805.
57. J. and S. Ludlow. East of first meridian, 1798, 1799, and 1801.
58. Field notes between Miami Rivers.
59. J. and S. Ludlow. East of first meridian.
60. Subdivisions of townships 1 to 7, range 3 east.
61. Notes east of first meridian.
62. Township lines between new and old State lines.
63. Six packages, subdivisions 1 to 8.
64. Fourteen packages of ranges 1 to 16 of towns, townships, etc.

65. Township lines of William Brown notes
66. 1 east, 1 and 2 south and C.
67. Townships 10 west.
68. Town lines south of base, 1840.
69. William Brown. Notes of Indian improvements in Ohio.
70. Plats and papers regarding Indian reserves.
71. Between north and west boundary of Ohio.
72. Salt reserve.
73. One volume, list of vacant lands in United States military survey in Chillicothe district.
74. One volume, plan of 100 acre lots of United States military survey.
75. Resurvey of the north boundary of Ohio, by Porter and Mullet, 1837.
76. Instructions to deputy surveyors.
77. State lines.
78. T's, G's, R's, 1 to 10 east. Between old and new State lines.
79. William Brown (copy). Notes on Wyandot Reserve.
80. Reserve and town of lower Sandusky.
81. Plats and field notes of Indian Reserve.
82. Papers concerning United States military survey.
83. Notes of three tracts in Tuscarawas County.
84. Canceled surveys on Maumee River.
85. Correspondence with the Treasury Department.
86. Subdivisions of ranges 16 and 17 south of base line.
87. Boundary lines of Connecticut Reserve lines.
88. Maumee Reserve, 12 miles square.
89. Western Reserve and Maumee Road.
90. Descriptive notes between new and old State lines.
91. John Fulton. Three books, A, B, and C. Descriptive notes, 1819.
92. John Callet. Notes.
93. Michigan boundary.
94. Notes sent from Knox County, December, 1881. Town and three ranges from Coshocton County, 1818.
95. Several separate papers of surveys, unmarked.

II. Records of field notes of surveys.

1. United States military survey, eight volumes, 1806.
2. East of first meridian, seven volumes, 1799.
3. East of Scioto River, twenty-two ranges, thirty volumes, 1798.
4. One volume of "Entries," 100 acre lots, United States military survey.
5. One volume of plat book, 1808. Survey of quarter townships, United States military survey.
6. Field notes.
7. Applications for new deeds from the beginning, November 1, 1884, to 1896. In eighteen boxes.
8. One volume of records of appraisements and sales. Bound volumes.
9. Endless small packages. Notebooks of field notes on the final surveyings. Some in boxes, others in bound and unbound condition.
10. Virginia military lands. (1) Applications for deeds made in 1890. Seven boxes.
11. Board of public works. Three boxes.
12. (1) Deeds of canal lands. One box. (2) applications for new deeds, 1897. Two boxes.

13. Section 16, adjustments for Madison and Richland counties. One box.
14. Papers in box in which application was made to secure correction in deeds. One box.
15. Miscellaneous. One box.

III. *Deeds, records, etc.*

1. Land records of Salt River Reservation. Three volumes. Bound.
2. Western Reserve, Ohio Company. Bound.
3. Deeds to the State University lands. Bound.
4. Records of deeds. Two volumes. Bound.
5. Records of deeds: (1) Buckeye Place addition, Columbus; (2) auditor of State; (3) Paulding County canal lands. Bound.
6. Ohio State University lands. Three volumes. Bound.
7. Ohio lands. Two volumes of public works and reservoir lands. Bound.
8. Index. Bound.
9. New deeds. One volume. Bound.
10. Application for new deeds, November 1, 1884. Fourteen boxes.
11. Certificate of purchase of canal lands, 1895-96. Box.
12. Seneca County. Applications. Box.
13. Sections 16 and 29 of final certificate. Box.
14. A. C. Caine. Box.
15. Certificate of purchase from canal company, 1896-1899. Box. Canal commission, 1899 to present time.
16. Certificate of purchase of Ohio University lands. Three boxes.
17. Quarterly reports of Ohio canal lands. Box.
18. Plat of field notes. State roads, 1820-1830. Four boxes.
19. Survey plats. One box.
20. Plats of State roads. One box.
21. Miscellaneous letters to section 16.
22. Letters from A. C. Caine. In box.
23. Boxes of: (1) Tax sale and deeds made; (2) towns and townships (when organized); (3) deeds canceled (various years); (4) salt lands of Jackson, Delaware, and Muskingum counties, 1828 to 1863 and other years, in six boxes; (5) Miami Canal lands; (6) Virginia military survey; (7) canal land section (Wabash and Erie); (8) Columbus and Sandusky turnpike; (9) three books of facts concerning original boundary lines between Pennsylvania and Ohio; (10) engrossed lists, 1 and 2 of Wabash and Erie Canal lands. In box.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land receipts of different canals. Eighteen boxes.
 Several boxes of canal certificates.
 School lands, etc. Eighty-three boxes.
 Ohio land records. Twenty volumes.
 Record of forfeited lands, 1842-1871. Nine volumes.
 Receipts and disbursements of Ohio treasury, 1856-1860. Twenty-six volumes.
 Redeemed lands, 1841-1878. Fourteen packages.
 Several packages of delinquent tax lists, etc.
 Ledgers, school lands, etc.
 Reports on examinations of State and national banks, etc.
 Several boxes of county reports.
 Taxable lands in Ohio.
 Records of different land districts.
 Records of pension lists, liquor taxes, etc.

In 1870 Mr. L. L. Rice completed an examination of certain reserves and fragmentary surveys. His letter is included, as follows:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 25, 1870.*

HON. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, *Secretary of State.*

I have completed the work which you have assigned me, made under the resolution of May 6, 1869, directing a record to be made of certain reserves and other fragmentary surveys not before recorded; and also an index or directory of the different classes of records of surveys, with reference to volumes, etc., in which they are recorded, etc.

I have recorded, and caused to be bound in a volume uniform with the records of a like character, the surveys of thirty-six different reserves, not hitherto recorded. The plats of most of them (all that are found) are also bound in a volume, duly labeled for future reference.

The original field books have been classified, filed, and placed in separate cases, duly marked and numbered; also the plats and descriptions, which are not matters of record, but are important for ultimate reference in cases of dispute or litigation.

The directory, contemplated by the resolution, has also been prepared, penciled, and bound, making a reference to the record, and original notes, practicable and convenient, even to a novice in that department of the duties of office of secretary of state.

There are different tracts, or classes of surveys, embraced in the directory referred to; and several of these had two, and some three, distinct surveys, by different persons, at different periods. For example, the tract known as "Old Seven Ranges," being the seven ranges of townships on the east border of the State, divided into townships, and boundaries thereof run, in 1786, by surveyors from the east, employed by the several States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland. Later, in 1801 and 1802, the townships were divided into "two-mile blocks" by deputy surveyors under the authority of Congress. Still later, in 1805 and 1806, the "two-mile blocks" were subdivided into sections and quarter sections by deputy surveyors, also employed by authority of Congress. All these different surveys are specifically described in the directory to which I have referred. A description is also given of the several unsurveyed tracts in the State—that is, tracts not surveyed under the authority or by order of Congress, and therefore not matters of record in the secretary of state's office, as the "Connecticut Western Reserve," the "Ohio Company's Purchase," the "Virginia Military Lands," etc.

In a former communication, I referred to the inadequate record of the "Surveys into 100-acre lots of reserved quarter townships in the United States military tract," the two volumes in which they were recorded having been condemned by the surveyor-general and thrown aside as worthless. I have also discovered that the second survey, or "division into two-mile blocks," of the Old Seven Ranges is not recorded. As the plats of the tract are based on the second surveys, and they contain the only descriptions of all the exterior and parts of the interior and quarter section corners, they seem to me even more important than the first and third surveys, which are duly recorded. Also, the field notes of the division into 100-acre lots of the refugee tract, lying south of the United States military district, are unrecorded, although the plats thereof are duly recorded and preserved. All the other surveys of the State are duly recorded, and are described in the directory to which I have referred.

Trusting that my execution of your trust fully meets the requirements of the resolution of 1869, I am, your obedient servant,

L. L. RICE.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

As the name implies, the department of the adjutant-general is the headquarters of the National Guard of the State. Under the law the adjutant-general is appointed by the governor for a term of two years, and ranks as brigadier-general. He is superintendent of the State capitol building and grounds. The office was instituted at the organization of the State in 1803.

The files and current records are kept in good condition, and include the following, some of them in the rooms on the main floor and some in the vaults pertaining to the office:

Military elections of Ohio National Guard officers, 200 packages.

Quartermaster's reports of Spanish-American war. Bound.

Ohio National Guard records, complete, from 1863. Bound.

Pay rolls by State to State troops. Boxes.

Muster rolls. In and out of boxes.

Clothing account, 1880. Bound.

Letters. Bound.

Miscellaneous boxes. Bound.

Ohio war records, 1861-1865. Bound.

Ohio visitors' register. Bound.

State military records—infantry, cavalry, artillery. Bound.

Registers, journals, and files. Bound.

Ordinance letters, 1861. Bound.

Ohio National Guard pay rolls. Bound.

Record of State claims. Bound.

Description book. Bound.

Ledgers. Bound.

Miscellaneous boxes.

Field, staff, and hospital. Boxes.

Company rolls. Boxes.

Transportation pay. Boxes.

Quarterly reports. Boxes.

Camp-armory rent. Boxes.

Muster rolls, etc. Boxes.

Miscellaneous material concerning Ohio National Guard. In file boxes: Registers, reports, inspection reports, discharges, publishing, pay rolls, etc., sutlers (bound), sutlers (in file boxes), adjutant-general's reports (in tied-up papers).

Military correspondence (copies) of late years to adjutant-general.

More boxes of Ohio National Guard material, of discharges, railroad bills, official correspondence, etc.

The muster-out rolls, records of commissions, original letters, telegrams, etc., of the civil war.

Ohio National Guard muster rolls, etc. Fifty boxes.

Muster-out rolls, letters, and reports in Spanish-American war.

Records of war of 1812. Forty boxes.

Records of Mexican war.

Veteran medals that were never issued because of failure to find owners.

Discharges and records of Ohio men in Navy, war of 1812.

TREASURER OF THE STATE.

The term of office of the State treasurer, until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, was three years, afterwards two years. The papers of the office are those usually found in the rooms devoted to the financial affairs of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

An act of 1846 provided for fifty-three members. An act of 1847 reduced the number to ten. Annual bulletins are published and widely distributed. Some years ago a fire destroyed all original manuscript records.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

This board was organized May 29, 1893, and is composed of three members, appointed by the governor. Their duties are to settle controversies, actual or threatened, between employers and employees in the State. It is a body of advice as much as of publication of conclusions, the recommendations not being compulsory and the publication of its conclusions not required, save at the request of a party to a dispute unable to bring the other party to terms.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

This board, established in 1867, abolished in 1872, again organized in 1876, is composed of six members, appointed by the governor. Its duties are to supervise the whole system of public charities and houses of correction. The term of office is three years. The board submits an annual report to the legislature and makes recommendations touching the management of State institutions coming under its care.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This board was organized in 1886, and has for its object the building up of a complete health organization for the State. It is in close touch with all local boards in the State and makes regular reports for the benefit of public and private health. The working force of the board, aside from its members, are a secretary, a chief clerk, two stenographers, an engineer, a chemist, and a bacteriologist. It publishes a monthly journal. The attendance upon its annual meetings has in the last few years risen to the hundreds.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

This board was established in 1892, and has for its duties the prevention, as far as it may have power, of illegal practice and to secure for the public good the competent dentists who are qualified by their licenses to practice in the State.

BOARD OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION.

This board was established in 1896, and is composed of seven members, and, like the board just named, it endeavors to regulate the practice of medicine and to protect the people of the State against illegal practitioners. All applicants for registration are now required to appear before the board for examination. Records of work are duly kept.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

This board was established in 1888 for the purpose of relieving the governor of the task of examining manifold papers and documents, and, except in specific cases mentioned in the statutes, it must consider cases before the action of the governor. Annual reports are made and printed.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Organized in 1877, this board collects, systematizes, and publishes all statistics relating to various branches of labor in the State.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works of the State at present comprise 581.82 miles of navigable canals, about 30,000 acres of reservoir area, and the rivers of the State. In the year 1827 the State opened for use a system of canals connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River by two systems, east and west. In 1894 the general assembly ordered the abandonment of that part of the eastern system known as the Hocking Canal, 56 miles, and in 1896, 19 miles of the "Walhonding" Canal. Various leases have been made, but in 1878 the State board took possession of the public works of Ohio. The board had been established in 1836. By act of April 28, 1906, it was authorized to take over the work of the canal commission, which had been organized in 1888. The work of the old canal commission is limited. Its duties are mainly to recover lands unlawfully occupied by individuals and corporations. Nothing of the management of canals goes through the hands of this subdivision of the board of public works. When it began work it had nothing of the original surveys, which had been lost along with the books showing awards of damages for lands taken for canal purposes. Fortunately a half dozen were found in a consignment of old paper shipped to a paper mill, and then restored to the State, and are now on the shelves of the office. Twenty-three large volumes of maps have been completed and bound in convenient form, and others are in process of completion.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The office is a statutory, not a constitutional office, being established by act of March 12, 1836, at which time the present system of State schools was started. In 1840 the office of State superintendent was abolished, and the duties of the department were placed in the hands of the secretary of state, this continuing until 1853, when the present office was again created. The archives of the office are limited, as practically all the items of official control are given to the public in the annual reports.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

This office was created by act of legislature April 5, 1867, and has general authority over roads and lines operating within the limits of the State of Ohio. All its transactions appear in the form of printed reports.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

By act of legislature, 1886, this office was erected, the first commissioner being appointed until 1891, when he was elected by popular vote. The term is two years. The reports are printed regularly.

EXAMINER OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The law creating this department was passed March 1, 1900, and provides for the better protection of life and property against injury resulting from handling of boilers and engines by incompetent engineers. The examiner had power to give and to revoke license.

THE OHIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

This bureau was created in 1886, and is composed of five members appointed by the governor.

THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

This official was authorized by act of April 16, 1900, and has the duty of investigating all fires in the State.

THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

This bureau was authorized by act of legislature May 1, 1891, and has the duty of supervising associations under the above title. This office is under the control of the superintendent of insurance, who, by his deputies, secures the ends of the law.

THE INSPECTOR OF MINES.

This bureau of inspection was created in 1871, and now numbers seven members.

INSPECTOR OF OILS.

This bureau was created in 1878, and in 1892 the duties were divided between two.

INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

In 1885 the legislature created this office, with power to visit shops and factories, to make all necessary inspections in all buildings of public character, and to secure, as far as possible, a betterment of all conditions of labor.

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

This officer is appointed by the governor for a term of two years. In the early history of the State he was elected by the general assembly. In 1860 the present office was created by act of the legislature, the appointing power being in the hands of the commissioners of printing. In 1864 the governor was invested with power to appoint. Records are kept and annual reports are made to the governor.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

In 1825 the legislature abolished the early method of separating lands into different classes for taxation and introduced the present method. Land appraisers assess the tax value upon the land in their wards and townships. They make report to county boards of equalization. This body has power to raise or lower the values. The finding of the county board goes to the State board, which is elected by the people of the several senatorial districts of the State. The board equalizes valuations between counties and cities, but has no jurisdiction over individual valuations. Records are kept and findings returned according to law.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

This is the most recent of the various departments, and was created April 18, 1904. It issues bulletins and makes annual reports as prescribed by law.

BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

The State library was established in 1817 by Governor Thomas Worthington. In 1844 the library was placed in commission. In April, 1896, a change was made by which a board was to be appointed by the governor, and this body elects the librarian.

Beginning with the year 1839 reports were printed, but not with regularity until the year 1845, from which time it has been a matter

of annual printing. It occupies quarters in the second floor of the capitol. It is open to the public, both for reading in the rooms and for taking volumes home.

Of late years there has been an increasing interest in the purchase of rare books having to do with the history of the State of Ohio, and the collecting of manuscripts, whether through gift or purchase, bearing upon the early years of the State.

Perhaps the most valuable of such collections are the papers of Governor Arthur St. Clair. At the session of the legislature of 1870 \$2,000 was appropriated for the purchase of his letters and proclamations covering a space of years exceeding the limit of his service as governor, from 1778 to 1802. These are boxed, classified in envelopes, and in some cases bound in large substantial leather volumes. The boxes number fifteen. The volumes are as given below. The whole collection is in the private room of the librarian, yet not as thoroughly protected from serious fire as might be desirable. In all the papers number over 1,000 letters and other material.

1. One folio volume, 4 inches thick, 620 pages. Bears the title, "St. Clair Papers, 1789-1795."

These papers form the "Journal of the Proceedings of his Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio."

The records in this volume are a copy of the official records, preserved in the Department of State at Washington, D. C., and duly attested by the signature of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, June 10, 1873. The volume ends with the statement of the copyist, "No records of the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio are found in the Department of State of the United States of a date subsequent to June, 1795."

The contents of this volume have been freely drawn upon by William Henry Smith, formerly secretary of state of Ohio, and appear in his "Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair." Two volumes, with date 1882.

The folio volume bears the statement on page 620: "True copy of the records, by Winthrop Sargent, secretary. To the President of the United States."

2. Another set of four volumes folio, bound in red leather, about 300 pages each, in which are pasted original autograph material, correspondence, and official documents. Titles, "St. Clair's Papers." Volume I includes dates 1772-1781. Volume II includes dates 1781-1785. Volume III includes dates 1773-1779. Volume IV includes dates 1780-1790.

3. In his preface to "The Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair," above referred to, W. H. Smith gives an account of the purchase of the originals in possession of the administrator, Judge R. St. Clair Graham, by the State of Ohio. In 1881 the general assembly directed the publication of the papers, which had been carefully arranged by Miss Mary C. Harbaugh, assistant librarian. The board of library commissioners placed the papers in the hands of Mr. Smith for publication. He found them "badly defaced and fragmentary, but that the letters in the handwriting of St. Clair were original drafts which frequently differed from the perfected letters as transmitted to his correspondents."

In his collection of the St. Clair papers, Mr. Smith has printed from these four volumes nearly all the material, with now and then omissions, which are named as below:

Thomas Smith, June 10, 1772, Yorktown.

James ———, November 29, 1772.

W. Smith, no date, must have been 1772.

R. Peters, September 28, 1776.

Pay rolls.

Copy of letter of St. Clair to Colonel Morgan, 1776.

Gen. William Thompson to St. Clair, April 12, 1777.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, April 25, 1777.

Saint McKenzie, July 23, 1777.

St. Clair to John Hancock, September 1, 1777. The following are the contents of this letter:

"SIR: I have been informed that Monsieur De Rock Fermoy has written to Congress denying his having advised and given his assent to the evacuation of Ticonderoga. If the case is so, he has acted a very unworthy part, degrading the character of an officer and an honest man. I beg the favor that I may be furnished with a copy of his letter that I may be able to inform Congress how far it agrees with his statement delivered in council, from which, if he has departed, his rank ought not to protect him from the punishment due to such duplicity.

"I have the honor, etc.,

"ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

"SEPTEMBER 1, 1777.

"The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK."

Maj. P. Scull to St. Clair, January 3, 1778.

Trevor Newland to St. Clair (duplicate), July 26, 1778.

Joseph Reed, January 9, 1779.

Memorial to board of war by St. Clair, July 19, 1779.

General Reading, January 23, 1779.

Judge Thomas Smith, March 27, 1779. (W. H. Smith quotes a few sentences from this.)

This is one-half of volume 1 of about 75 letters. I judge that the same proportion holds for the rest of the volumes. Now and then one is missing.

Other manuscript collections follow according to numbers below.

II. *Papers of Governor R. J. Meigs.*

These were deposited in the State library from the governor's office, and include letters from nearly two hundred persons in number, each from one to a dozen.

III. *Papers of Governor Thomas Worthington.*

This is a large collection and includes nearly two hundred names, and in some cases the number of letters amounts to twenty-nine, as in the case of Gen. Lewis Cass, and in the case of ex-Governor Tiffin to ninety-eight.

IV. *Papers of Governor Ethan Allen Brown.*

The names in this collection amount to about one hundred and fifty and the letters under each name from one to fifteen, as in the case of Judge J. McLean. Besides this is a list of letters from the governor to others, in number about forty.

V. *Miscellaneous.*

This list includes affidavits, addresses, correspondence, resolutions touching settlers from Connecticut, material relating to the war of 1812 (Hull's copy of articles of capitulation at Detroit), reports, petitions from militia and frontiersmen, proclamations, etc.

VI. *Presentations.*

From different persons of letters from distinguished characters, in amount numbering about twenty-five.

VII. *Governor Samuel Huntingdon.*

In addition to the papers listed in the pamphlets published by the State librarian there have been lately filed:

1. Papers signed by Governor Samuel Huntingdon. Two boxes.
2. Miscellaneous papers. One box.
3. Letters addressed to Huntingdon. Two boxes.

Huntingdon was "district paymaster" of the Army in the war of 1812, and most of these papers have some reference to operations in Ohio.

There have been lately received the papers of Micajah Williams, one of the first board of canal commissioners of Ohio. Many of the letters relate to the canals.

The reproduction of the proclamation of Governor St. Clair possesses enough interest to justify insertion, if only for sake of the seal of the Territory, over which there has been much discussion.

SEAL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The accompanying reproduction of a proclamation of Governor St. Clair has lately been secured by the State library. Of especial interest is the seal. Its origin is obscure, if not entirely unknown. It is first mentioned in St. Clair's proclamation of July 26, 1788. Authorities at Washington aided Governor English, of Indiana, and President Harrison in the examination of old impressions of the seal and made a sketch which is considered "an exact reproduction in every respect of the original." The photograph from which this print is made failed to bring out some of the finer details of the seal, but the size and the main features are still distinguishable in the old document. The symbolism is capital; the coiled snake and the boats, the wild forest tree cut up, and the apple tree, the inscription, "*Meliorē lapsa locavit*," "he has planted a better than the fallen," are highly expressive of the entering in of a finer civilization.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

In his report to the American Historical Association, 1905, Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites gave a list of the publications of the various historical societies of the old Northwest. Under the head of Ohio he named the following: The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, organized in 1831, the oldest in the five States comprising the old Northwest; the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, organized in 1885, though sprung from one of earlier date, 1875; the Old Northwest Genealogical Society, organized 1897; the Ohio Church History Society, Oberlin, 1889; the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of

V. *Miscellaneous.*

This list includes affidavits, addresses, correspondence, resolutions touching settlers from Connecticut, material relating to the war of 1812 (Hull's copy of articles of capitulation at Detroit), reports, petitions from militia and frontiersmen, proclamations, etc.

VI. *Presentations.*

From different persons of letters from distinguished characters, in amount numbering about twenty-five.

VII. *Governor Samuel Huntingdon.*

In addition to the papers listed in the pamphlets published by the State librarian there have been lately filed :

1. Papers signed by Governor Samuel Huntingdon. Two boxes.
2. Miscellaneous papers. One box.
3. Letters addressed to Huntingdon. Two boxes.

Huntingdon was "district paymaster" of the Army in the war of 1812, and most of these papers have some reference to operations in Ohio.

There have been lately received the papers of Micajah Williams, one of the first board of canal commissioners of Ohio. Many of the letters relate to the canals.

The reproduction of the proclamation of Governor St. Clair possesses enough interest to justify insertion, if only for sake of the seal of the Territory, over which there has been much discussion.

SEAL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

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By Arthur S. Clair Governor of the Territory of the United States
North west of the River Ohio

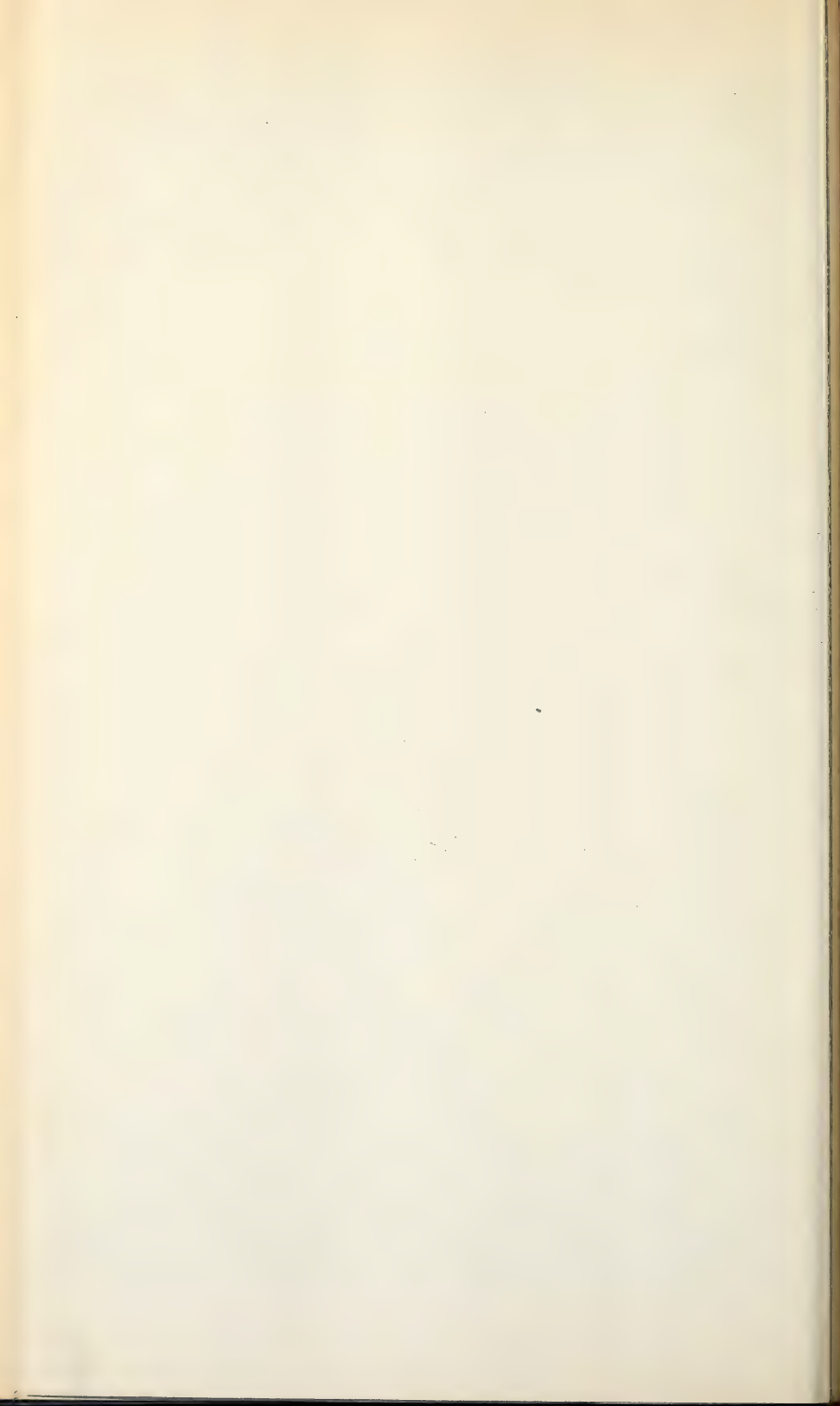
A Proclamation

Whereas there is a necessity that the Legislature of the Territory should
be assembled at some convenient place, as soon as may be and the City of
Marietta appearing to me to be the most proper place for the next Session,
I have thought fit to give this my Proclamation requiring the several
Members of the Legislature, and they are hereby required to meet together
at the City of Marietta in the County of Washington ~~hereafter~~
~~and perform all such matters and things on the tenth day of March~~
next ensuing, then and there to take into consideration, and do and perform
all such matters and things as to them belong touching the Welfare and
Convenience of the People.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the
Territory at Marietta the 23. day of December One thousand seven
hundred and ninety four and in the eighteenth Year of the Independence
of the United States.



Arthur S. Clair



Colonial Wars; the Western Reserve Historical Society, 1867; the Firelands Historical Society, 1857; the Clark County Historical Society.

Of the first, important manuscript collections exist as follows:

Oran Follett Papers, containing about two hundred letters written by Follett and responses thereto. Sketch of Follett's life; Follett's letters; political letters and circulars to committees; letters addressed to Follett; Vance controversy, 1843-1846; battle of New Orleans, by a Frenchman; battle of New Orleans, anonymous; New York politics of 1824; political songs, 1822, 1827, 1832; Follett's certificate of election, and kindred papers; national loan of 1861; United States Treasury, 1861.

Aaron Torrence Papers; fifty-seven boxes and fifteen bound volumes of miscellaneous but highly important material. The Torrence family were related to the Harrisons, Whitemans, Irvins, and others prominent in the development of Cincinnati. Among those whose papers are included in the collection are President Harrison, Smith, and Findlay (army sutlers), Anthony Wayne, General Findlay, and others concerned in frontier development at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The extent and variety of the material—social, political, military, mercantile—strongly remind one of the famous Thomason tracts in the British Museum. Twenty-nine boxes are devoted to miscellaneous letters. There is a box of miscellaneous manuscripts, numerous bills and receipts, printed circulars and handbills, legal documents, land contracts and entries, land certificates of the John Cleves Symmes tract (1804), account book of receiver's office at Cincinnati, army orders (1794-1820), militia orders, vouchers, returns, etc., Hamilton County (Ohio) plats, miscellaneous account books, daybooks, ledgers, etc.

The Robert Clarke Papers, containing documents bearing date from 1777 to 1809; history of Illinois Territory; evidence in Illinois Territory and war of 1812-1815; documents relating to prices, 1779-1819; Filson papers; John Cleves Symmes and family, letters and documents; Short family; Ludlow family; miscellaneous legal documents; miscellaneous documents, mainly historical; miscellaneous letters; Cincinnati maps, early history, etc.; miscellaneous newspaper clippings; maps, certificates, and commissions; Revolution, facsimiles and documents; newspapers; Kentucky broadsides; Lyman C. Draper's letters to R. B. McAfee; S. P. Hildreth's letters to R. Buchanan; Isaac Lea's letters to R. Buchanan; John Jay Smith's letters to same; "Act," 1791; autographs, and Cist's correspondence about them.

John Sites Gano Papers; papers relating to the army in the Revolution and war of 1812-1815; maps of Detroit, 1792-1815; maps of south shore of Lake Erie, 1806-1817; Burr, Smith, and others; Deerfield, Ohio; clerkship of court; conveyances, bills, deeds; miscellaneous letters.

William Cranch Papers, containing letters from Abigail Adams, John Adams, Thomas B. Adams, Charles H. Appleton, Edward Pease Cranch, Richard Cranch (sr.), Richard Cranch (jr.), William Cranch to T. B. Adams, William Cranch to William P. Ferrand, Nat. Nutting, Peter V. Daniel, G. Duval, John C. Fitzpatrick, James Greenleaf, John Hopkins, Hugh Nelson, Josiah F. Folk, Samuel Putnam, Josiah Quincy, J. J. Ricketts, James Smith, W. Thornton, Bushrod Washington, and Noah Webster (jr.); letter book of William Cranch. Other documents, viz, importation of slaves, newspaper clippings, legal documents, notices, and miscellanies.

Gallipolis (Ohio); general sketches of Gallipolis history; prospectus, maps, and "Avis"; agreements, transfers, etc.; French grant; French settlers; notices, deeds, contracts, and miscellaneous notes; numerous pamphlets.

Timothy Walker Papers; collection of letters from eminent men and women, from 1825 to 1855; different miscellaneous papers.

Lawler Family Papers, public documents (wills, deeds, etc.); journal of Davis B. Lawler; Bryant letters; letters, etc.

Susan Walker Papers, manuscripts of South Carolina, 1862; Washington, 1865-1868; miscellaneous papers.

Chalfant Papers, journal; commission as chaplain; documents of Longview Asylum; newspaper clippings; deeds.

Charles Scott Todd Papers, correspondence, seventy-three letters addressed to Charles Scott Todd, and nine letters addressed to his father, Thomas Todd; miscellaneous letters.

Pitcairn Letters, 1795-1821; collection of letters from John Quincy Adams, Thomas B. Adams, Rufus King, Alexander Lameth, John Jay, R. R. Livingston, Charles C. Pinckney, and others; other documents.

William Stanley Hatch Papers, map of vicinity of Fort Jefferson, near Ohio River; large collection of early deeds in Ohio; miscellaneous maps; letters to William Stanley Hatch; memoirs of the same; diary of a convert under Lorenzo Dow; several other diaries; orderly book of Captain Slough's company, Legion V, March 1, 1793.

The following items are also in the library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Van Wormer Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Volume 1, "Journal of the House of Representatives, General Assembly of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio from the 16th of September to the 27th of October 1799." Volume 2, "from the 28th of October to the 27th of November 1799." This is all that is recorded of the first session; from our printed copy the legislature closed December 19, 1799. Volume 3, "Journal of the House of Representatives at the session of 1801, from the 9th of January 1802." The last record in this book is "Friday, January 22, 1802." The session adjourned Saturday, January, 23, 1802. These are all the volumes of journals. The miscellaneous papers contain the acts to incorporate Cincinnati, Athens, Marietta, Chillicothe, and the University of Athens, and many letters and messages of St. Clair, various bills, receipts, etc.

"Journal of the Legislative Council of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, at their Second Session, begun and held at Chillicothe on the third day of November, Anno Domini, MDCCC." This journal comprises 77 pages, 2 of which are devoted to the standing rules and orders. The other copy of this is in the Ohio State library.

NOTE ON PUBLIC RECORDS OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The writer was unable to make a complete survey of the offices. Future investigation will bring, it is hoped, much to light. The same is true of other counties, more or less fully examined.

Probate judge.—The records in this office are complete, but without much historical interest.

Recorder's office.—Records are complete and in good shape, except that some of the oldest books are nearly worn out from use. There are no original papers here, only copies of deeds. The oldest record is the copy of patent by the United States to John Cleves Symmes.

County clerk.—Nearly everything was destroyed by the fire of 1884, when the mob took possession for a while of the halls. Records have been partially

restored from fragments and other sources. In the court-house cellar are several bushels of partially burned and badly charred documents, but the county clerk is in doubt of the possibility of the substantial recovery of matters of interest.

City Clerk.—This office has a complete record of council proceedings. A description of the oldest material is contained in a pamphlet published by the present clerk.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, FOUNDED 1867.

In handsome and commodious quarters are to be found, in addition to various antiquities representing life and customs among the American Indians and kindred collections, the following:

Originals and copies of originals of the papers of the Connecticut Land Company, consisting of the minutes of meetings, reports, drafts of land allotments, and instructions to agents and correspondence with agents. Mounted and unmounted, 1796–1810.

Originals of the papers of the surveyors and their assistants on the lands of the Connecticut Land Company and fire lands, with field notes, sketches, accounts, and correspondence. Mostly classified, 1796–1815.

Originals of sketches and surveys for maps of townships and other layouts made by surveyors and signed, 1796 to 1806. Mounted.

Originals of business papers of first settlers on the reserve, consisting of accounts, deeds, records, correspondence, receipts, etc. Unclassified and unarranged, 1796 to 1820.

Original Heckwelder report and map of the Western Reserve (published in the Magazine of the Western History, volume 1).

Originals and copies of originals of military papers relating to Indian troubles in Ohio. Capt. William Trent (copies), 1752; published. Gen. J. Harmar (copies), 1789–1791; unpublished. Captain Heart (copies), 1789–1791; partly published. Captain Heart (originals); scattering. Arthur St. Clair (originals); scattering; unpublished. Anthony Wayne (originals); letters unpublished. George Tod (originals), war of 1812; partly published. Scattering (originals), war of 1812; partly published. John Fitch Papers (copies), 1770–1784, from originals in Philadelphia.

Originals of papers deposited by descendants of first settlers, deeds, records, etc.; unclassified.

Writings of pioneers, giving their reports on the first years in northern Ohio; partly published.

Memoranda of Col. Charles Whittlesey, in a large collection of pamphlets and marginal notes on same referring to economic questions in Ohio and the Northwest (Lake Superior); unclassified.

Field books and notes of surveys of Colonel Whittlesey on geology and railroad and mining in Wisconsin and Ohio; unclassified.

Scrapbooks of C. W. Butterworth on Americana, with memoranda and marginal notes and revisions in manuscript.

In the public library, Cleveland, are the following:

Drafts of lands belonging to Connecticut Land Company in Connecticut Western Reserve, 1798.

Cartes Geographie * * * de l'Ohio, 1825.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

There are in possession of the college the following:

The Putnam Papers, five volumes, containing autograph letters from Washington, Hamilton, Burr, Wolcott, Cutler, Wayne, St. Clair, Worthington, and many others. There are also rough drafts of the letters that General Putnam had written to those persons himself. (Abstracts made by Putnam himself.)

The Hildreth Papers, five volumes, containing nearly all the material from which Doctor Hildreth compiled his Pioneer History. One volume contains a number of letters from General Greene to his cousin, Griffin Greene, of Marietta.

Minutes of the Muskingum Academy, from which Marietta College grew.

Diary of John Matthews, while surveying the First Seven Ranges.

Papers of Col. William R. Putnam, the grandson of Gen. Rufus Putnam. Abstracts or copies of these are to be found in the State library in two volumes in typewritten material presented by Prof. Martin R. Andrews, of Marietta College. He is also preparing another volume of loose manuscripts for the same place.

Capt. Gage Barker, of Marietta, has many papers left by his grandfather, Col. Joseph Barger, who built the boats for Blennerhasset. Among these is a pamphlet by Jo Daveiss, the United States attorney for Kentucky in 1806-7.

Miss Maria Woodbridge, of the city, has a number of letters from Blennerhasset to his friend Dudley Woodbridge.

ROSS COUNTY.

Special opportunity and peculiar interest in the old capital of the State made the drudgery of examination of the records of this county less burdensome, and produced results of some value.

Ross County was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair August 20, 1798, the sixth county in the Northwest Territory. It got its name from a Pennsylvania Federalist, by name James Ross. Nathaniel Massie, explorer, surveyor, settler, and first citizen appears there in 1792. He is soon followed by immigrants from Virginia and Kentucky, among them Dr. Edward Tiffin and his brother-in-law, Col. Thomas Worthington. August, 1796, Chillicothe was laid out on the east side of the Scioto River. In 1800 it became the seat of the Territorial government, the change from Cincinnati being made not without protest. In 1801 the sessions of the Territorial legislature were held in the town in a small two-story, hewed-log house.

In 1800 the old statehouse was begun, and finished the next year. It is believed to have been the first public stone edifice in the Territory. In it were held the sessions of the Territorial legislature and of the convention that framed the State constitution. In it also were held the sessions of the assembly until 1810, when the removal of the capital was ordered.

Chillicothe was duly incorporated January 4, 1802. The old courthouse is not in evidence, but the new one offers to the student of the early documents, both of the county and of the State documents

rare opportunities for unearthing material of special value. In the present court-house may be seen the old table on which the first constitution was written, the top of black walnut, the legs of cherry, an oval, 6 feet by 3½.

MATERIAL FROM THE OFFICES OF PROBATE JUDGE, COUNTY CLERK, AND RECORDER,
ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

Office of Probate Judge.

The records of the office are well kept and unbroken. The material of interest and value is as follows:

One volume, Patent Records, Ross County.

One volume, Inspector's Report.

One volume, Examiner's Report.

Eleven volumes, Certified Bill Records. (From August 24, 1881-1906.)

Three volumes, Naturalization Records. The three following cases were recorded on the 24th of October, 1851: Patrick Mogmilun (Ireland), John Follay (Ireland), Cornelius Bastabad (Ireland). The next four cases were from Ireland. Then one from Wurttemberg, one from Switzerland, and two from Baden.

Four volumes, General Index. Has all save marriages, births, and deaths. Volume 1. Initials A to L, 1798-1887. Volume 2. Initials M to Z, 1798-1887. Volume 3. Initials A to L, 1888-1906. Volume 4. Initials M to Z, 1888-1906.

Six volumes, Administrator's Docket.

Five volumes, Appearance Docket.

Seven volumes, Records of Appointments of Administrators.

Five volumes, Records of Appointments of Executors.

Five volumes, Records of Appointments of Guardians.

Four volumes, Guardians and Trustees Docket.

Thirty-seven volumes, Journals.

Eighteen volumes, Will Records.

Thirty-nine volumes, Account Records.

Forty-one volumes, General Records.

One volume, Feeble-Minded Records.

Four volumes, Lunacy Records.

One volume, Blind Register Records.

Six volumes, Printers Affidavits Records.

Two volumes, Epilepsy Records.

Twenty-three volumes, Real Estate Records.

One volume, Record of Appeals from County Commissioners on road matters.

Five volumes, Births from January 1, 1867, to July 3, 1906.

Four volumes, Deaths from 1867 to 1906.

Twenty-five volumes, Marriages. The records from 1803 to 1852 have been rebound in three volumes. The first marriage occurred April 7, 1803. The parties were William Rudie and Rachel Cox.

One volume, "Record Book" of various ordinances. The records extend from January 22, 1824 to April 12, 1858. In the first three years the spelling of the name of the city was *Chillacotha*. Its ending in "e" dates from April 7, 1817. The following are the ordinances for the year 1814:

1. An Ordinance Regulating the Market in the town of Chillacotha and defining the duties of the Clerk thereof.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor and Commonalty of the town of Chillacotha that markets shall be holden in the market house of the

town of Chillacotha on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each and every week; that it shall be the duty of the Clerk to remove, or cause to be removed, any filth or dirt that may have accumulated, or may hereafter accumulate in the market house, and to have the same properly cleaned at such times as he may decide necessary; and he is hereby authorized and directed to provide sufficient benches for the accommodation of the market people, and to place or cause to be placed good substantial gates on turnpikes at the entrance of the market house, with locks, chains or some other sufficient fastening to prevent the domestic animals of the town from entering therein; and to have the fence enclosing the same put and kept in a proper state of repair.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to provide and examine government scales and weights.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to see that waggons and carts do not obstruct the way.

Section 4. Be it further ordained and enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to attend the market regularly every market morning from daylight until ten o'clock from the first day of November to the first day of May, and from daylight until eight o'clock from the first day of May until the first day of November in each and every year; and diligently to examine every article offered for sale, and if merchantable, the owner may proceed to sell the same; but if any article offered for sale shall be deemed by the Clerk of the Market unwholesome, or unfit for use, he shall direct the owner, or owners thereof, forthwith to remove the article out of the limits of the corporation, and on neglect or refusal to do so, the owner, or owners, shall be fined by the Mayor not less than the sum of one dollar nor more than five dollars, agreeably to the nature of the offence.

Section 5. That in order the better to prevent fraud being practiced, either in offering light or unwholesome provisions for sale, or in passing base money before daylight, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to buy or sell any provisions or other articles in the market house before daylight, nor before the Clerk of the Market House shall give notice that market has begun. (On margin "the ringing of the bell").

Section 6. Prohibits buying or selling of articles during market hours outside of market house.

Section 7. Makes it the duty of the clerk to provide stalls for the different vendors.

Section 8. Prohibits nuisances.

Section 9. Provides for sale of articles forfeited to the corporation.

Section 10. Be it further ordained and enacted, that every person who shall offer butter for sale during market hours shall have the same put up in prints or rolls containing some specific weight. Provided that each print or roll shall not contain more than five pounds nor less than half a pound

Section 11. Secures proper penalties for neglect of the above.

II. Ordinance dealing with public shows. Enacted February 5, 1814.

III. Ordinance dealing with rate of speed for horses, carts and wagons. Section two prohibited any cart or wagon from going faster than a walk. This was not repealed until 1828.

IV. An ordinance providing for fire buckets. Every person owning or occupying a house shall provide one or more buckets in ratio to size of dwelling; any person owning house valued at over \$600 shall provide four buckets, each to hold at least two gallons. This ordinance was passed March 1, 1814, and repealed May 7, 1819.

Records of Court of Common Pleas, Clerk's Office.

The following is the report from this office:

Nine volumes, General Index.

Fifty-five volumes, "Order Book." One volume deals with the Territorial court for the years 1789-1800. The first page has this preface: "By virtue of a general commission from his Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, General and Commander-in-chief of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, Thomas Worthington, James Scott, Samuel Finley, William Patton and Elias Langham, Esquires, were constituted Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Ross, by commission bearing date, Cincinnati the eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-third, whereby they or any three of them were empowered and authorized to hold and keep a Court of Record in the said County, to be styled the County Court of Common Pleas, and therein to hold pleas of Assize, Scire Facias, Replevin, and hear and determine all manner of pleas, actions, suits and causes of a civil nature, real, personal and mixed, according to the Constitution and Laws of this Territory, and were all of them duly sworn according to law for the faithful discharge of their duties accordingly." At the same time Edward Tiffin was duly commissioned and sworn prothonotary of the said court and authorized to keep the seal and records thereof. One volume marked "A" bears dates of April 26, 1803-1806. It contains this record: "The first Court held under the Constitution of the State of Ohio, for the County aforesaid." The volume marked "B" is missing. The volume marked "C" holds record for 1807-8. The volume marked "D" bears dates of 1808-9.

One volume, Journal "E," 1807-8.

One volume, Journal, 1811-1813.

One small volume, Issue Docket, June, 1799-January, 1803.

One small volume, "Permits to keep Tavern," 1804-1809.

Two volumes, Records of Negroes. In volume 1, page 1, June 1, 1806, Thomas Hicks entered the following: "Toby Bias, aged forty. Rachel Bias, aged thirty-five. Eli Bias, aged two and one-half. Eva Bias, aged four months. Charles Adkinson, aged twenty-one. On May 31, 1804, a black man named Lewis Cook entered himself. Bourbon County, March Court, 1804."

An instrument of writing under the hand and seal of Jesse Hitt emancipating a negro (*sic*) man named Harry was produced in court and acknowledged by the said Jesse Hitt as his act and deed, hand and seal, in the following words and figures, which were ordered to be recorded, to wit:

Being convinced of the injustice of holding in the state of slavery our fellow creatures, I do hereby emancipate and set free a black man by the name of Harry, and do for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, relinquish all right title and claim to the said Harry from this nineteenth day of March as witness my hand and seal.

JESSE HITT. [SEAL.]

I do certify that the foregoing deed of manumission from Jesse Hitt to negro Harry is a true copy from the records in my office. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of my office this twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and four.

WILLIAM GARRARD JR. C. B. C.

[BOURBON COUNTY SEAL.]

Received and recorded in my office on the second day of July, 1811.

HUMPHREY FULLERTON.

C. C. C. P. R. C.

Volume II covers records from 1810-1853. Deeds of manumission from the founder of Chillicothe:

To all whom these presents may be presented, That whereas Clerander, a black girl, was in the year 1800 brought into this State an infant by me and since has arrived at the age of eighteen, which by the law of this State has entitled her to her freedom, these are therefore to certify that the said Clerander, now known by the name of Clerander Green, is entitled unto her freedom agreeable to the laws of the State. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Chillicothe in the County of Ross and State of Ohio this fourth day of September, eighteen-hundred and eleven.

NATHANIEL MASSIE.

Another from the same hand:

CHILLICOTHE, *June 10, 1811.*

I do hereby certify that the bearer hereof, Mike, was raised by me from his infancy and that I brought him to this County. During residence with me he was honest and never thought a willful lye nor have I ever learnt since he left me that he was charged with either and I do also certify that he came with me to this State then the North West Territory in the year 1792 and been absent but a short time.

N. MASSIE.

Entered according to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate black and mulatto persons."

Entries similar to these ran on to August 21, 1853.

In "Executors Document" of April-June, 1802, is an original order of Edward Tiffin, prothonotary, to the sheriff of the county. The amount was for \$193.72 and was signed the last day of the June term.

One volume, Minute Book, 1813-1817.

One volume, Minute Book, 1818-1843.

One volume, Witness Book, 1819-1838.

One volume, Appearance Docket, 1801-1815.

Numerous volumes of Execution Docket bearing the following dates:

1802-1806.	1821-1826.	1843-1848.	1859-1862.	1878-1880.
1807-1809.	1826-1835.	1848-1853.	1862-1866.	1880-1890.
1810-1815.	1835-1840.	1854-1857.	1866-1870.	1890-1893.
1815-1821.	1841-1843.	1857-1859.	1874-1878.	1893-1896.

One volume, Order of Sale Docket, 1884-1888.

"Rule Docket." Two volumes marked "A." Volume I, October, 1810-April, 1818. Volume II, July, 1818-August, 1821. Volume marked "B" is missing. Volume marked "C" bears dates September, 1827-July, 1836.

Several volumes, Complete Records, bearing these dates:

April, 1803-October, 1804.	November, 1819-November, 1820.
October, 1804-July, 1805.	November, 1820-February, 1822.
December, 1805-January, 1807.	February, 1822-June, 1823.
March, 1807-June, 1807.	November, 1823-November, 1826.
February, 1808-November, 1808.	October, 1826-June, 1828.
March, 1809-September, 1809.	November, 1828-August, 1830.
January, 1810-October, 1811.	September, 1830-June, 1832.
February, 1812-April, 1814.	October, 1832-June, 1834.
September, 1814-May, 1816.	June, 1834-October, 1835.
May, 1816-April, 1817.	March, 1836-July, 1837.
August, 1817-April, 1818.	July, 1837-July, 1838.
April, 1818-October, 1818.	July, 1838-July, 1840.
April, 1819-November, 1819.	

These continue thus down to No. 71.

Material in Clerk's Office pertaining to District Court.

An act of Congress provided that a district court of the United States should be held three sessions annually, the first to begin the first Monday in June, 1803.

Three volumes, Complete Records, are in this office and bear these dates: October, 1853–September, 1869; September, 1870–September, 1882; September, 1882–September, 1884.

One volume, Apperance Docket, September, 1866–January, 1885.

One volume, Order Book, September, 1876–September, 1884.

One volume, District Court Judgments, 1858–1883.

Material in Clerk's Office pertaining to Supreme Court.

The constitution of 1802 organized a supreme court, consisting of three judges to be elected by the legislature for the term of seven years, "if they so long behave well." In 1804 a fourth judge was added by the legislature. In 1810 the number was reduced to three. In 1816 the number was again increased to four.

Supreme Court Journal. Two volumes, bound in pasteboard. Volume I, 1803–4. Volume II, 1816–1822.

One volume, Supreme Court Docket, November, 1805–November, 1823.

One volume, Appearance Docket, 1801–1805.

One volume, Minute Book, quarter sessions of peace for Ross County, 1798.

One volume, Order Book C, May, 1806–June, 1807.

One volume, Order Book, 1823–1839.

One volume, Order Book, 1840–1843.

One volume, Order Book, 1843–1875.

One volume, Issue Docket, November, 1805–November, 1808.

One volume Issue Docket, 1821–1841.

Records of supreme court are in volumes bearing these dates:

1803–1804.	1817–1819.	1822–1830.	1835–1837.	1841–1843.
1805–1808.	1819–1820.	1830–1832.	1837–1841.	1844–1852.
1810–1816.	1820–1822.	1832–1835.		

The following volumes of the ledger of supreme court are in this office:

November, 1805–November, 1808.	November, 1832–November, 1835.
July, 1810–December, 1816.	November, 1835–November, 1837.
December, 1817–December, 1819.	November, 1837–November, 1841.
December, 1819–December, 1820.	November, 1841–November, 1843.
December, 1820–December, 1822.	November, 1844–May, 1852.
August, 1830–November, 1832.	

The early judges—names of frequent occurrence.

The Territorial judges:

Samuel Holden Parsons, April, 1788–November, 1789.

James Mitchell Varnuin, April, 1788–February, 1789.

John C. Symmes, February, 1789–April, 1803.

George Turner, September, 1789–February, 1798.

Rufus Putnam, January, 1790–October, 1796.

Joseph Gilman, November, 1796–April, 1803.

R. J. Meigs, jr., February, 1798–April, 1803.

Judge United States district court for Ohio: Charles W. Bird, March 3, 1803–August 11, 1828.

Early judges supreme court of Ohio:

Samuel Huntingdon, 1803-1808.

R. J. Meigs, 1803-4.

William Sprigg, 1803-1806.

Daniel Symmes, 1805-1808.

George Tod, 1806-1810.

Thomas Scott, 1809-1816.

Early president judges court common pleas:

Francis Dunlevy, western circuit 1803-1817.

Levin Betts, middle circuit, 1804-1810.

Calvin Pease, eastern circuit, 1803-1810.

Material dealing with the city of Chillicothe.

In 1798 Gen. Arthur St. Clair appointed for Ross County justices of a court of quarter session, and on Friday, March 4, 1799, the following action was taken: "Ordered that Thomas Worthington and William Patton, Esquires, do apply to Colonel N. Massie for a deed for the public land on which the Court House, Jail, etc., are to be built to be made to the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County and their successors for the use of the County. Ordered that the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars be appropriated out of the Treasury for the purpose of assisting towards defraying the expenses of building the Court House, Jail, etc." In 1799 the court-house was completed and lasted until 1852, when it was supplanted by the new court-house.

Material from Office of the Recorder.

One hundred and fifty-two volumes, Deed Records, from 1797 to present. In volume 1 is the record of the first deed and was given by N. Massie to John Atchinson. The first will, September 1, 1797, is also recorded in this volume.

Three volumes, Indentures of Apprenticeship: 1801-2, 1802-3, 1826-1884. 1884.

One volume, Protest Docket, 1845-1854.

Seventy-one volumes, Mortgage Records, beginning 1850. All mortgages before 1850 are found in the "Deed Records."

Fifteen volumes, "Deeds and Mortgages." Titles by townships.

One volume, containing acts of incorporation of various clubs, literary societies, and kindred bodies, 1844-1891.

One volume, Record of Surveys, 1826-1845.

One volume, "Survey Book." Copy of plat of original land grants. Virginia military land grants, 1793. Map of Chillicothe, April 29, 1802. A true copy of original as laid out by N. Massie, but the lower half is missing.

In volume 36 of Deed Records is an interesting will, involving transfer of immense properties in land about the Falls of St. Anthony, dating as far back as 1767. The signature of the "Turtle" for seal of the tribe is unique.^a

^a In conclusion, it is expected that examination of two or three others of the original counties, such as Washington and Trumbull, will prove of worth to the searcher for papers and records bearing upon the early years of the State.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT UPON THE ARCHIVES OF TENNESSEE.

By ST. GEORGE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT, Ph. D.,

Professor of History, University of the South, Seavance, Tennessee.

INTRODUCTION.^a

Very many circumstances have conspired to prevent the preservation of anything like a complete body of archives of the State of Tennessee. In what may be called the colonial period, when the country was under the distant jurisdiction of North Carolina, throughout the time when the Federal Government was in control of the territory south of the river Ohio, and even in the earlier years of autonomous statehood, Tennessee was of the frontier, and men were busy preserving their lives and their civilization, not their records. Moreover, besides being men of action—pioneers, subduing the forest and the Indian—the earlier settlers were of a restless type, which lacked the close connection with the habits of the old country that made the landowners of Virginia and Maryland so punctilious in their observance of English forms. When statehood was accomplished, the records and papers of the primitive governmental experiments of Watauga, Cumberland, and Franklin lost most of their practical importance, and were neglected, till the labor or the good fortune of later antiquaries rescued some of them from unsuspected hiding places.

Again, the physical configuration of the State, the wide separation between the Cumberland settlements and those of the East Tennessee valleys, and the fact that until relatively late in the State's history the Indian tribes extended like wedges into the land occupied by the whites—all this helped bring about the division of the State into first two, then three sections, each with marked characteristics of its own. So much was this the case that the threefold division worked itself into the law, where it remains to the present day. This has multiplied offices, especially in the courts and in the administration of matters relating to land. There are no less than six depositories,

^a Without the courteous and interested assistance of many State and county officials the work would have been impossible. Especially to the secretary of the department of archives, Mr. R. T. Quarles, and to the State librarian, Miss Skeffington, the author is greatly indebted. To Prof. F. W. Moore, and to Messrs. A. T. McNeal, E. T. Sanford, and Luke Lea he is most grateful for advice, letters of introduction, and personal interest.

for example, in which the land records of the State must be sought. These are all exclusive of the county land registers' offices, and only one of these six is in the capitol at Nashville.

Furthermore, besides the damages attendant upon the destruction of buildings where records are stored, and the losses due to ignorance and carelessness, the State of Tennessee has suffered from two peculiar ills. In the first place, even after the State of Franklin and the other transitory phases of government had passed by, and the period of statehood had been entered, the seat of government continued to be migratory. Until 1807 the assemblies met at Knoxville. Then two sessions were held at Kingston, and two more again at Knoxville. In 1812, 1813, and 1815, the meetings were at Nashville, in 1817 at Knoxville, and in 1819 Murfreesboro was chosen instead. In 1826 a return was made to Nashville, which has since been the capital of the State, though during the civil war an adjourned session was held, in 1862, in Memphis. In October, 1853, the thirtieth general assembly made use, for the first time, of the present capitol building.

In the second place, during the civil war the records, and especially those of the counties, were often roughly handled and scattered through the occupation of the different parts of the State by hostile armies. Court-houses and other public buildings were used for military purposes, and sometimes there was malicious destruction.

With due allowance, however, for these evils, the fact remains that the chief cause of loss has been the carelessness and lack of public interest in the State with reference to the preservation of historical materials. In early years, indeed, the land records were preserved with some care, and the laws from time to time made provision for copying those of immediate importance.^a But as time went on, and the wealth and activities of the State expanded, the interest in her history was limited to relatively few individuals and failed to impress itself on the people as a whole. Lacking the spur of public sentiment, the legislature did not provide the material means necessary to the task of keeping the archives of the State in safety. The story of this indifference and of the vain attempts to remedy it will be told and the results, in the present condition of the archives, will be described in more detail below. Before entering upon these topics, however, it seems well to discuss the few papers which date from the years prior to the admission of Tennessee into the Union.

ARCHIVES OF THE PERIOD BEFORE STATEHOOD.

A study of the somewhat peculiar history of the State of Tennessee makes it evident that besides the records which are in the strict sense the archives of that State there are other similar materials

^a See, for example, acts of Tennessee, 1801, chapter 4; 1804, chapter 14; 1806, chapter 11; 1807, chapter 2.

which must be taken into account in any report, however brief, upon the subject.

1. The fact that the lands west of the mountains belonged first to the province and then to the State of North Carolina makes the records of that State very important for the early history of Tennessee. This connection, however, was perpetuated long beyond the time when the two Commonwealths had become politically independent of each other, through the fact that North Carolina in her act of cession to the Federal Government reserved, and the United States recognized, her right to satisfy the claims of her soldiers and others to whom land had been granted. This led to a long and bitter controversy, and the acts of the North Carolina government, as well as those of Tennessee, must be studied in order to understand it. The number of copies of North Carolina land-books in the Tennessee land offices, which copies were provided for by laws of Tennessee, is a further proof of this statement. The same thing is true, though to a much less degree, with reference to the boundary controversies with Kentucky and other States. It would require, however, a special research, impossible in the present report, to find and classify the part of the archives of North Carolina which are thus directly and intimately related to the history of Tennessee.

2. An exception to this last statement is found in the records of those western counties of North Carolina, which were located in what is now the State of Tennessee. By admitting and seating its delegates in the assembly, North Carolina recognized Washington District, and the next year (November, 1777) North Carolina established Washington County, with boundaries coextensive with the present State of Tennessee. The records of this county, and of those later cut off from it by North Carolina, may be called the colonial records of Tennessee. Of course the county courts when once organized went on and passed under the State government of Tennessee without change, except in the case of Tennessee County, which gave up its name and was divided into Robertson and Montgomery counties. These early counties were then Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Hawkins, in the eastern, and Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee, in the western part of the State; to which were added under the territorial government (see below) Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount. Under the head of "county archives" the records of Washington County (early), Davidson County, and Knox County are described below.

3. Beginning prior to any of these counties, and continuing nearly to the organization of the Territory south of the river Ohio, there developed those independent or irregular agreements of early settlers, which make the transitional period so interesting to the student of constitutional history. These are, in order, the Watauga agree-

ment, the Cumberland compact, the State of Franklin, the agreement of the settlers south of the French Broad and Holston rivers, and the agreement of the people of Clarksville.

(a) Watauga. Ramsey (Annals of Tennessee, p. 107) says that after the most diligent inquiry and patient search, he was unable to discover the original association of 1772. In his account of the Watauga government he follows Haywood, and Haywood is nearly always silent as to his sources. Ramsey reproduces in full (pp. 119-120) the deed of conveyance made to the Watauga people by Henderson & Co., and other land documents, quoting the same as from the register's office of Washington County. If this is correct, the deed must have been recorded at some later time, for it is dated 1775, and Washington County was not established until 1777. Ramsey tells us (p. 134) of his finding the petition for annexation to North Carolina in an old bundle of papers in Raleigh, and gives the document in full. He indicates that he left the document in the archives at Raleigh. It would be interesting to know whether it is there now. Ramsey refers to other papers in his possession.

The Watauga association thus passed into the district of Washington, and that into Washington County. The records of this county are constantly quoted by Ramsey. They are more fully discussed below. (See county archives.)

(b) The Cumberland Association or Compact. The original of this, which was drawn up in 1780, was found in 1846 by Mr. A. W. Putnam in an old trunk which had belonged to Col. Robert Barton. The association, and the minutes of the committee kept by the clerk, are now in the possession of the Tennessee Historical Society. The volume contained 39 pages; the first is gone and the second torn. It is labeled "Original Papers relating to the Town of Nashville (Nashborough), 1783-1788." These dates are wrong, for the period covered is from 1780 to 1783. The agreement itself has frequently been published, for example, in Putnam's History of Middle Tennessee. The minutes or record of proceedings were published with some omissions by the Tennessee Historical Society; in "The American Historical Magazine and Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly, April-July, 1902, Vol. VII, Nos. 2 and 3.

In 1783 Davidson County was established by North Carolina. For the records of this county, see county archives, below.

(c) The State of Franklin. Haywood, in his account of the State of Franklin, prints at length a number of State papers, and the same is done by Ramsey, only to a far greater degree. Ramsey mentions as sources from which he has drawn the papers of Rev. S. Houston and the papers of General Kennedy. It appears thus that Ramsey had at his disposal materials which no longer exist. This supposi-

tion is borne out by a statement which Ramsey made some years after publishing the first and only volume of his *Annals of Tennessee*. In 1876, in a letter to Governor James D. Porter concerning the expulsion of William Blount from the Senate, Ramsey wrote:

[Willie Blount's vindication of his brother] together with all the other Blount papers, executive journal, and correspondence, with which the executor of Governor Willie Blount had generously enriched my large collection of historical, biographical, and other material, for my second volume, were all in my office when, in September, 1863, my private residence, my office, my extensive historical library, my correspondence, my museum, my manuscripts, all became a prey to the rapacity and incendiaryism of a Federal soldier and were all consumed together. (*Am. Hist. Mag.*, etc., Jan., 1902, Vol. VII, No. 1.)

To give an exhaustive list of the scattered Franklin documents or reprints of documents which remain in the possession of the Tennessee Historical Society, in the Draper Collections at Madison, Wis., in the Virginia State papers, in the archives of the Department of State of the United States, or in private hands, is, at the present time, beyond the power of the compiler of this report. It is possible, however, to speak in more detail of two documents of special importance. These are the proposed constitutions, not adopted, which are known as the Jonesboro and the Greeneville constitutions, respectively. Ramsey, when he wrote the "*Annals*," had seen only the latter of these, which he reprinted. (*Annals*, pp. 325-334.) This he traced back to the papers of Landon Carter, secretary of state under the Franklin government. But in 1880 he presented to the Tennessee Historical Society a complete copy (printed, like the former) which he had obtained from the estate of the Rev. Samuel Houston. This is now in the possession of the historical society, which has reprinted it in the *American Historical Magazine*, etc., January, 1896, Vol. I, No. 1.

It was supposed that no copy of the Jonesboro constitution was extant. Such a copy was found in 1904 "tied up in a little paper box in the office of the insurance commissioner on the third floor of the capitol at Raleigh (N. C.)." This was printed in the *Charlotte Daily Observer* of September 25, 1904, and reprinted (apparently not from the original, but from the newspaper) in the *American Historical Magazine*, etc., October, 1904, Vol. IX, No. 4.

Among the Washington County papers (see below) in the Tennessee Historical Society are two sheets loosely sewn which seem to be a copy of some administrative minutes. On the cover is the statement of James Sevier, clerk of Washington County, State of Franklin:

"Court adjd till court in course

From a general insurrection of the times.

(to?) this (?) day of May, 1786."

(d) Association South of French Broad and Holston. Ramsey (Annals, pp. 435-436) prints the articles of association of these settlers, which after the fall of the Franklin government were left without any legal authority. The articles resemble strongly those of Watauga.

(e) The Clarksville Association. The minutes of the Convention are in the Draper Collections, William Clark Papers, Wisconsin State Library.

4. The acts of the Federal Government should next be mentioned. As in the case of North Carolina, intimate connection with the national legislature was perpetuated through the land disputes. Also, the series known as the American State Papers, Public Lands, contain much that is complementary to the archives of Tennessee.

5. After 1781 the control of Indian affairs, and especially the making of Indian treaties, devolved upon the United States. These records are indispensable for Tennessee history.

6. April 2, 1790, Congress accepted the second cession of North Carolina, and June 8 Washington commissioned William Blount governor of the territory south of the river Ohio. In the possession of the Tennessee Historical Society is the document entitled "A journal of the Proceedings of William Blount, Esq., Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America, South of the River Ohio, in his Executive Department."

This journal extends from October 22, 1790, to March 1, 1796, containing 117 pages. A reprint, with omissions, is to be found in the American Historical Magazine, etc., Vol. II, No. 3, July, 1897.

The journal of the territorial legislature was reprinted in 1851, together with the first legislative journal of the State.

ARCHIVES OF THE PERIOD OF STATEHOOD. 1796.

As will be seen from a consideration of the report as a whole, a scientific classification of the archive material of Tennessee is well-nigh impossible. It seems best to discuss, one after the other, the chief places where such materials are to be found, giving in each case some words of explanation as to how and why such places became depositories. We shall, therefore, begin with the office of the secretary of state, giving a sketch of its history as connected with the care of the archives, and then take up the other offices in the capitol at Nashville, where archive materials are to be found. There must be included, also, the rooms and collections of the Tennessee Historical Society in the same city. After this will be discussed the land records of the State, and finally the archives or some of the leading counties will be described.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the year 1796, by article 2, section 17, of the first constitution of the State of Tennessee, it was made the duty of the secretary of state to keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when required to lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the general assembly, and to perform such other duties as shall be enjoined upon him by law. By chapter 3 of the acts of the same year the duties of the secretary were made more specific. He should attend at every session of the legislature, copy the bills (and proceedings) for the printer, and preserve the originals in a book. He was also to keep in a book a record of all bonds, and to affix the seal of the State to all commissions and to record them.

In this way the secretary of state became the supposed keeper of the archives which belonged to the legislative and executive parts of the government. But as no other officers had the care of papers directly entrusted to them by the law, the secretary's office became the general depositary of all papers which were to be preserved. This was true, especially of the land records, and most of all those which had to do with the dispute with North Carolina. In addition to his other duties, the secretary of state was constituted, by an act of 1823, land commissioner of West Tennessee, in the place of a former board; and thus he became himself a land officer. These facts seem worthy of mention in order to explain the large number of papers dealing with land now to be found in the office of the secretary of state. These land papers will receive separate treatment below.

It is doubtless because of the fact that there was only one secretary of state, and that it became a habit to deposit in his office papers which belonged to other departments of the government, that we have those papers of the earlier period of the State's history which remain to us. If overcrowding was a certain result, at least there was some unity. In general there was the greatest looseness as to governmental and particularly as to legislative procedure. To illustrate this point we may take the subject of finance. There were at first two and later three treasurers elected by the legislature. The reports of these officers on the finances of the State, at first very meager, were audited, not by any fixed and constituted authority, but by a committee or committees of the legislature, which varied in membership from session to session. In 1835, after the adoption of the second constitution, Governor Newton Cannon commented on the dangers of the existing system and urged the appointment of a comptroller and the office was established by the legislature. In the earlier period, when the treasurers had turned in the abstract of their reports to be included in the printed journals of the assembly, neither

they nor any one else seem to have felt the necessity of preserving the original papers. Some, however, drifted into the office of the secretary of state and thus escaped destruction.

As will appear later in this paper, the judicial records, while more carefully preserved, have suffered from the division of the supreme court and the establishment of three separate clerk's offices.

The standing committees of the legislature, to which were referred the mass of petitions, protests, and other similar papers, seem occasionally to have had some chairman of more than usual thoughtfulness, who tied up bundles of such committee papers, and left them in the secretary's office, from whence in the course of time, after varied experiences, they have found their way into the archives. Many of the papers of this kind refer to banking, money, internal improvement, education, public lands, etc., and are of the greatest value to the historian. Unfortunately the precarious manner of their survival has rendered them all too incomplete.

In his message for 1837-38 Governor Newton Cannon called attention to the overcrowding that already existed. He suggested "the repeal of the law requiring the office of the secretary of state to be kept where it now is, and the passing of an act authorizing the secretary to procure a more suitable place therefor. The rooms at present occupied, besides being indispensable for the use of the committees of the legislature, are by no means suitable for the preservation of the official documents, books, and papers of the State."^a The legislature seems to have done nothing, and this situation probably continued unchanged until the completion and occupation of the new State capitol building in 1853. Doubtless this afforded for the time being ample room, and, in the case of land records, the number that remain show that some effort was made to save these. But in less than ten years came the civil war, the military occupation of Nashville, and then the régime of the triumphant party. These circumstances were not favorable to the preservation of the State papers. The departing State government, which was Confederate in sympathy, took its papers with it. In the financial difficulties which arose from this fact is seen the clearest illustration of the losses connected with this period.

Whatever mistakes may be charged against the Brownlow administration of reconstruction times, there was one recommendation of that governor which the State would well have heeded. In his message of October 3, 1865, Governor Brownlow invited the attention of the legislature to the condition of the different land offices of the State: "Of the five registers elected at your late session, not one has qualified by taking the prescribed oath and executing the necessary bond. The reason is to be found in the fact that the fees are wholly

^a House Journal, 1837-38, p. 23.

inadequate to command the services of capable men. The consequence is that the records of the titles of all the lands granted by the State are in the possession of those into whose hands they accidentally fell during the war, who are under the obligations of neither bond nor oath. The interests endangered are immense, so much so that the law requires a bond of \$50,000 from each register. I recommend the consolidation of the several offices into one, and the centralization of all the records in the capitol. If the fees of the office should still be deemed insufficient, as they probably will be, the office may be consolidated with that of secretary of state, in which event the salary of that officer would have to be increased, or a clerk furnished him."

If it had been possible to carry out this suggestion and combine all the land records in the capitol at Nashville, and if in addition better facilities had been provided for the secretary of state, perhaps there would have been more care for the other archives, and soon separate rooms or even a new building might have been secured. But the time was not ripe for such measures. Instead of bringing the land offices to Nashville, the assembly enacted that the land offices at Knoxville, Athens, Sparta, and Jackson should be consolidated with the office of entry taker in each of those places. The officers' bonds were placed at \$20,000, and it was declared that "whoever may now have the books and papers belonging to said offices shall deliver them to their successors as soon as they qualify, as required by the first section of this act."

The suggestion of Governor Brownlow was repeated in 1879 by Governor James D. Porter, who again urged the removal of the records to the capitol and the appointment of one State register. Again the advice was not heeded.

Returning to the year 1865 we must call attention to one very interesting document of that year, which is printed in the appendix to the House Journal.^a This is "A record of the committee appointed to examine the archives of the State and the assets of the Bank of Tennessee." In this are described the contents of 57 boxes of specie and 39 large boxes of papers which had been removed by the Confederate State government in the winter of 1862 and had recently been captured by the Federal army and returned to Nashville. The papers listed are largely financial, and belonged, like the specie, to the bank of the State. There are found, however, many of a general character, including land papers, pardons, election returns, etc., and some legislative journals, among them those of the extra session of 1861 (January), and the senate journal for the session of 1861-62. There are listed also original laws for the first and second extra sessions of 1861-62.

^a Appendix to House Journal, 1865-66, pp. 3-44. October 2-9, 1865.

Some of these journals are now in the office of the secretary of state (see below), and doubtless many of the papers are now among the materials in the office of the secretary of the department of archives. As yet, however, it is impossible to speak positively.

In the years that have passed since the war and reconstruction not only land papers, but documents of all sorts have continued to overflow the limited space of the secretary's office, and, removed to out-of-the-way parts of the capitol, to seek almost certain destruction. Executive messages have called the attention of the assembly to the crowded condition of this and other offices,^a but that body has been mercilessly economical with reference to any expenditures for relief.

To this statement one exception should be noted. This is the recent provision by the legislature of a sum of money to pay the salary of a secretary of the department of archives. This is of very recent date, and will receive more extended comment below.

In an article in the *American Historical Magazine* and *Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly* for January, 1903, written by Dr. R. A. Halley, the author gives some interesting information concerning the condition of the archives of the State at that time. He remarks that but one department of the State has a complete file of its own printed reports. This notable exception is the State board of health. He found only two reports of the State librarian, and says that another investigator could find only one of the reports of the Tennessee Industrial School. The efforts of the superintendent of public instruction had resulted in the collection of a complete set of school reports, except for the years long antedating the war. As to the original records, he gives a graphic account of shameful neglect. The overcrowding of the office of the secretary of state led to the storing of the overflow in the west crypt of the capitol. Here "they lay piled in masses on the stone floors, among old paint barrels, ashes, and trash of every description, dirt, and grime. They were wet and rotting, and it was during this period that the janitor of the capitol burned up several cartloads because of the fact that they were 'wet and nasty and smelled bad.'"

Many records had already been defaced through the cupidity of stamp and autograph collectors, and some valuable papers were undoubtedly sold. The most flagrant instance of this is found in the ledgers and books of the old State Bank and its branches, more than 3,000 volumes of which, according to Doctor Halley, were stored in the basement of the capitol. "A superintendent of the capitol had these 3,000 great books ripped from their leather covers and sent a

^a Governor Turney, in his message of January 6, 1897, briefly states the need for a capitol annex. (*Senate journal*, 1897, pp. 28-29.) Governor Frazier, in his message of January 3, 1905, likewise calls attention to the overcrowded offices of the capitol. (*House journal*, 1905, pp. 29-30.)

score of great wagon loads to the junk dealers and received for them a good round sum for the heavy linen paper. The covers were burned in piles until the undertaking proved too great; because they burned with such slowness they were hauled off and dumped where a fill was being made in East Nashville for a street. This was years ago."

In a letter to Doctor Halley, Dr. R. L. C. White confirms his estimate of the condition of things, and, as an illustration, says:

I accidentally found the most interesting and valuable single document of our history—the original draft of the Constitution of 1796, with the autograph signatures of all the members of the convention which framed it—covered with dust in the back of a pigeonhole in an unused closet, where it had doubtless lain undisturbed for thirty or forty years.

A further remark should be quoted:

No blame for the condition of the archives attaches to the secretary of state or his predecessors. No official can effect an orderly and systematic arrangement of documents with the facilities at present afforded.

The beginning of actual progress toward improvement came in the administration of Governor Benton McMillin, in 1903. In the first place, Doctor Halley tells us, the records were moved from the west crypt to a dry place, the armory in the basement. This was made possible through repairs paid for out of a legislative appropriation for the repair of the capitol. The next step was a special appropriation by the legislature for constructing a room in which to store the records. The records were removed hither, from the basement, but still were without order or arrangement, until Governor McMillin, using a small surplus left over from the appropriation for the expenses of the governor's office, employed Mr. R. T. Quarles to go over the documents accumulated with a view to their preservation and classification.

Too much can not be said of the service rendered by the labor of Mr. Quarles. Though constantly hampered by lack of sufficient funds, he has brought into the chaos of papers which he found when his work began some degree of order and classification. But besides this he has continued to seek and acquire papers of all sorts from hidden corners of the capitol as well as from the present public offices. In this way the numbers of volumes and of bundles of manuscripts have increased faster than the work of classification.

In 1905, in connection with the petition of the Tennessee Historical Society, to which further reference will be made below, the attempt was made to interest the State legislature in the erection of a department of archives and history similar to that in the State of Alabama or that in Mississippi. For various reasons the attempt was a failure, and all that was secured was a somewhat meager appropriation to continue the services of the secretary of the department of archives during the next two years. There was thus begun a struggle for

improvement of conditions in respect to the preservation of historical materials, which it will perhaps take some years to carry to a successful conclusion. Of the present contents and possessions of the office of the archivist, this report gives a more detailed account in the proper place below.^a Something will be said also of the other offices in the capitol and of the Tennessee Historical Society. It is proper to take up first the contents of the office of the secretary of state, as investigated by the writer of this report.

PRESENT CONTENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of the secretary of state now comprises two rooms in the State capitol in Nashville. There are iron safes for the keeping of the books of immediate practical value; but, beyond the fact that the building is of stone construction, the books and papers are absolutely without protection against fire.

The books and papers of this office fall into four groups:

(1) In cases along the wall in the room marked "Archives" are the manuscript journals of the assembly and the manuscript acts and resolutions. On page 210 of this report will be found a table calendaring these by sessions of the assembly, together with the printed volumes of journals and acts in the State library. These are, of course, the most important of the State archives.

(2) In the next room are found several cases of recent books of this department. A descriptive list is given below.

(3) In cupboards in this adjoining room is a mass of material which relates in part to miscellaneous subjects. A detailed list is given below.

(4) In the same place, and not separated from the documents described in (3), are very many books particularly devoted to land matters. These are separately described with the "Land records" in a later part of this report.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS, MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED, OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The tabular statement which follows is intended to show (1) every session of the legislature of Tennessee, with the date of its beginning and ending and the place where it sat; (2) the manuscript journals

^a Since the above report was written further progress has been made. At the recent session of the general assembly (January-April, 1907), a committee of both houses appointed to investigate the office of the secretary of the department of archives made a thorough examination of the work thus far accomplished, paid a flattering tribute to the results attained by the secretary, and strongly recommended the provision of better quarters for the department. A bill to put the department upon a better footing failed to pass the senate, but the present appointment was continued for two years, with a total appropriation of \$4,000—\$1,500 a year for salary and \$500 for expenses. This appropriation represents a considerable increase, while the awakened public and legislative interest augurs well for greater success in the future. At any rate the State archives are for two years more in careful hands, and it is certain that the good work thus far done will suffer no interruption.

and session laws in the office of the secretary of state; (3) the printed journals and session laws in the State Library, and (4) the appendices printed to the journals in the latter depository. The dates of the session have been very carefully worked over, and approach, it is hoped, complete accuracy. The lists of acts and journals are the result of personal investigation, and, if alterations may be necessary, it will probably be through possible additions. The list of appendices, on the other hand, is only a trial list, for these documents are not well classified and arranged, and it is doubtful if there is anywhere a complete set.

Prior to the adoption of the first constitution of the State, and under the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, three sessions were held by the Territorial legislature. These were the sessions of 1794, February 24 to March 1; 1794, August 25 to September 30, and 1795, June 29 to July 11. All these were held at Knoxville. The proceedings of the last two were printed in 1851, along with the reprinted journals of the constitutional convention of 1796 and the journals of the first State legislature.

Beside the regular legislative journals listed in the table, there are some of a special nature. Such, for example, is the journal of the impeachment of Judge Williams, in 1829, which is printed, as are also the journals recording the action of the legislature in committee in 1822, and again in 1826, on the subject of recommending to the people a new convention. Likewise there are special compilations of laws (other than the codes or collections of general statutes), such as various collections of the militia laws. Of these the writer hopes to give later a complete list in a bibliography of printed materials bearing on Tennessee.^a

^a In a letter from the Library of Congress to the secretary of state of Tennessee, bearing date of November 6, 1905, the following are mentioned as desiderata in the collections of the Library of Congress:

Any journals or documents relating to the State of Franklin.

Any journals or documents relating to the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio prior to August, 1794.

Tennessee collected documents: Any prior to 1835, 1839, 1841, 1843-1849, 1855-1861, 1870, 1893, 1901.

House journals: 1797-1804; April, 1809; 1813-1817; extra session 1826, 1827, 1839, 1841, 1849, 1851; December, 1861; extra session May [?], 1891; 1898, 1901.

Senate journals: 1797-1805, 1813-1817, 1822; extra session 1826, 1827, 1839, 1847, 1861; May, 1870; extra session March, 1872; extra session May [?], 1891; 1898, 1901.

Tabular Statement of Sessions, Journals, and Acts.

No. of assembly.	No. of session.	Year of session.	Began.	Ended.	Location.	Manuscript journals in office of secretary of state.	Printed journals in State library.	Manuscript acts, secretary state's office.	Printed acts, State library.
1	1	1796	Mar. 28	Apr. 23	Knoxville...	S. and H....	S. 1; H. 1...		
	2	1796	July 30	Aug. 9	do.....	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...		
2	1	1797	Sept. 18	Oct. 28	do.....	S. and H....			
	2	1798	Dec. 3	Jan. 5	do.....	S. 1; and H. 1			
3	1	1799	Sept. 16	Oct. 26	do.....	do.....			
4	1	1801	Sept. 21	Nov. 14	do.....	S. and H....	S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1803	Sept. 19	Nov. 8	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...	S. 1; H. 1...		
5	2	1804	July 23	Aug. 4	do.....	H. 1			
	1	1805	Sept. 16	Nov. 4	do.....	do.....	H. 1		
6	2	1806	July 28	Sept. 13	do.....	H. 1	S. 1		
	1	1807	Sept. 21	Dec. 4	Kingston, Knoxville.	S. 1; H. 1...	S. 1		
7	2	1809	Apr. 3	Apr. 22	Knoxville.				
8	1	1809	Sept. 18	Nov. 23	do.....	S. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1811	Sept. 16	Nov. 21	do.....	S. 1; H. 5	S. 1; H. 1...		
9	2	1812	Sept. 7	Oct. 21	Nashville		S. 1; H. 1...		
10	1	1813	Sept. 21	Nov. 20	do.....				
11	1	1815	Sept. 18	Nov. 17	do.....		S. 1; H. 1...		
12	1	1817	Sept. 15	Nov. 25	Knoxville.	S. 1	S. 1; H. 1...	2 vols...	
	1	1819	Sept. 20	Nov. 30	Murfreesboro.		S. 1; H. 1...		
13	2	1820	June 26	July 31	do.....		S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1821	Sept. 17	Nov. 17	do.....	S. 1; H. 2	S. 1; H. 1...		
14	2	1822	July 22	Aug. 24	do.....		S. 1; H. a.		
	1	1823	Sept. 15	Nov. 29	do.....		S. 1; H. 1...		
15	2	1824	Sept. 20	Oct. 22	do.....	S. 1			
	1	1825	Sept. 19	Dec. 7	do.....		S. 1a; H. 1		
16	2	1826	Oct. 16	Dec. 11	Nashville	H. 2	S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1827	Sept. 17	Dec. 15	do.....		S. 1a; H. a.		
17	1	1829	Sept. 21	Jan. 14	do.....	S. 1; H. 1a.	S. 1		
18	1	1831	Sept. 19	Dec. 21	do.....	S. (?)	S. 1		
19	2	1832	Sept. 3	Oct. 22	do.....		S. 1*; H. 1*		
20	1	1833	Sept. 16	Dec. 2	do.....		S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1835	Oct. 5	Feb. 22	do.....	S. 3; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
21	2	1836	Oct. 3	Oct. 26	do.....	S. 2; H. 1	S. 1*; H. 1*		
22	1	1837	Oct. 2	Jan. 9	do.....	S. 1; H. 2	S. 1; H. 1...		
23	1	1839	Oct. 7	Feb. 1	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1841	Oct. 4	Feb. 7	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
24	2	1842	Oct. 3	Nov. 16	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1*; H. 1*		
25	1	1843	Oct. 2	Jan. 31	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
26	1	1845	Oct. 6	Feb. 2	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
27	1	1847	Oct. 4	Feb. 7	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
28	1	1849	Oct. 1	Feb. 11	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
29	1	1851	Oct. 6	Mar. 1	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
30	1	1853	Oct. 3	Mar. 6	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
31	1	1855	Oct. 1	Mar. 3	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	H. 1a		
32	1	1857	Oct. 5	Mar. 22	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1...		
	1	1859	Oct. 3	Mar. 26	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. 1; H. 1a		
33	2	1861	Jan. 7	Feb. 4	do.....	S. 1; H. 1			
	3		Apr. 25	May 9	do.....				
			June 17	July 1	do.....				
34	1	1861	Oct. 7	Dec. 21	do.....				
		1862	Jan. 20	Feb. 15	do.....				
			Feb. 20	Mar. 20	Memphis				
		1865	Apr. 3	June 12	Nashville	S. 1; H. 1	S.; H.	Copy....	
		1865-6	Oct. 2	May 28	do.....	(?)	S. a; a		
		1866	July 4	July 25	do.....	S.	S. a; a		
		1866-7	Nov. 5	Mar. 11	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S. a; H.		
35	-----	1867-8	Oct. 7	Mar. 16	do.....	S. (?)	S.; H.	2 vols...	
		1868	July 27	Sept. 14	do.....	H. 1	S.; H.		
		1868-9	Nov. 9	Mar. 1	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S.; H.		
36	1	1869-70	Oct. 4	Mar. 7	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S.; H.	3 vols...	
	2	1870	May 9	July 11	do.....	H. 1			
	3	1870-71	Dec. 5	Feb. 6	do.....	S. 1; H. 1			
37	1	1871	Oct. 2	Dec. 16	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	H.		
	1 ex	1872	Mar. 12	Apr. 1	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S.; H.		
38	1	1873	Jan. 6	Mar. 25	do.....	S. 2; H. 2	S.; H.		
39	1	1875	Jan. 4	Mar. 24	do.....	S. 2; H. 2	S. a; H. a.		
	1	1877	Jan. 1	Mar. 27	do.....	S. 2; H. 2	S. a; H. a.		
40	1 ex	1877	Dec. 5	Dec. 11	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S.; H. a.		
	2 ex	1877	Dec. 11	Dec. 28	do.....				
41	1	1879	Jan. 6	Apr. 1	do.....	S. 2; H. 2	S. a; H.	(?)	
	1 ex	1879	Dec. 16	Dec. 24	do.....	H. 1	(S. a; H. a.)	(?)	
	1	1881	Jan. 3	Apr. 7	do.....				
42	1 ex	1881	Dec. 7	Dec. 26	do.....	S. 1; H. 2	S.		
	2 ex	1882	Apr. 6	Apr. 27	do.....				
	3 ex	1882	Apr. 27	May 22	do.....	S. 1; H. 1	S.; H.	(?)	

Tabular Statement of Sessions, Journals, and Acts—Continued.

No. of assembly.	No. of session.	Year of session.	Began.	Ended.	Location.	Manuscript journals in office of secretary of state.	Printed journals in State library.	Manuscript acts, secretary state's office.	Printed acts, State library.
43	1	1883	Jan. 1	Mar. 30	Nashville...	S. 3; H. 3...	S.; H(A) ...	2 vols...	
	1	1885	Jan. 5	Apr. 9	do.....	S. 2; H. 2...	S.a; H.a....	2 vols...	
44	1 ex	1885	May 25	June 13	do.....	S. 1.....	S.; H.....		
45	1	1887	Jan. 3	Mar. 29	do.....	S. 2; H. 2...	S.a; H.a....	3 vols...	
	1	1889	Jan. 7	May 7	do.....	S. 3; H. 3...	S.a; H.a....	2 vols...	
46	1 ex	1890	Feb. 24	Mar. 15	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...	S.; H.....		
	2 ex	1890	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	do.....		S.; H.....		
47	1	1891	Jan. 5	Mar. 30	do.....	S. 2; H. 2...	S.a; H.a....	2 vols...	
	1 ex	1891	Aug. 31	Sept. 21	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...	S.; H.....		
48	1	1893	Jan. 2	Apr. 10	do.....	S. 2; H. 2...	S.a; H.....	2 vols...	
	1	1895	Jan. 7	May 14	do.....	S. 2; H. 2...	S.a; H.a....	2 vols...	
49	1 ex	1895	May 27	June 17	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...			
	2 ex	1896	Sept. 7	Sept. 26	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...	S*; H*.....	(?)	
50	1	1897	Jan. 4	May 1	do.....	S. 2; H. 2...	S.a; H.a....	4 vols...	
	1 ex	1898	Jan. 17	Feb. 5	do.....	S. 1; H. 1...	S*; H*.....	(?)	
51	1	1899	Jan. 2	Apr. 24	do.....	S. 3; H. 3...	S.a; H(A)...	8 vols...	
52	1	1901	Jan. 7	Apr. 25	do.....		S.; H.....	6 vols...	
53	1	1903	Jan. 5	Apr. 16	do.....		S.; H. (A)...		
54	1	1905	Jan. 2	Apr. 17	do.....		S.a; H.....		

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

In those columns of the foregoing table which deal with the journals "S" represents "Senate" and "H" represents "House." A blank line (----) denotes a missing volume. (*) shows that two volumes are bound together to make one. "a" indicates a separate appendix; "a1" indicates an appendix, not necessarily separate; "A" indicates house and senate appendixes in one volume. In the columns in which reference is to the session laws the missing volumes are marked by blank lines (----). Elsewhere it is to be assumed that the laws exist in one volume, unless more than one is indicated. Thus it will be seen that the collection of printed session laws in the State Library is complete back to 1806. For the years preceding 1806 one must depend on the collections of Roulstone and of Scott.

The first session of the seventh assembly met first at Kingston, then adjourned to Knoxville.

The journals of the three Constitutional Conventions in 1796, 1834, and 1870 are all to be found in printed form.

Records other than land records, office of secretary of state, the capitol, Nashville, in two cupboards or closets, mixed with the land records and several volumes of miscellaneous character. A list follows:

1. Bonds, clerks of county and circuit courts, date 1812-1827.
2. Pay warrants of governors to treasurers, date 1811-1818.
3. Document "C" (?), amount of notes discounted, \$1,678,709.05, date 1838-1839. Evidently a bank statement. (State bank?)
4. Code of Tennessee, Meigs and Cooper, date 1858 (?), manuscript; bound.
5. Commissions, 1815-1827.
6. Account book, ledger (?).
7. Scrapbook. A few clippings on reconstruction.
8. Account book and index, incomplete.
9. Check book, hospital (?).
10. Official bond book, No. 2, date 1867-68.
11. Minutes of direct-tax commission (State board of equalization), W. S. Morgan, secretary, date, 1893.
12. List of soldiers discharged, 1866.
13. Proceedings of claims committee, senate of Tennessee, date 1901.

14. Commissions, justices, and miscellaneous, date 1864-65.
15. Record book, labeled "Rebel," Army medical board.
16. Book of receipts, date, 1868.
17. Reports of comptroller, Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, date 1869.
18. Letter book of John Sevier, date 1796-1804.
19. Cashbook, date 1869.
20. Commissions, 1807-1815.
21. Index to general accounts, no date.
22. Sheriffs' certificates of the vote by counties on the constitution of 1834, date 1835.
23. Accounts of cutting stone, etc., capitol building. Latter part of volume used in 1865 and 1887 for some one's account.
24. Journal of proceedings of medical board, Army of the Tennessee, date 1861. (Captured ?).
25. Index to "Corporation book."
26. Manuscript journal, convention of 1870.
27. General claim commission, Government accounts, four volumes.
28. Record of pardons, three volumes.
29. Record medical board, labeled "Rebel," volume 2. See 15 and 24, above.
30. Requisitions of the governors, date 1859-60.
31. County redistricting record.
32. Bonds, date 1824-1838.
33. Executive correspondence, date 1796-1807.
34. Alphabetical index (?).
35. Military records, date 1840-1845.
36. Commissions, military officers, date 1840.
37. Executive record, date 1832-1846.
38. Claim register, No. 2.
39. Register of commissions, civil officers, date 1840-1845.
40. Register of commissions, Governor Carroll, date 1832.
41. Executive record, civil officers, date 183-, et seq.
42. Pardons, date (?).
43. Executive record, volumes 1 and 2, date 1856-1862.
44. Report of comptroller, original, date 1867.
45. Proclamations, date 1840-1850.

OFFICE RECORDS, SECRETARY OF STATE.

The volumes listed above, all of which are in manuscript form, are all contained in the cupboards or closets to which reference has been made. In addition, there are large presses or cases on the side walls, which are filled with the more recent volumes of the archives of the office. These deal with money matters, elections, commissions, etc., and especially with the charters and other documents relating to corporations.

The records now kept in the office of the secretary of state may be described as follows:

Register of charters of corporations: Mining and manufactures, several volumes to J 9; banks, volumes 1 and 2; real estate, volumes Q, QQ, QA; general, volumes U, UU, UUU, U8.

Cashbook.

Day book since 1901.

Pardon records and papers.

Commission books: General; justice of the peace; notary public; commissioner of deeds (all by administrations).

Reward register. Offers for apprehension of fugitives from justice: Requisition papers; extradition warrants.

Election returns, tabulated by years.

Record of trade-marks.

Record of mine foremen and mining laws since 1903.

Report of board of law examiners.

MAPS, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Besides various printed maps, there are said to be in the office of the secretary of state thirteen maps of surveyors' districts in Tennessee, covering the period 1806-1825.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES.

The present quarters of the keeper of the archives are located in the capitol, and consist of three rooms, an office, a large room with cases on the walls and in the center, and an attic loft, not completely floored. The rooms are lighted with electric light, and their contents are in no way protected against fire.

In the loft is kept a miscellaneous mass of material originally brought up from the basement, which the archivist has been gradually sorting out. The first move was to put in large boxes the papers which could be assigned to any one governor's administration, and then to label each box. From time to time additional papers have been acquired by the archivist, and these have been similarly treated. From this mass, arranged only thus roughly by date, the next step is to classify the separate papers each after its kind, and file them in the adjoining rooms.

At present the State archivist, Mr. R. T. Quarles, is able to give only a very general description of the archives in his possession. It seems best to make a broad classification under the following heads:

Manuscripts: Executive papers; legislative papers; judicial papers; financial papers; law papers; military papers; maps; reports of boundary commissions; miscellaneous.

Printed: Reports of State officers; miscellaneous.^a

1. *Executive manuscripts*.—Correspondence of the governors, originals, 1796-1904. Incomplete. Arranged by administration and date. Very valuable.

Manuscript concerning pardons, extraditions, etc., 1810-1904, incomplete. Divided into pardons granted and pardons refused.

Records of officers' bonds, 1796-1906. Incomplete. Also many loose papers. These papers come from the secretary of state's office.

Internal improvement correspondence, 1827-1869; scattered.

Correspondence over educational matters, banking, etc.

^a All notice of printed books other than the acts and journals is deferred to another occasion.

Papers concerning the election of magistrates; unbound, 1808-1860. Election returns and other papers, 1810-1900, incomplete.

2. *Legislative papers.*—While the original papers of the various constitutional conventions, the manuscript acts, and the manuscript journals and appendixes are in the secretary of state's office, the bills and petitions which fail to pass are sent to the archives. Other than these there is little material later in date than 1860. Some impeachment papers are preserved. Prior to 1854 there are a number of legislative papers of many kinds. Under the first constitution certain standing committees did much of the work which is now left to permanent officials. Petitions were very numerous, for example, the petitions concerning slavery in 1827.

These papers are not yet so arranged as in any way to permit a calendar of them. On such subjects as banking, taxation, internal improvement, slavery, and abolition, etc., these originals fill in the meager outlines printed in the printed journals, and hence are of the greatest value. There is, however, no continuity to be found.

Of great interest are a number of petitions to the constitutional convention of 1834 in reference to slavery. There is also the original draft of the constitution before modification through amendment.

3. *Judicial papers.*—The most complete and extensive body of material in this office is composed of the records and papers of the supreme court of the State for middle Tennessee. The first State constitution, that of 1796, did not provide for a supreme court, but left the establishment of superior and inferior courts to the legislature. In 1809 the legislature substituted for the old superior courts of law and equity a supreme court of errors and appeals. The constitution of 1834 established the supreme court as an independent part of the State government.

Among the important volumes and sets of papers are the following: 1800-1865, about 12,000 (estimated) transcripts in equity and law. 1870-1904, 21,204 transcripts (many missing), law, equity, and criminal cases. 1830-1879, supreme court and chancery enrollments; all branches of appellate courts; 125 volumes. 1870-1905, dockets; about sixty volumes. No dockets for chancery court of appeals. 1897-1906, chancery court of appeals, transcripts; 514 in bundles. Execution papers issued by clerk of supreme court. 1818-1860, fairly consecutive but incomplete. Since 1860, kept in supreme court. 1830-1897, original opinions, supreme court, unbound. Many printed in printed reports.

4. *Financial papers.*—The archives are rich in papers to be included under this head. Unfortunately such great losses have been sustained that there are many serious gaps in all series of papers. These papers have not yet been calendared, and only a general description is possible, except in a few instances.

Prior to the establishment of the office of the comptroller, under the constitution of 1834, there were elected by the legislature treasurers for the divisions of the State; at first two, later three. The reports of these officers were returned to the legislature and were audited by a committee of that body. These reports, in brief form, were printed in the printed journals. The materials upon which these reports were based are, of course, very valuable. They are also very rare. They run brokenly from 1798 to 1836. There is also the report of the treasurer of East Tennessee for 1831, in one volume, and some of later date. Besides these reports, the tax returns for each county were presented through the members for that county. Many of these returns are extant.

There are also scattered but valuable papers, reports, and correspondence of the banks, which the legislature watched with some care. The same may

be said of internal-improvement enterprises, especially railroads and turn-pikes.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1834 the comptroller became the financial officer of chief importance. There are 31 volumes bound, covering 1836-1839, and some unbound, for various years to 1860. Since the war, such reports seem to remain in the office of the comptroller. Many later papers of this officer, however, are in the archives. There are 70 bound volumes from the comptroller relating to moneys of internal-improvement and other funds, ledgers of various sorts for the period 1870-1903, also many volumes of warrants receivable from the comptroller and warrants payable from the treasurer. There are 60 volumes of ledgers of the treasury department, 1855-1898. There are several thousand original papers concerning the State debt, bonds, etc., forming another important body of materials. Those bonds of the "Torbett issue" which were not issued are in the keeping of the archivist; those which were issued are retired as fast as they can be got back. The original canceled bonds also are in the keeping of the archivist.

There are some papers of the treasurer as insurance commissioner, 1890-1905.

The records of the State board of equalization from 1893 to 1897 are in the office.

There are some papers relating to individual matters of finance; for example, the accounts, checks, etc., for the erection of the capitol building.

There are several tax books, dating from years before the civil war.

There is a very interesting record of correspondence concerning the school moneys and the Bank of Tennessee, between G. C. Torbett and Governor Brownlow.

There are several lots of papers, mostly of recent date, showing returns of county revenues by county officers.

There are many papers dealing with the financial aspect of railroads, telephone companies, etc.

5. *Land papers.*—The archivist has a large number of original warrants from North Carolina for military services, etc., submitted to the validating committee of 1807 and its successors for adjudication.

6. *Military papers.*—There are in the archives very many papers which refer to the military history of the State. In the earlier period, especially, these are of great interest. From 1880 on such papers are kept in the office of the adjutant-general. Back of that date they are in the archives. The archivist estimates that there are 8,000 to 10,000 such papers, consisting specially of reports from company, battalion, and regimental officers.

There are many military papers which relate to the soldiers furnished by Tennessee to the United States Government from the first levy of United States troops in Tennessee, in 1797, to the present; also reports of quartermasters, commissaries, and others.

There are various civil war papers, 1862-1865. Many oaths of office, pardons signed by the President, permits to bring goods into the State, 1862-1866, etc.

The records of the provisional army of Tennessee, prior to the time when the troops were turned over to the army of the Confederate States, include medical department, 1861-1863. The set is incomplete. There are some loose bundles of papers. This lot of papers is important as containing the vote of the Confederate soldiers for governor.

Confederate pension records. These records in manuscript cover the whole period since the passage of the act. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 papers, vouchers, etc.

7. Boundary disputes have made a large lot of papers. There are also several maps.

8. *Miscellaneous papers*.—Common schools letter book, 1836–1838.

Ledgers money for support of public schools, sale of lands, 1831, 1836. Record book, 1858–1869; ledger, 1848–1869.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The State library is situated in the capitol in Nashville, occupying in that building one very large chamber three stories high and two smaller rooms adjoining. The office of librarian was created in 1854. The present organization of this department was accomplished by the act of 1901, chapter 128, which constitutes the governor, the attorney-general and reporter, and the chief justice of the supreme court of the State a library commission, which elects the librarian for a term of four years. The legislative appropriation for the library proper is \$1,500—\$1,000 for the salary of the librarian and \$500 for that of an assistant. Besides this, there is an appropriation of \$500 for the support of the law library, which is located in one of the adjoining rooms and is in the care of the librarian.

The most important contents of the library, with respect to State archives, are the files of the printed journals of the assembly, a nearly complete set, and the files of the printed session laws, a very nearly complete set from 1807 on. A complete list of these volumes is given above in connection with the list of the manuscript journals and acts in the office of the secretary of state.

In the law library are the printed reports of the courts of Tennessee, the codes, and other law books of the State, besides similar publications of other States, received through purchase or exchange. The Tennessee reports are in most cases reprints, and few of the original reports are to be found in this library.

On the shelves of the principal chamber are many thousand volumes of works of reference, mostly of earlier date, periodicals in sets, newspapers of Tennessee and other States, and bound volumes of pamphlets and publications of the United States Government. Much of this material is of great value. Among the pamphlets are messages of the governors, reports of various State bureaus, banks, etc. These are to a large degree unclassified, nor are anything like complete sets preserved. This is due, in large part, to the irregularity with which such reports have been published and to too great latitude in the past in the matter of loaning books and pamphlets from the library to careless borrowers. The present librarian is endeavoring to extend the system of cataloguing, to fill all gaps that can be filled, and to guard against loss in the future.

The last report printed is that for 1903–4, published in 1905.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the comptroller's office at present are kept only current and recent papers of the department, which rapidly fill up the available space. Older records are sent to the archivist.

The most important current books are as follows:

- General ledger, one volume a year; balanced monthly, three volumes.
- Revenue ledger, six volumes.
- Corporation ledger, two volumes.
- Cashbook, two volumes.
- Payable warrants and appropriation ledger.
- Receivable warrants.
- Inheritance tax ledger, three volumes.
- Bills of costs ledger, one volume.
- Coal and oil ledger, one volume.
- Tax aggregate papers in files.
- Pensioners' and invalid roll.

The materials used to make up copy for printed biennial reports are destroyed after printing.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

The following books are kept by the insurance department of this State:

1. License book of insurance companies.
2. License book of insurance agents.
3. Register (alphabetical) of insurance agents.
4. Register of insurance companies (containing list of agents representing each company).
5. Chronological register (giving names of all companies licensed for each year since 1893).
6. Receipt book (of all money received, except privilege of tax insurance agents).
7. Receipt book of insurance agents' privilege tax.
8. Cashbook containing total receipts and disbursements.
9. Register of fire-insurance brokers.
10. Record of lawsuits, where service of process has been acknowledged.
11. Record of examinations.
12. List of securities deposited.

The records kept in the treasury department are as follows:

1. Cashbook.
2. General ledger.
3. Bank ledger.
4. Corporation ledger.

Annual reports are issued of the insurance department and biennial reports of the treasury department. Files of these reports are kept in this office.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court of Tennessee sits in each of the three divisions of the State, at Knoxville, Jackson, and Nashville. There are three clerks, each with a staff of assistants. The office in the capitol at Nashville has to do solely with the records for middle Tennessee. Of these much of the older part has been turned over to the department of archives, where they are well arranged and easy of consultation.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WATKINS INSTITUTE BUILDING,
NASHVILLE.

Although it has not been made in any sense an official or legal depository of the archives of the State, the Tennessee Historical Society has been so long connected with the preservation of historical materials in general and with the development of interest in the history of the State that a brief sketch of its somewhat checkered life seems to be here in order.

As early as 1820 there was organized in East Tennessee an association known as the Tennessee Antiquarian Society. This was due especially to the efforts of Judge Haywood, the first of the historians of the State, and seems to have been conceived, in part, as an auxiliary means to the collection of the materials for that work. After a year or two of activity, the records of which are preserved in the society's minutes now in the possession of the Tennessee Historical Society, this antiquarian society seems to have been allowed to lapse. The next organization, promoted through the zeal of Col. F. A. Ramsey, seems likewise to have been short-lived, but laid a foundation for the East Tennessee Historical Society of later times.

The present Tennessee Historical Society (to quote from a publication of that body) "was originally organized as a voluntary association in 1849 and was active in prosecuting the ordinary duties of a State historical society until 1861." The late Judge Lea refers, however, to a period of five years, between 1851 and 1856, when there was a lapse in interest, and to a reorganization of the society in 1857. After the war, in 1874, another reorganization was effected. The officers were: President, J. G. Ramsey, of Knoxville; vice-president, John M. Lea, and secretary, Anson Nelson. In May, 1875, application was made under the general incorporation law of March 23, 1875, for a charter, which was secured in the same year.

From 1857 to 1886 the society's collections were housed in the State library, by virtue of a resolution of the general assembly. With the increase of the library, however, and with the growth of the historical materials owned by the society, these accommodations

became so crowded that the society accepted the invitation of the trustees of the Watkins Institute, and removed its collection to the Watkins Institute Building.

In the course of time these quarters in turn have proved insufficient, and the absence of fireproof protection has become a matter of great concern. These facts, and the very limited income of the society, have led it to appeal to the State for financial assistance. This appeal has been combined with an effort to secure the erection of a State department of archives and history. In 1905 these matters were brought before the fifty-fourth general assembly of Tennessee, with the holding of public meetings, the submission of memorials to the legislature, and the introduction of a bill. These proceedings failed, however, to accomplish the intended result. All that was done was to continue by legislative appropriation the office of the secretary of the department of archives,^a and the matter of assistance to the historical society and of its connection with the State went over to the next assembly. At the present writing further efforts are being made toward the desired end.

Of the historical collections of the society, which include relics, newspapers, and valuable pamphlets, as well as a large number of manuscripts, that part which may strictly be called archive material is very limited in amount. Reference may be made to documents of the Cumberland agreement and the town of Nashville, to the early records of Washington County, to the executive journal of the territory south of the river Ohio, to various papers bearing on Indian treaties and on boundary disputes, etc. There are also many official or semiofficial letters of various State governors, e. g., the correspondence of Governor McMinn.

In the *American Historical Magazine*, Volume VI, No. 4, for October, 1901, is contained the charter of the society, with the by-laws, and an important and full, though not exhaustive, list of the society's manuscripts. From time to time, in the files of the same journal, many of the most important of these documents have been reprinted. Unfortunately, there have been sometimes omissions or alterations.

It may be added that very recently the most valuable manuscripts have been removed from the society's rooms and deposited in a fire-proof safe. Thus they are protected from destruction, but at the cost of inaccessibility to the student.

LAND RECORDS.

Because of the large number of volumes of records that have to do with land, and still more because of the great importance in the State's history of the question of public lands, it has seemed advisable

^aActs of Tennessee, 1905, p. 1090.

to make a separate heading for this subject. There are recognized at present, over and above the offices of the county registers, six State land offices in Tennessee, though all of them are now more or less defunct. The land office of East Tennessee is in the court-house at Knoxville, that of West Tennessee is in the court-house at Jackson, and that for Middle Tennessee is in the State capitol at Nashville. In the same building, as indicated above, there are in the office of the secretary of state such a large number of land papers as to need separate description, and some land papers are in the possession of the secretary of the department of archives. These do not constitute, however, a separate land office. Besides the three already mentioned, there are the land offices of the Ocoee district at Cleveland, that of the Hiwassee district at Athens, and that of the Mountain district at Sparta. All except the last have been examined by the compiler of this report.

LAND RECORDS, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, NASHVILLE.

In two cupboards or closets in the office of the secretary of state in the capitol in Nashville are many land records. This is to be explained not only by the fact that the secretary of state, under the law, was responsible for all the State archives, but also by the circumstance that that officer was given direct duties in connection with the administration of the land system.

1. West Tennessee Commissioners, 1819. List of claims filed, Nos. 2365-3835; marked "valid." Sometimes entry, grant, or plat filed.

2. Duplicate warrants, East Tennessee, 1812-1818. Duplicates of warrants of John Carter, Washington, and Sullivan counties, North Carolina, certified by Luke Lea, commissioner for East Tennessee. Also grants of State of Tennessee issued by commissioners of East Tennessee, Shipley, and others.

3. January 17, 1820, to September 14, 1822. Proceedings of commissioners for adjudicating land claims under act of November 23, 1819. Closes with adjudicated grants of the University of North Carolina.

3a. List of all the duplicate warrants received from the clerk of the late board of commissioners of West Tennessee. Paper binding. Begins No. 9, 1808. Contains duplicate military warrants received from Randal McGavock, clerk to the late board of commissioners (signed) Robert Searcy, February 23, 1808; John Armstrong, warrants; William Maclin, secretary of state; commissioners, preemption, and guard rights; Evans battalion.

4. Certificates from interfering grants and grants the locality of which can not be identified. Issued by the board of commissioners for West Tennessee in the year 1807, Nos. 1-165.

5. Certificates recorded, West Tennessee commissioners, signed A. Foster, May, 1809, to August, 1818, "non-ident.,"^a Nos. 244-1260; May, 1809, to July, 1813, interferences, Nos. 251-667.

6. West Tennessee board, 1819-1821, interferences, Nos. 1776-2239

7. West Tennessee board, 1819-1821, interferences, Nos. 2240-2774. After No. 2511 note says: "Here the board of commissioners closed in October, 1822, and on the next page the secretary of the state, as commissioner of West Ten-

^a This term is frequently used and means "cannot be identified."

nessee, commenced on the 29th day of November, 1823, under the act of November 21, 1823." The new warrants after this are located south and west of the Congressional reservation line. In the back of this volume is the attested statement that entries of locations 4840 to 5569 are true and perfect copies of entries of land, numbers contained in the original books in the office of Martin Armstrong, surveyor of the lands, granted to the officers and soldiers of the Continental Line of North Carolina, kept in the town of Nashville, county of Davidson and State of Tennessee (except marginal notes), 1799.

8. Certificates of interference, Nos. 3577-3993. Many gaps after 3686. Date, 1836-1838, Luke Lea, secretary and commissioner. All south and west of Congressional reservation line.

9. Certificates of interference Nos. 672-1318. Date, 1813-1818.

10. Certificates of interference Nos. 1322-1775. Date, 1819. West Tennessee board.

11. Record of invalid warrants issued by William Maclin, continued from Book 1; judged invalid, 1809-10.

12. William Maclin warrants, 1802-3; judged valid or partly invalid. Countersigned Archibald Roane, president board of commissioners for East Tennessee, 1809-10.

13. A list of warrants copied from John Armstrong's entry book since the 1st of January, 1800. A correct abstract from warrant book, July 14, 1820. William Hill, secretary (North Carolina). Also contains a list of warrants issued since the 14th day of July, 1820, for military services. Altogether 635 in number.

14. Entries of lands granted by North Carolina south of the Ohio:

(a) Bounds of Sullivan County, 1779.

(b) Report of quantity of acres of land entered in the entry taker's office kept in Sullivan County, North Carolina, by Gilbert Christian, late entry taker in said county. (No. 1, 1780, February 8, to Nathan Bead, 640 acres.) Last number, 840, 1784, April 8.

(c) (Same.) "Formerly State of North Carolina, and at present of the Territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, by John Carter and Landon Carter, late entry takers in said county, 1791; 3,005 in all, comprising 746,362½ acres.

(d) Bounds of Washington County.

(e) Observations. These entries, under act of 1777, for establishing county offices; act of 1758 (1778), amending same. By section 5 many of preceding entries void, but (this fact) disregarded by public officers, and grants issued notwithstanding. These are the entries provided against in the second condition of the act of cession, July 27, 1791.

(f) On last leaf, certificate of S. S. Hamilton, July 2, 1805, transcribed a book containing an account of the quantity of land formerly in the State of North Carolina, but now in the State of Tennessee. A correct copy of the original now in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States.

15. No title. On outside, non-ident. Contains several hundred certificates, Nos. 1215-2376 (many gaps). Seem to date from 1817; referred to act of October 13, 1817. A. Foster, commissioner. Beginning at other end of book, non-ident, and disclaimer certificates. Date, 1818, and following years. A. Foster, then D. Graham, secretary and commissioner.

16. Warrants issued to surveyors for sectioning their several districts. Includes accounts of those of the fourth, fifth, and sixth districts and the district south of French Broad and Holston, 1807-1809.

17. West Tennessee commissioners, 1819-20. List of claims filed, Nos. 1-2364. (See No. 1 of this list, which should follow this.)

18. Date, 1842. John S. Young. Grants based on warrants of North Carolina. Compare resolution of North Carolina assembly of 1832.

19. West Tennessee commissioners, 1819. List of claims, marked "Inexplicable." Subject to a tax for adjudication.

20. East Tennessee commissioners, 1807-1818. Deficiency warrants (where former grant insufficient), Nos. 1-146. William C. Mynatt, commissioner.

21. Large volume marked "A," Military entries, Davidson County. Columns arranged as follows: Names, description, number of warrant, number of location, number of acres. Attest of Martin Armstrong that this is a true copy of Book A. Grants to officers and soldiers of the Continental Line. Date of attest, July, 1799. On last page, "Military land warrants brought from Raleigh by William Christmas,"

22. Certificate warrants, issued February 1823-1843; files No. 1-1535. Columns arranged as follows: File, date of file, original number, original date, original number of acres, to whom granted, to whom assigned, by whom filed when adjudged, number of acres, to whom delivered. On fly leaf is the following: South and west of the Congressional reservation line, 3,362,413 acres; granted by North Carolina, 942,375 acres; adjudicated and readjudicated, 1820-1828, 2,250,413 acres; adjudicated February, 1828, to August 28, 1829, 17,388 acres. This volume is indexed. It contains also several grants—Nos. 2789-3984 (broken in many places), down to 1843. Reference is made to acts of December 13, 1827, December 20, 1831, February 19, 1836, and the signatures are those of various secretaries of state as commissioners.

23. 1807-1818. Grants Nos. 1-64, commissioners of East Tennessee for land south of French Broad and Holston, based on North Carolina grants. Landon C. Carter and John Armstrong, North Carolina, 1783.

24. West Tennessee board of commissioners. List claims filed, Nos. 3834-5092—November, 1821, to March, 1822. (See 17 and others of this list.)

25. Non-ident., and deficiency warrants Nos. 25-135 (n. i.) and 25-135 (d). East Tennessee commissioners, 1810-1818.

26. Maclin warrants, docket, invalid, October 21, 1808.

27. Record of occupant certificates issued for university, and college warrants under the act of 1825, Nos. 1-3670. D. Graham, secretary and commissioner, West Tennessee, certificate to assignee of western district for 25 acres south and west of the Congressional reservation line, March 8, 1826.

28. Index to East Tennessee record of claims.

29. Record of preemptions, guard rights, Evans battalion, etc., passed by board of commissioners of West Tennessee, 1807-1816.

30. Entry taker's book, Jackson County, original, 1802-3.

31. Commissioners' office, 1812-1817. Minutes and adjudication of claims, etc.

32. West Tennessee commissioners, 1819. List claims filed, Nos. 5093-8417. (See 24, 17, and others of this list.)

33. William Maclin, warrants; valid. Commissioners East Tennessee, 1807-1815. (See 26 and others above.)

34. West Tennessee board. List claims filed, numbers mixed. (See 17 and others above.)

35. Record of military warrants, by Robert Searcy, secretary of state of North Carolina, to Martin Armstrong and William Christmas, 1796-1818.

36. Record of transfers, assignments, etc., on warrants passed by the first board of commissioners in West Tennessee, December, 1807.

37. 1807. Bazel Boren (?), register of Robertson County, 118 copies of grants; all that are registered in my office to this day. North Carolina.

38. Military warrants adjudged valid by the board of commissioners for West Tennessee in the year 1807. Directed to North Carolina surveyor. Lands to be laid off within military reservation. No. 1 is for Robert Carmichael.

39. Invalid warrants issued by William Maclin, secretary of state. Copy. (See 33, 26, and others above.)

40. West Tennessee commissioners, 1821. List of warrants adjudged valid and drawn for location, Nos. 1-1537.

41. Alphabetical list of lands and locations. Refers to pages in Books A-E, 1-5 (?). Gives number of acres, number of warrant, and situation.

42. East Tennessee, county office grants, 1823-1838.

43. West Tennessee, county office grants, date (?).

44. West Tennessee board of commissioners, 1819. List of claims, inexecutable, not subject to adjudication tax. (See 19 above.)

45. Western district grants, Nos. 1-4899. Date, 1826-1841.

46. West Tennessee grants, "A." Date, 1807-1810.

47. Index of claims filed for adjudication. Date, 1820.

48. West Tennessee list of claims, Nos. 1-1537. Date, 1822.

49. Middle Tennessee, county office grants, Nos. 1-11050. Date, 1824-1831.

50. Grant book. Date, 1814-1821. Nos. 5-18000, West Tennessee.

51. Grants, East Tennessee. Nos. 22190-30866. Date, 1838-1867.

52. Grants (no reference to East or West Tennessee), Nos. 1-4399. Date, 1826-1849.

53. Grants, mountain district, Nos. 1-6709. Date, 1827-1839.

54. Grants, Oconee (*sic*) district, Nos. 1-9081. Date, 1838-1900.

55. Alphabetical list of certificates issued since 1820. West Tennessee board, 1819.

56. Certificate warrants, deficiency, interference, non-resident, etc. Concern Salt Lick reservation. (See resolution of assembly, 1840.)

57. Index to East Tennessee grants. Date (?).

58. Account book, grants issued, Nos. 12074-22279. Date, 1834-1855. East or West not stated.

59. Grants south and west of the Congressional reservation line, non-ident. Jno. S. Young, secretary of state and commissioner. Date, 1842-1844. Nos. 3729-3994.

60. Commencement of the transaction of the business in the office of East Tennessee by Miller Francis. Record of proceedings and collection of money arising from lands in "Highwassee" district. Date, 1827-1831.

LAND RECORDS IN DESK CUPBOARDS—ROOM MARKED "ARCHIVES," OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

1. Middle Tennessee grants, vol. 2. Grants Nos. 18801-27116. Date, 1848-1905.

2. Mountain district. Nos. 6710-13567. Date, 1839-1903.

3. Hiwassee grants, vol. 1. Grants Nos. 4400-5136. Date, 1849-1902.

4. Western district grants, vol. 2. Grants Nos. 11100-17359. Date, 1850-1903.

5. East Tennessee district. Grants Nos. 30868-42579. Date, 1867-1903.

LAND OFFICE, MIDDLE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE.

The records of the register of Middle Tennessee are in a small room adjoining the hall of the house of representatives, in the State capitol, at Nashville. Here are perhaps 200 bound volumes, in open

bookshelves, while in files are very many original grants. No attempt is made to describe or classify the latter.

The bound volumes are as follows:

Occupant entries for 1819, Marion and Franklin counties, one volume. Reference to act of October 23, 1819.

West Tennessee board of commissioners. Not subject to adjudication. Volume 1 gives number of claim, number of acres, by whom issued, to whom issued, to whom assigned, to whom and when delivered. All of date 1820.

Third district. Entry book and locations, Nos. 1-958. Date, 1807-1809. Latter part refers to Franklin, White, Overton, Jackson, Warren, Bledsoe—all counties set off in 1806-7. This volume is especially interesting as containing on its first pages a record of the survey of eight parcels of land of 640 acres each for schools. Index.

Tied up in paper. First district. Entry book B. Locations 1841-4163. Date, 1808-9. Copied, 1902-3.

Third district. Survey book B, 1814-1822. Plats of locations.

East Tennessee commissioners, 1812-1818. Duplicate of John Carter's warrants, Washington and Sullivan counties.

The volume contains (a) a list of lands in the district south of French Broad and Holston, returned to the register's office. Gives alphabetically list of names of 1,724 persons, with number of acres and fractions, states species of lands, occupant, college, academy, and county. Land is in small parcels; largest noticed, 637 acres.

(b) List of lands in the Highwassee (*sic*) district that fell back to the State for nonpayment, under act of November 15, 1819. Contains financial statement.

Volume torn. Lettered on back, "North Carolina Military Warrants." Begins 189, ends 5312. Toward end of the volume a separate matter: Military warrants issued by Mr. Secretary White, Nos. 1-90. Date, 1799-1804. Also a statement of the men who served as officers and soldiers in Evans's battalion under an act of the assembly of North Carolina passed in the year 1786, entitled "An act for raising troops for the protection of the inhabitants of Davidson County," taken from the pay rolls (there being no muster rolls) deposited in the office of the comptroller of North Carolina, together with an account of the names of grantees of land upon warrants issued to the said officers and soldiers.

First district, survey book A. Rebound, Nos. 1-626. Dates, 1807-1810. Plats, certificates of survey, dates when filed and when taken out of office.

Modern copy (A. A. Lyon, 1903), lettered, first district entry book—locations, Nos. 1841-4161. Dates, 1808-1809.

Modern copy, record of grants, Tennessee, book A. Dates, 1807-1809. Grants signed by John Sevier; some on John Armstrong warrants.

Series. Record of grants, Tennessee. Volumes lettered, and paper labels give dates. A is original of that immediately preceding. Series extends from A to FF. N and O rebound, P missing, Z dated 1824-1828. AA begins with some grants of 1825. FF goes to 1846.

First district surveys. Book C. Date, 1809. Rebound.

Second district surveys. Book C. Date, 1808-9. With plats.

First district surveys. Book C. Date, 1814. With plats. Rebound.

Second district surveys. Book E. Date, 1811-1813. Rebound.

Third district entry book F. Date, 1818-1823. Index.

Record of grants. Books N and O blank.

Series. North Carolina grants. Eight volumes, labeled No. 1, Book A; No. 2, Book B, etc., to No. 8, Book H. Contain certificate of William White, secretary of state of North Carolina, dated 1811. Contain altogether 4,639 grants, based on military warrants, guard right warrants, preemption warrants, Evans battallion warrants, and service right warrants.

Book C, No. 3 of above, rebound.

Series. North Carolina grants. Three volumes, lettered A, B, and C. Contain certificate of William Hill, secretary of State of North Carolina, dated 1818, stating these to be correct transcripts of grants founded on John Armstrong warrants (where not otherwise expressly stated) for lands within the middle district, etc. Some grants are included, based on warrants from Landon Carter's office, Washington County. Large amounts of land appear in the name of John Sevier and Stockley Donelson.

Index, by letters, to Books A, B, and C; A No. 1, B No. 2, to H. No. 8.

Index, alphabetical, to military warrants. Recent.

North Carolina, one volume, marked in pencil, "John Armstrong entries," 1-2662. Index, earliest entry, 1783. Contains certificate of John Overton that the volume was copied in pursuance of the act of 1804, concerning an agent from this State to the State of North Carolina.

North Carolina, one volume. Orders from J. Glasgow, secretary of state of North Carolina, to Martin Armstrong, to lay off — acres of land within the limits of lands reserved by law for officers and soldiers of the Continental line. Goes to 1806.

Warrants invalidated, 1806-7. Journal of the proceedings of the boards of commissioners of East and West Tennessee. Important as illustrating the administration of the land laws.

North Carolina grants, Sullivan County. Date, 1780-1793. Index. On inside, statement of register of Sullivan County, dated 1807, that this is a transcript of 618 original grants, all in his county to date.

Series. Record of grants, twenty volumes, beginning with No. 2 (No. 1 missing). No. 2 begins with grant No. 770. Date, 1825. Grants in pursuance of act of November 22, 1823, county offices, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents an acre. Volume 21 goes to No. 18672. Date, 1849, refers to act of 1830; then ceases to refer to $12\frac{1}{2}$ -cent purchase and refers to entry. Contains survey notes for Lewis County.

Series. Occupant grants, eleven volumes. Begins with No. 27138, in volume 1; goes to 29441, in volume 3. In same volume 3, begins with No. 18673 and goes to No. 26173, in volume 11. Dates, 1842 (act of that year) to 1881.

Land-grant records, later grants, Nos. 26174-26885. Dates, 1881-1896.

Land-grant records, 2. Comes down to 27116. Date, 1905. Many numbers, but not filled in. All these volumes refer to land bought or entered in the counties, at a small or at no price, after the good lands were all taken up. The proceeds went to make up part of an early school fund.

Index, three volumes to the series above. Separates school lands.

Third district survey and plats. Date, 1807-1814. Rebound.

Second district entries, Nos. 409-805. Date, 1807-1809. Rebound.

North Carolina grants, Sumner County, 512 grants. Date, 1786-1807. One volume, K, refers to act of 1809 as to division of warrants.

In cases along the opposite wall are between 75 and 100 volumes, without any arrangement, and some in bad repair. About thirty of these are district survey books and entry books of the first, second, and third districts. Besides these there are some individual volumes which seem to belong to some of the series outlined above and to be misplaced. There are a few county grant books of North Carolina. There are several indexes. Also one volume North Carolina

entries under Martin Armstrong; one volume West Tennessee grants, 1823-1848; one volume Knox County grants, 1779-1807; one or two volumes North Carolina grants, \$10 per 100 acres, 1793-94.

Many other volumes are without titles, and are not easily identified or described.

The land office now transacts no continuous business.

LAND OFFICE, EAST TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE.

The records of the register of East Tennessee are in an office in the court-house in Knoxville.

1. Thirty-four volumes, labeled "Record Book, East Tennessee Land Office." All transcripts. Begin with No. 1, dated June 3, 1807, from board of commissioners of East Tennessee to Luke Lea, jr., in consequence of grant No. 161, December 17, 1794. Four volumes indexed by counties.

2. Two volumes of 1808, 1809, and 1810, which seem to be originals or older transcripts of series 1 (above).

3. Nine volumes, labeled "North Carolina Land Grants," all transcripts made, apparently, about 1874.

4. One volume, labeled "Transcripts North Carolina Records."

5. One volume, labeled "James K. Polk's Administration."

6. Six volumes indexes to —?

7. Three volumes, labeled "Record Book of Certificates for Land Sold in the Hiwassee (sic) District." One volume index. One volume Hiwassee matters.

Three bins of files, plats, certificates on entries, etc. Originals.

LAND OFFICE, WEST TENNESSEE, JACKSON.

The records of the register of West Tennessee are at present in the office of the register of Madison County, at Jackson. When examined by the writer they were piled upon the floor in one corner of the room. They consist of 33 volumes, as follows:

1. "Occupant Grants," volumes 1 to 20, inclusive, except volumes 4, 11, 15, and 16, which are missing. Volumes 6 and 13 are badly broken, and leaves are gone from other volumes. Special reference is made to acts of January 11, 1842, November 17, 1845, and November 11, 1847.

2. One volume, 1867-1870 (apparently continuing 1). Covers grants 16089-16326. One volume, 1870-1873. Grants, 16327-16580.

3. One volume, numbered 9, contains miscellaneous copies 9732-10346, 16743-17089 (September 23, 1895, refers to entry of September 13, 1895).

4. Eight volumes, labeled "Record Grants." Vol. 1, grants, 1-920. No. 1 dated 1826, January 14. Vol. 2, grants 925-1822; vol. 3, 1826-2734; vol. 4, 2734-3631; vol. 5, 3632-4627; vol. 6, 4628-5588 (original badly broken); vol. 7, 5590-5900 (cut and broken; date, 1856; vol. 8, copy of 6.

5. Five volumes indices.

6. Several grants of recent years, since 1895, on loose sheets, unbound.

7. Two volumes which seem to have no connection with the office.

There is in this office no trace of the original grants, nor do there seem to be any plat books.

West Tennessee, at first called the Western district, consists chiefly of that part of the State which lies between the Tennessee in its northern course, and the Mississippi River. It was opened by the great Chickasaw cession of 1818, and was the subject of dispute between the United States, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

LAND OFFICE, HIWASSEE DISTRICT, ATHENS.

The office of the land register of the Hiwassee district has been for a long time located at Athens, the county seat of McMinn County. The history of the district is important, as the lands, which were opened in 1820, through Calhoun's treaty of the preceding year, were sold by the State for a relatively large amount and because these receipts were invested, at first, in the State Bank of 1820, and later in the school fund of the State.

As will be noticed elsewhere in this report, there are volumes relating to the Hiwassee (or Highwassee, as the name appears in older documents) lands in other land offices of the State. This is due, in part, to the financial interest connected with the district. A considerable number of more or less extensive reports, etc., are also to be found printed in the journals of the assembly and public documents. This is very fortunate, for the condition of the original papers is worse than that of any other land records examined. The writer was able to find, in fact, only three bound volumes, all more or less moldy, in the vault of the register of McMinn County. These three volumes are lettered A, B, and C, are all indexed, and are all copies; the third and part of the second are typewritten, and in the third is a statement that that volume was copied in 1898. The volumes are called "Deed books," and contain entries, purchase certificates, with assignments, etc., on which grants were to issue. No plats were found, but it was said that some existed in private hands. The writer was informed that many of the records were destroyed in a fire, but at what date was not learned. Many of the original grants remain in private hands. A climb to a room in the top of the court-house revealed a number of bundles of original papers, marked "copied," lying on the floor in a confused mass of old tax books, dockets, road books, tax list originals, and other more valuable books and papers of the county. The room is kept locked, but is entirely neglected and used as a dumping place for anything that is in the way.

These volumes, however incomplete, are valuable as throwing light on the working of the land-sale system. Their discrepancies are doubtless followed out, in part, by the books relating to the Hiwassee lands in the other offices.

Some light is thrown on the condition of these records by the act of 1897, chapter 33, which recites that the books of the Hiwassee

district land office were destroyed during the war, that they can be largely supplied through the original entries, grants, certificates of purchase and survey now in said office in the form of loose papers, which were originally recorded in said destroyed books. By an act of 1891, \$500 was appropriated toward supplying and transcribing these records, but the same having been exhausted and said records not completed, an appropriation is made of 5 cents per 100 words to the register for this copying, the total expenditure not to exceed \$600.

LAND OFFICE, OCOOE DISTRICT, CLEVELAND.

The records of the register of the Ocooe district are at present in the office of the register of Bradley County, at Cleveland. When examined by the writer they were locked in a wooden desk or cupboard in the register's vault, and were in a fair state of preservation. They consist of two plat books (one original, one copy) and about thirty volumes, as follows:

1. Large series, originals. Nine volumes. A and B copied in Book A (2). (See below.) C copied in Books A (2) and B (2). D, E, G (F?), and G copied in Book D (2). N copied in Book C (2). I copied in Book D (2).

2. Entries, copies, bound in red backs, four volumes. Copied by I. J. T. Knox, entry taker and land register, according to act of 1897, chapter 70, November 17, 1897. Lettered A, B, C, and D.

3. Entries, small series, four volumes, lettered A, B, C, and D. The entries are arranged numerically, beginning in vol. 1 with No. 4343. These volumes cover the years 1841-1872.

4. Grants, nine volumes, lettered B, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, and L (C and G missing).

5. One volume, record of grants, seems to continue above to 1899. The last grant recorded is No. 9081.

6. One broken volume (copy), Nos. 7149-9438.

7. One index to plat book; one index to grants; one index to entries.

The Ocooe lands were not sold by the State until the treaty of removal, in 1835, extinguished the title of the Cherokees. They lay in the extreme southeastern part of the State, a northern segment of the extensive territory from which the Indians were ousted after the long struggle with the State of Georgia.

LAND OFFICE, MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, SPARTA.

The records of the mountain district are at Sparta, in White County. The compiler was unable to examine them in person, and is indebted for the following account of them to the kindness of Hon. W. T. Smith, of Sparta:

The records of the land office for the mountain district of Tennessee are 36 volumes of grant records, running from A to Z, inclusive, excepting Q; then by numbers from 1 to 11, inclusive. There are also two other index volumes. Two volumes, A and Y, were destroyed during the war, but have since been supplied, in so far as possible, by a special act of the legislature.

There are old entries on file which date as early as 1828. These are unbound. The entry books, which are in bound volumes, are not in the land office, but in the office of the county register.

The grant records, which are in bound volumes, date back as early as 1811. The latest year covered by these records is that of 1903.

RECORDS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The office of the clerk of the supreme court in West Tennessee is in the court-house of Madison County, at Jackson.

From 1871, when the present constitution was adopted, to the present time the records of the supreme court are said to be complete. Those papers and volumes which relate to years prior to this time are in a confused condition, owing to careless handling in the transfer from Brownsville, where the court formerly sat. Some of these earlier papers are found in the loft of the court-house.

Original transcripts from the inferior courts are kept in pigeon-holes to the number of 18,355. The principal series of bound volumes are as follows:

1. Rule Docket, by years.
2. Trial Docket, by years.
3. Minute Book, forty-one volumes.
4. Execution Docket, thirty-four volumes.
5. Ended Docket, "third edition."

The office of the clerk of the supreme court for Middle Tennessee is at Nashville. Only the records of recent years are kept in this office, the older documents having been turned over to the department of archives.

The chief contents of the office are as follows:

1. Minute books, covering both law and equity cases, volumes 1-26.
2. Execution Docket, covering both law and equity cases, volumes 1-50.
3. Transcripts of cases from lower courts, Nos. 21304 to 23539.
4. Court of chancery appeals (by a recent act reconstituted and called court of civil appeals) minute book, volumes 1-5.
5. Execution Docket, volumes 1-?

The office of the clerk of the supreme court for East Tennessee is at Knoxville.

The records, which are preserved in the clerk's office in the court-house of Knox County, seem to be in very good condition and the bound volumes to be complete from the organization of the supreme court, in 1810. They are not well arranged, however, as no chronological order is followed in the case of the older volumes.

1. Minute books, covering both law and equity cases, apparently complete from 1810. The first volume, that for 1810, is in excellent condition. The volumes are not lettered, but are dated by years. Each volume now includes two terms of court.

2. Execution Docket. One volume now for each year. Series apparently complete.

3. Transcript of appeals from lower courts. In bundles. Supposed to be complete.

4. Court of chancery appeals (by a recent act reconstituted and called court of civil appeals) minute books, by years, complete from organization of the court, in 1895.

5. Same. Execution Docket. Same.

6. Enrollments. Supreme court opinions selected for publication. Presumably complete. All others are filed loose and are presumably in the basement.

COUNTY ARCHIVES.

Out of the ninety-six counties in the State of Tennessee only a few have been visited in connection with the present report. There is every need for a thorough investigation of all the county court-houses, and the preparation of a complete system of returns.

The writer has visited in person the court-houses in the following counties:

Knox, Bradley, and McMinn, in East Tennessee.

Davidson, Lincoln, and Franklin, in Middle Tennessee.

Shelby and Madison, in West Tennessee.

He has also examined the early records of Washington County, which are in Nashville, in the Tennessee Historical Society.

He has obtained information by correspondence as to other counties, especially as to Maury County.

The counties named include populous counties like Davidson and Shelby, in which are situated the cities of Nashville and Memphis, and less thickly settled agricultural counties like McMinn and Lincoln, so that those named may be considered as fairly representative of all except the remote mountain districts.

While in some cases neglect and confusion are found, in general the present condition of the county records is fairly good. There are evidences, of course, of past neglect, and here, as in other States, the losses from fire have been very extensive. Especially severe in some counties were the effects of the war, when each part of the State was invaded by hostile armies. All things considered, it is fortunate that so much remains.

In all the newer court-houses there are found stone vaults with steel doors. Even in these cases, however, there are evidences of overcrowding, and the older volumes of records are forced out of the safes to make room for books of more material consequence for current use. In fact, overcrowding seems to be the chief danger of the present. In some cases the county officers are made depositaries for records which are not their own, as, for example, when land-office records are found in the county register's office. Where overcrowding exists there is the familiar tendency to unload, and old papers, especially if unbound, are relegated to the loft, if happily they escape destruction. One of the most important services of a State department of archives, if pro-

vided with ample space in a fireproof building, would be to assume, by authority of the assembly, the care of all old county books and papers which might be turned over to it by the county authorities.

The offices in the counties of Tennessee which are of chief importance for their records are those of the county court, the county register, the clerk and master in chancery, and the county trustee. There is also the clerk of the circuit court of the district in which the county lies. At Knoxville and Jackson, as will appear below, are found also the records of the supreme court of the State for East Tennessee and West Tennessee, respectively. In these court-houses, and three others, there are also records of State land offices. It must be clearly borne in mind that the notes on county archives which follow are limited to a few counties, selected out of the many in the State for a personal visitation and investigation which in nearly every case was limited as to time. For this reason the notes are descriptive only, and not inclusive. Nothing is said of the office of the county trustee, for this is usually concerned only with present or with very recent activities, and maintains only current papers. Only in a few cases was it possible to devote time to the office of clerk and master, or to that of the clerk of the circuit court. On the other hand, the general records of the county court and the land records of the county register were always taken up and examined where possible.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The early records of Washington County, now in the keeping of the Tennessee Historical Society, in Nashville, consist primarily of the minutes of the county court. But, as in other counties, much material of general character is intermingled. A larger part, but by no means all, of these records has been printed in the *American Historical Magazine*.

From this publication and from the catalogue of the society it appears that these records should extend from the year 1778 to the year 1805. At present, however, that part which covers the year 1778 is not to be found, nor do the officials of the society know what has become of it. It is probable, however, that this part of the Washington County records was printed in the magazine without abbreviation.

The records make only one volume, written in loose folios, which is bound in boards. From their early date and from the fact that Washington County embraced at first all of what is now Tennessee these papers possess the very highest value and interest.

KNOX COUNTY.

The records of Knox County are in the court-house at Knoxville. This is a modern building, and the records are, for the most part, preserved with a care that should be emulated in the other parts of the State. Not only are the fireproof vaults larger and in better condition, but the arrangement of the shelves, with rollers, etc., and the binding and indexing of the volumes of archives are more thoroughly done than elsewhere.

The most important series of records seem to be nearly all complete.

Office of the Clerk of the County Court.

Minute books, 1792 to present. There are 26 volumes to 1874, then an intervening volume, then a lettered series begins with C and goes to T, the last volume, making in all 44.

Estate books, 26 volumes, up to 1874, include wills. After that, wills separate, 4 volumes. Wills are indexed.

Marriage licenses, 1837 on, 11 volumes, indexed. There are some originals of earlier date.

Guardians' accounts, 12 volumes.

Death records, 3 volumes.

Industrial school records, 2 volumes.

Office of the County Register.

Records of transfers, labeled "Records." The volumes are numbered and lettered 1 A, 1 B, to 1 Z; 2 A, 2 B, to 2 Z, etc., as far as volume 4 H. The volumes are thereafter numbered, amounting to 205 in all. They are indexed.

Mortgage and trust deeds, all indexed; 111 volumes.

M'MINN COUNTY.

The records of McMinn County are in the court-house at Athens. Circumstances prevented an investigation of any but the land records in this county. The present court-house is a modern building, but apparently rather overcrowded. Some years ago there was a fire which caused the loss of many papers.

In the office of the register the volumes examined gave an impression of damp and mold. The office of the county court clerk was not examined, but some old volumes that must have belonged to that office were found in a mass of papers dumped on the floor in a room in the attic.

BRADLEY COUNTY.

The records of Bradley County are in the court-house at Cleveland.

Office of the County Clerk.

The minutes of the county court and other papers in the offices of this court-house are well preserved in dry vaults and kept, many of them, in modern roller shelves. There seem, however, to be many gaps, due to losses, and some of the volumes are in considerable disorder.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Office of the Clerk of the County Court.

Minutes of county court, 1783 to date, about 40 volumes. All indexed. After 1883 daily and quarterly courts separated.

Guardian bonds, 1869 to date, 12 volumes. All indexed. Before 1869 entered in minute books.

Administration bonds, 1850 to date, 18 volumes. Indexed.

Letters of administration, same dates, 7 volumes.

Marriage records, 1838 to date, 24 volumes. All indexed. Before 1838 scattered originals.

Physicians' record, 1889 to date, 1 volume.

Pedigree book (horses), 1892, 1 volume.

Death record, 1881-82, 1 volume.

Road books, 1843. Volumes 2, 3, and 4.

Investigation of county asylum, 1895, 1 volume.

Wills and inventories, 1784-1805, 1 volume rebound; 36 volumes to present indexed.

Notary public bonds, 1892 to date, book form and indexed, 3 volumes.

Equity rule docket, 1850 on, 5 volumes.

Execution docket, 1867, 2 volumes.

Administration and execution list, 2 volumes.

Tax deeds from circuit court clerk (State), 1899 on, 2 volumes (individual).

Records of tipling licenses, from about twenty-five years ago, averaging 2 volumes a year.

Merchants' license ad val. tax, from 1890, every four years. Earlier volumes broken. Among those seen were 1883 to 1886, 1887-1889. Privilege tax since 1890 same. Earlier volumes, 1869-1872.

Conveyances, 1870 to date, 33 volumes.

Guardians' settlements, 1825 on, lettered A to L.

Inventories and settlements of trustees, 1883 to date, 5 volumes.

Inventories and settlements of administrators and executors, 1899 to date. Earlier kept in will books.

Tax books. Since 1883, several volumes deposited with Nashville Title Abstract Company. Others in county court. Later volumes separate property within corporate limits of Nashville from that without the city. Older tax lists, separate volumes 1862, 1868, 1870 (2), 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1875.

Criminal docket, 1870, 1 volume.

List of voters registered under franchise act passed June 3, 1865, 1 volume.

Office of County Register.

General conveyances, etc., lettered A to Z, 1784 to 1839. Contain miscellaneous bills of sale for negroes, etc., as well as transfers of real property. With 1838, 9 volumes are numbered, 1 to 334. Titles vary, including "warranty," "deeds," "trust" (mortgages), "personal," "charters," "maps," "judgments," etc. There are 20 volumes labeled note books. Indexes to several volumes.

Election pay rolls, 1887 to date.

Road orders (in boxes).

Series labeled "quarterly reports" (county judges). About thirty years.

List of polls, 1882.

Record of fees and criminal costs, 1878.

Magistrate's docket, 1859.

Criminal court records, about 30 volumes. Begin January term, 1880.

Financial records, workhouse vouchers, dockets, etc.; judges' docket; payable warrants.

Office of Clerk and Master in Chancery.

Minutes of chancery court, begin 1846, lettered A to Z and numbered 1 to 71.

Execution docket, lettered A to Y.

Plan books, volumes 1 and 2.

Sales books, volumes 1 to 9.

Schedule books, volumes 1 to 12.

Dividend books, volumes 1 to 10.

Personal ledgers and miscellaneous papers.

Rule docket, 1846 to date, lettered A to Z (F skipped) and numbered 1 to 17.

Journal (part of executive docket), numbered 1 to 17.

Enrolling books, begin 1854, 53 volumes.

Appeal docket, 3 volumes.

Various memorandum dockets, files of chancery cases, and miscellaneous.

Office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

Criminal court minutes, 1842 to date, lettered A to Z, AA to ZZ, AAA to VVV (present volume).

Trial docket, one for each term.

Execution docket, lettered A to Z, AA to PP (present volume).

Office of County Tax Assessor

This office was established in 1890.

Original annual field books, one for each ward and district. Pencil books, alphabetically arranged. Ink books for each ward and district. These go from this office to that of the trustee and thence to that of the county clerk.

Poll-tax books, one for each ward and district. Go to trustee for record.

Office of the County Trustee.

This office contains nothing of date earlier than 1883. The trustee is the officer in charge of receipts and disbursements. A classification of the various ledgers, etc., was not practicable at the time of the investigation.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The records of Franklin County are in the court-house at Winchester. There were serious losses during the civil war, and many of the records are incomplete. The condition of those which remain is not the best.

MAURY COUNTY.

The records of Maury County are in the court-house at Columbia. Through the kindness of one of his former students, Mr. George V. Peak, the writer is informed that with the exception of one minute book the records appear to be complete. There has been no loss of records by fire in the history of the county. Though the court-house was at one time during the civil war used as a barracks by Federal soldiers, none of the county records were displaced or destroyed. In almost every case the records prior to 1880 have been packed away in vaults in the cellar. The officials state that these are likewise in good condition.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The records of Lincoln County are in the court-house at Fayetteville. The court-house is a substantial building and the records are fairly well preserved.

Office of the Clerk of the County Court.

Minutes of the county court, beginning 1811, by years to 1864, then lettered to 1892; from 1892 lettered A2, A3, A4, then numbered to present volume, which is 4. Indexed. Some volumes gone.

Quarterly minutes since January, 1898, 2 volumes, lettered A and B. Insolvent estates.

Guardians' settlements, about 10 volumes, 1889 to date. Indexed.

Executors' and administrators' records, several volumes. Indexed.

Inventories, several volumes and index.

Sales, 1 volume.

Judgments, 1 volume.

Rule docket.

Clerk, special commission, 1861-1870.

Claims against county, 1 volume.

Warrants, 2 volumes.

Other single volumes of miscellaneous character.

Wills, 5 volumes; begin 1827.

Administrators' bonds, 7 volumes.

Guardians' bonds, 3 volumes.

Executors' and administrators' bonds, 2 volumes.

Prosecution bonds, 3 volumes.

Magistrates' bonds, 2 volumes.

Merchants' licenses and merchants' bonds, several volumes.

Tippling licenses, 1 volume.

Insolvent claims, 1 volume.

Hearing docket, 1864-1869, contains list of voters of Lincoln County under the franchise law of 1865.

Tax duplicates, 1 volume for each year back to 1874, and some earlier volumes.

Marriage records, several volumes, beginning 1838; many gaps.

Distribution docket (land).

Probate deeds, 5 volumes, 1841 to date.

Notary public bonds, 1 volume.

Merchants' bonds, 5 volumes.

Certified bills of cost, 6 volumes.

Assessors' bonds and oaths, 1 volume.

Automobile register, 1 volume.

Physicians' licenses, 1 volume.

Privilege license.

Expiration license (?).

Office of the County Register.

Records begin 1810. From 1866 volumes are lettered.

Trust deeds, 27 volumes, beginning 1868.

Chattel mortgages, 2 volumes, beginning 1903.

Revenue book, 3 volumes from 1875.

Miscellaneous, 2 volumes.

Note books, etc.

The following record books of the register's office of Lincoln County were destroyed by the casualties of the civil war: Book F, 1820-1823; book Q, 1842; book, 1853; book U, 1854; book W, 1858; book Y, 1860.

The office of clerk and master was not investigated.

MADISON COUNTY.

The records of Madison County are in the court-house at Jackson. The building is a modern one, and the records seem relatively well cared for. During the war the former court-house was used for military purposes, and some papers suffered defacement.

Office of the Clerk of the County Court.

Minutes of the county court, volumes 1 to 25, complete, begin December 7, 1821.

Records of guardians' settlements, 10 volumes.

Records of administrations, insolvents, etc., 13 volumes.

Bond books of various sorts, 22 volumes.

Cash and revenue books.

Marriage records, 14 volumes, including 2 for marriages of colored people.

Wills and inventories, 10 volumes, from 1821.

Receipts, 1886, 1 volume; others of different dates.

Tax duplicate books, among them volumes for 1882 and 1875.

Various road books.

Record of chairman's and of judge's warrants.

Revenue and other financial books.

Rule and execution dockets, 2 volumes.

Pedigrees (horses), volume.

Mobile and Ohio tax book, 1854-1857, 1 volume.

Office of the Register.

Register of mortgages and trust deeds, volumes 1 to 59, all indexed.

Deed books (transfers), volumes 1 to 70; 1822 to date, all indexed.

Records of charters, 3 volumes.

Note books, dockets, receipt books, etc.

Plat with index.

Office of the Clerk and Master in Chancery.

Rule docket, volumes 1 to 16, begin 1838.

Minute books, volumes 1 to 22, 1846.

Execution docket, volumes 1 to 4.

Enrolled cases, old, 7 volumes.

Rule minute book, 1 volume.

Insolvent claim book, 1 volume.

Hearing docket, 3 for each term.

Cost bonds, volumes 1 to 5.

Judgment bonds, volumes 1 to 3.

Attachment bonds, volumes 1 to 3.

Cash books, volumes 1 and 2.

Receipt books, volumes 1 to 4.

Court index book, 1 volume.

Court tax books, special, under act of 1887.

Tax minutes, volumes 1 to 7.

Tax execution docket, volumes 1 to 6.

Officers' costs book, volume 1.

Tax index, 1 volume.

Judgment index, 1 volume.

Blotter day book, No. 3.

The above are all the offices investigated by the writer. There are several volumes of records in the loft. Among these is one of the books of the State Bank, 1854-1867.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Office of County Court Clerk.

Records in a vault, electric light, shelves overcrowded. Also some papers in garret.

Minutes of county court. Begin 1820; 87 volumes, to date.

Inventories and accounts. Small volumes, 1823-1830, 1830-1833, 1833-1840. Large volumes, 1 to 21, 1841 to date.

Administrations, etc., volumes 1 to 20, 1845 to date.

Execution records, 4 volumes.

Guardian bonds, 5 volumes.

Testamentary records, volumes 1 to 20, 1830 to date.

Settlements of insolvent estates, 5 volumes.

Administrators' and executors' settlements, volumes 1 to 46, 1848 to date.

Liquor bonds.

Marriage records.

Quarterly court docket, 1870 to date.

Quorum court.

Quarterly court minutes.

Execution docket, volumes A to X.

Earlier county court docket.

Several other volumes and sets of volumes which could not be examined in the time at the disposal of the investigator.

RECORDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

An attempt was made to examine the records of the city of Memphis, but at the time of the writer's visit it appeared that the older records were inaccessible, inasmuch as the city offices were located in temporary quarters. A new city hall is to be built. Meanwhile the archives are in a vault which can not be opened.

As to recent and current records, the following information was obtained:

The government of the city consists of two boards, the board of fire and police commissioners, with five members, and the board of public works, with ten. The members of both are elected at large. One of the five members of the upper board is the mayor, whose powers are restricted. Both meet at the same time. Up to 1905 the former board was restricted to the matters indicated by its title, but now both boards pass on all public measures. Each board keeps a journal.

All city officials are elected for four years, but the members of the boards are elected in classes, so that some hold over.

The register is the secretary of the city, and also, with an assistant, acts as secretary to each of the city boards. He keeps a ledger, a trial balance, a journal of office, a book of abstracts or account of receipts and disbursements.

Warrants for disbursements, after being vouchered in each department, are sent to the register for payment, who draws a check signed by the mayor and two of the board of fire and police commissioners. The check is also indorsed by the city treasurer.

The city tax receiver and the county trustee are the same; that is, the person elected as county trustee is the city tax receiver. He receives two separate commissions. The city fixes its own tax rate, makes its own assessments, but collections are made by this county officer, who keeps two sets of books.

There are several collections of printed laws of the city of Memphis.

The last printed annual report of the city officers seems to be that for 1900. None later than this were found by the writer, and he was informed by a city official that the only official publication of the present was the statement of the budget, which was printed in the newspapers.

The best collection of laws, etc., is to be found in the Cossitt Library.

MATERIALS FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF
THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

COVERING THE COLONIAL PERIOD
AND THE STATE PERIOD TO 1789.

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE,
Chief of the Department of Public Documents, New York Public Library.

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MATERIALS FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The following compilation makes no claim to completeness. It is only an attempt to provide a tentative list of the fundamental official archives of the thirteen original States, including the District of Maine and Vermont. Doubtless items have been omitted that might properly have found a place in this list. The object of the compiler has been not to show the extent or character of the manuscript archives, but to show where, when, and how completely these have been published. It has also been attempted to fix such information upon this subject as might be of use in further researches on the same lines. In making this initial effort the compiler has recorded primarily such public archives as have been published by official authority. To some extent, also, documents published by private enterprise have been noted, but it has not been practical to include in this bibliography isolated material found in collections of private papers and similar places.

As has been stated previously in the Commission's introduction to the present report, such a list at best could not be final, owing both to the extreme scarcity and inaccessibility of many of the colonial imprints, and to the fact that hitherto unknown publications are, from time to time, being brought to light.

The arrangement of this list is by States, subdivided into appropriate periods, each of which is classified under the heads of the several departments of government. In this way the political continuity of the various colonies has been set forth in so far as it was possible to do so at the present time. Many breaks still exist. Some could doubtless even now be filled in by a careful working over of the records, others may have to be supplied by inference, or by the process of combination. Given time, however, and opportunity, it should not be impossible to reconstruct a fairly satisfactory framework of colonial political organization. The establishment of this

political continuity has been worked out independently of and as a basis for the collation of the archives. Thus it will be seen that the effort has been first to show what archives there should have been, and then, by showing what actually are known to exist, to give the student and the collector an idea of the weak places in his material.

In carrying out this project of providing a record of the public archives in print, bibliographical technique has been subordinated. It is believed, however, that enough has been introduced to serve as a guide to the collector of documentary material.

PART I.

2. GENERAL SOURCES.

a. PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

"The commission was appointed at the meeting of the American Historical Association at Boston, December 27-29, 1899. The purpose of the commission is to examine into the condition and character of the public records of the United States, of the several States, and of important local communities, with a view to obtaining and publishing such information concerning them as will make the records more generally known and more easily available for students. The commission is not intended to be a medium for the publication of archives, nor does it aim to supplant the various State record commissions, and other similar agencies, already existing. Its objects are, rather, the compilation of information, as full and detailed as possible, regarding the particular class of American historical material generally known as archives or public records, the preparation of such catalogues or finding lists as may be deemed useful, and the unification and improvement, so far as its influence as an advisory body can be made effective, of methods of publishing, arranging, and preserving official documentary material." (Circular issued by Amer. Historical Association upon organization of Archives Commission.)

1. Annual report, 1900. 303 pp.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept., 1900, v. 2. Prof. William MacDonald was chairman. Report contained returns on public archives of Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, and Wisconsin.

2. Annual report, 1901. pp. 225-360.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept., 1901, v. 2. Chairman as above. Report contains returns on public archives of the city and county of Philadelphia, of North Carolina, and of Texas.

3. Annual report, 1902. pp. 329-363.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept., 1902, v. 1. Chairman as before. Report contains returns on public archives of Oregon, report on the Bexar archives.

4. Annual report, 1903. pp. 407-664.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept., 1903, v. 1. Prof. Herman V. Ames, chairman. Report contains returns on public archives of Colorado, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

5. Annual report, 1904. pp. 497-649.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept., 1904. Chairman as before. Report contains returns on public archives of Alabama, Georgia local archives, Kansas, North Carolina county archives, and Pennsylvania.

b. CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS.

Colonial Series. London. 4°. (Public Record Office.)

- v. 1. America and West Indies, 1574-1660. 1860. xxxiv, 577 pp.
- v. 5. id., 1661-1668. 1880. lxxxiii, 736 pp.
- v. 7. id., 1669-1674. 1889. xliii, 714 pp.
- v. 9. id., 1675-1676. Addenda, 1574-1674. 1893. lxi, 595 pp.
- v. 10. id., 1677-1680. 1896. lvi, 700 pp.
- v. 11. id., 1681-1685. 1898. lv, 829 pp.
- v. 12. id., 1685-1688. 1899. xxxviii, 713 pp.
- v. 13. id., 1689-1892. 1901. xxxvi, 807 pp.
- v. 14. id., 1693-1696. 1903. xlvi, 725 pp.
- v. 15. id., 1696-1697. 1904. xxix, 714 pp.
- v. 16. id., 1697-1698. 1905. xxxiv, 630 pp.

c. HOUSE OF LORDS MANUSCRIPTS.

New series, v. 1, 1693-1695; v. 2, 1695-1697. London, 1900-1903. 8°.

In continuation of 2 vols. (1690-1691, 1692-1693) issued as app. v, 13th rept., and app. vi, 14th rept., resp., of the British Hist. MSS. Commission. These earlier volumes contain little material relating to the American plantations. The volumes of the new series, on the other hand, contain considerable material. Such as falls within the scope of the present compilation has been brought out and entered in its proper place.

d. HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Report on printed guides to and descriptions of archives, etc. I. Governmental repositories, national and state. II. Local repositories.

First Ann. Rept. Historical MSS. Commission, 1896, pp. 483-512. Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1896, v. 1.

e. COLLECTIONS OF COLONIAL CHARTERS.

A List of Copies of Charters, from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in Pursuance of their Address to His Majesty, of the 25th of April 1740. Viz. Maryland Charter, granted by King Charles I. in the 8th Year of His Reign. Connecticut Charter, granted by King Charles II. in the 14th Year of His Reign. Rhode Island Charter, granted by King Charles II. in the 15th Year of His Reign. Pennsylvania Charter, granted by King Charles II. in the 33d Year of His Reign. Massachusetts Bay Charter, granted by King William and Queen Mary, in the 3d Year of Their Reign. Georgia Charter, granted by His present Majesty, in the 5th Year of His Reign. London: Printed in the Year M.DCC.XLI. t. p., 12, 10, 14, 12, 21, 18 pp. Folio.

In the Tower copy [no. 8] the Georgia charter is wanting; possibly this is not an individual defect.

The Charters of the following Provinces of North America; viz. Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts's Bay, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, Georgia. To which is prefixed, A Faithful Narrative of the Proceedings of the North American Colonies, In Consequence of the late Stamp-Act. London: Printed for W. Owen at Temple-Bar. . . . MDCCLXVI. sm. 4°. 1 map, 1 l., 18, 15 (1), 5 (1), 4, 6, 5 (1), 9 (1), 7 pp.

The Charters of the British Colonies in America. London: Printed for J. Almon, [1775]. 8°. 1, 1, 142 pp.

3. THE COMPANIES.

THE VIRGINIA COMPANY AND THE COUNCIL FOR NEW ENGLAND.

a. VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON.

Charter.

1606, Apr. 10. Letters patent to Sir Thomas Gates, etc. 4 James I.

1747. Stith. Hist. Va. pt. 1, app. no. 1.

1809. Hening. Statutes, etc. i: 57-66.

1877. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1888 et seq.

1890. Brown. Genesis of U. S. i: 52-63.

1606, Nov. 20. Instructions for the government of the Colonies. 4 James I.

1809. Hening. Statutes, etc. i: 67-75.

1890. Brown. Genesis of U. S. i: 64-75.

- 1609, May 23. Royal charter. 7 James I.
 1747. Stith. Hist. Va. pt. 1, app. no. 2.
 1809. Hening. Statutes. i: 80-89.
 1877. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1893 et seq.
 1890. Brown. Genesis of U. S. i: 208-237.
- 1612, Mar. 12. Royal charter. 9 James I.
 1747. Stith. Hist. Va. pt. 1, app. no. 3.
 1809. Hening. Statutes. i: 98-110.
 1877. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1902 et seq.
 1890. Brown. Genesis of U. S. ii: 540-553.

Record of proceedings.

- 1619-1624. Abstr. of the proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624, prepared from the records in the Library of Congress by Conway Robinson, and edited with an introduction and notes by R. A. Brock. Richmond, 1888. 2 v.

Va. Hist. Socy. Coll. n. s. v. 7-8.

1619. The records of the Virginia Company of London, the court book, from the manuscript in the Library of Congress; ed., with an introduction and bibliography, by Susan M. Kingsbury . . . Preface by Herbert L. Osgood. Vol. I, II, Washington, 1906. frtsp., facs. 8°.

The introduction and bibliography, v. I: 11-206, also published separately.

References.

1901. London Company Records, by Lyon G. Tyler. (Amer. Hist. Assn., 1907, Rept. 543 et seq.)

1859. Thornton. First records of Anglo-American colonization. Boston, 1859. 12 pp. 8°.

250 copies privately printed. First published in the Hist. Mag. Feb., 1858, under the title "Records of the London Company for the First Colony in Virginia."

Extracts.

- [1621, Sept.]. Articles and Orders Concluded on by the President and Counsell for the Affaires of New England for the better Government of the Trade [for the] Advancement of the Plantacon in those Parts.

Amer. Hist. Rev., July, 1899, p. 686 et seq. This is not really an extract from the records, being printed for the first time as noted.

- Virginia Company of London. Extracts from their manuscript transactions; with notes. By Edward D. Neill. Washington: Govt. Printing Office, 1868. 17 pp. 8°.

Also printed as Sen. misc. doc. 84, U. S., 40th cong., 2 sess. Pamphlet in this form consists of 11 pp.

b. COUNCIL OF NEW ENGLAND.

See memorandum by Charles Deane in Proc. Amer. Antiquarian Society, 1875.

Patent.

- 1620, Nov. 3/13. Great Patent of New England. 18 James I.

1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 103-118.

1818. Trumbull. Hist. Conn. app. xxvi.

1836. Brigham. Plymouth Colony Laws, 18.

1862. Poor. Claims of Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

1866. Baylies. Hist. Colony New Plymouth.

1885. Davis. Hist. Town of Plymouth. app. v.

1877. Poore. Charters and Constitutions. i: 921 et seq.

1901. Farnham Papers. i: 45.

Records.

- 1622-1623, 1631-1638, in Amer. Antiq. Socy. Proc. 1867: 53-131, and 1875: 49-63.
 1622, July 24. Minutes of first division of Great Patent of 1620.
 1862. Poor. Vindication of Gorges. app. D.
 1901. Farnham Papers. i: 61 et seq.
- 1635, Apr. 25/May 5. Declaration for resignation of the great charter.
 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 390-392.
 1885. Davis. Hist. Plymouth. app. v.
 1991. Farnham Papers. i: 197-200.
- 1635, May 1/11. Petition for act of surrender.
 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 392.
 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers. i: 40.
 1901. Farnham Papers. i: 201-202.
- 1635, June 7/17. Act of surrender of Great Patent.
 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 393.
 1836. Brigham. Plymouth Colony Laws, 333-335.
 1901. Farnham Papers. i: 203-205.

References.

Haven. History of grants under the Great Council for New England. Lowell lectures, 1869.

Christy. Attempts toward colonization; the Council for New England and the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, 1621-1623. (Amer. Hist. Rev., July, 1899: 678-702.)

4. COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

The following is but a sketch of the various movements toward colonial confederation. In this sketch the many colonial alliances against Indian tribes, whether on the part of a single colony, or jointly on the part of two or more colonies, have been disregarded. Only those colonial unions, or plans for such unions, have been indicated, which resulted, or were intended to result, in a political confederation of the British mainland colonies comprised within the limits of the present continental United States.

1643.**UNITED COLONIES OF NEW ENGLAND.***Articles of Confederation.*

1. 1643, May 19.
 1656. New Haven's settling in New England.
 1794. Hazard. Hist. Coll. ii: 1-6.
 1836. Brigham. Plymouth Colony Laws, 308-314.
 1859. Plymouth Colony Records. ix: 3-8.
2. 1670, June 5.
 1794. Hazard. Hist. Coll. ii: 516-521.
 1859. Plymouth Colony Records. x: 340-345.
3. 1672, Sept. 5.
 1794. Hazard. Hist. Coll. ii: 521-526.
 1836. Brigham. Plymouth Colony Laws, 314-320.
 1859. Plymouth Colony Records. x: 346-351.

Records of proceedings.

- 1643, Sept. 7-1678, Mar. 20.
 1794. Hazard. Hist. Coll. ii.
 1859. Plymouth Colony Records. ix-x.

Extracts.

1859. Extracts . . . comprising such portions of the records as are not published in the second volume of Hazard's State Papers; from the original MSS. in the secretary's office at Hartford, by J. H. Trumbull. 46 pp.

—Public Records Conn. Colony iii: 471-514.

—Plymouth Colony Records x: 373 et seq.

See also Memorial History of Boston. v. 1: 295-302.

"In a few years after the English established themselves at Plymouth, in New England, their settlements became so extensive, and were so distant from each other, as to render their situation very insecure. Surrounded by enemies, distracted by internal divisions, and too far from their mother country to receive seasonable assistance from her, they were led to consult their common safety; and for that purpose the four principal colonies, (Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven) confederated in 1643. They gave to commissioners, annually chosen, the management of such affairs as concerned the union generally, while each retained its sovereignty in other respects. The commissioners held both stated and occasional meetings, and kept regular journals of their proceedings, which have acquired the name Records of the United Colonies of New England. Although these contain much information, and have been frequently referred to by historians, they have never yet appeared in print; and as the compiler was informed of but two copies of them existing in manuscript, he thought it advisable to make another, and accordingly transcribed the whole, which is now submitted to the public eye . . ." (Hazard. Hist. Coll. II: iii.)

"The acts and proceedings of the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, transcribed from the original minutes attested by their signatures, were 'at large set down in the books of their records, whereof every colony had one.' (Winth., Jour., ii, 246.) Two, only, of these copies are preserved, that of Connecticut, and that which formerly belonged to Plymouth Colony, now in the office of secretary of state of Massachusetts. The latter was copied by Mr. Hazard in the second volume of State papers . . . The Connecticut copy . . . comprises the records of several meetings of the commissioners omitted from the Plymouth copy . . . It has been thought best to insert, with them, the records of the earlier meetings not found in the Plymouth copy or published by Mr. Hazard; and to incorporate such letters, and reports, belonging to the files of the commissioners, as are preserved in the Connecticut archives." (Public Records Colony of Conn. iii: 472.)

1679-1686.

Tendencies looking toward the confederation, which took place in 1636, are disclosed in the journals of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, in Orders in Council, in Randolph's letters, etc. Although the present compilation pretends to summarize only the American archives, this material, having such direct bearing on the government so often referred to as the "usurpation government," may, not without impropriety, be referred to here. It can easily be followed in the Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies.

1686-1689.**TERRITORY AND DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND.**

Pursuant to Dudley's commission the Union comprised Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Maine, and the Narragansett country. In Andros' first commission, viz, 1686, the name of New Plymouth is added to the above. In Andros' second commission, viz, 1688, the union is declared to comprise Massachusetts Bay, New Plymouth, New Hampshire, Maine, Narragansett, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and East and West Jersey.

LEGISLATIVE.*Laws.*

Dudley's commission provides authority for the administration of justice, the imposition of taxes, and for the executive succession. There is no provision for authority to make laws, except, perhaps, by implication, in the reference to the use of the seal. By the minutes of the council, summarized below, it

would seem that government was administered by means of executive orders during Dudley's incumbency. Andros' first commission gives to the governor the authority to make laws with the advice of the council, all such laws to be submitted to the sovereign within three months after making, for the royal approval or veto. This provision is repeated in Andros' second commission. Clause 18 of the royal instructions to Andros, of date of September 12, 1686, prescribes the style of enacting laws to be "By the governor and council."

1858. Public Records Colon. Conn. iii: 402-436.

1874. Abstract of laws of New England, 1689. (Andros Tracts, v. 3. Prince Socy.)

1904. Laws Mar. 3, 1686-87-Mar. 24, 1687-88. N. H. Prov. Laws i: 184-225.

"A copy of the bill for an act declaring the laws . . . to be of force in Connecticut, which was inclosed in John West's letter to Mr. Allyn, of November 24th, is bound with Misc. Papers, v. 1, doc. 31 [office secretary of state, Conn.] No copy of the laws themselves, or of any one of them, is now preserved in the secretary's office, and it was not until after much inquiry and fruitless search that they were found in the manuscript pages appended to a copy of the first Book of the [Conn.] Colony Laws (ed. 1673), belonging to the library of Yale College. This volume, at the period of the usurpation, was in the possession of Mr. John Wadsworth Sen., of Farmington (one of the assistants from 1679 to 1689), who carefully recorded in it the acts and orders of each session of the general court from May, 1673, to March, 1687, and 'the Laws of the Territory of New England,' in force during the government of Andros in Connecticut. These last fill thirty-eight closely written pages, mostly written by Mr. Wadsworth himself . . . They are arranged in the order in which they are named in the enforcing act, the acts which were passed subsequent to the annexation of Connecticut, following in course. It has been thought best to publish these laws entire, and altogether in this place . . ."

On p. v, vol. 5, of the Public Records, in a note dated April 25, 1870, Mr. Hadley says: "Recently, I have discovered another manuscript of the Laws of the Territory and Dominion of New England, by which the text of those laws printed in the Appendix to volume III . . . may be completed and corrected in several places." No further reference is made.

EXECUTIVE.

Governors.

1685. Joseph Dudley, president.

1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor to 1689.

Commissions and instructions.

1685, Oct. 8/12. Royal commission for Joseph Dudley. 1 James II.

1798. [extract only]. Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. ser. 1, v. 5: 244-246.

1867. [extract only]. N. H. Prov. Papers. i: 590-592.

1885. N. H. Prov. Papers. ser. 5, v. 9: 145-152.

1901. Extr. in Farnham Papers. i: 367.

1904. Batchellor. Province Laws of N. H. 94-99.

1686, June 3/13. Royal commission to Sir Edmund Andros. 2 James II.

1838. Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. 3 ser. v. 7: 139 et seq.

1846. Force. Tracts. v. 4, no. 8.

1858. R. I. Records. iii: 212-218.

1866. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll. viii: 268-278.

1890. N. H. Prov. Papers. xviii: 1-10.

1901. Farnham Papers. i: 369 et seq.

1900. Batchellor. Province Laws of N. H. i: 146-155.

1686, Sept. 12. Royal instructions to Sir Edmund Andros. 2 James II.

1858. R. I. Colon. Records. iii: 218 et seq.

1904. Batchellor. Province Laws of N. H. i: 155-167.

1686, Oct. 31. Additional royal instructions to Andros; enforcement of acts of trade and navigation.

1904. Batchellor's Prov. Laws of N. H., 169-170.

- 1688, Apr. 7. Royal commission to Andros. 4 James II.
 1853. O'Callaghan. Colon. Hist. N. Y. iii: 537-42.
 1907. Farnham Papers. i: 379-381.
 1904. Batchellor. Prov. Laws of N. H. i: 226-234.
- 1688, Apr. 16. Royal instructions to Andros. 4 James II.
 1853. O'Callaghan. Colon. Hist. N. Y. iii: 543-49.
 1904. Batchellor. Prov. Laws of N. H. i: 234-44.

Governor's Council.

In view of the fact that so few of the minutes of the Council of New England are accessible in the U. S.—only the minutes of Dec. 30, 1686, and Nov. 1-2, 1687, appear to have been printed in full, the utility of a summary of the calendar entries of these minutes has suggested itself. The abstract as given in the Calendar of State Papers, noted below, is more or less full, and, in lieu of the full minutes, may, at times, itself prove useful. The absence of so much of this material from American collections has, furthermore, seemed to warrant a little fuller collation than that adopted for other parts of this compilation. (See p. 561.)

Minutes of Council of New England.

- 1686, May 16-29. King's commission read; proclamation of new government; orders for court of pleas; legal procedure, etc. (*ms.* Colon. Entry Bk. v. 62 (*sic.* i. e. v. 64?) p. 1-15. *prtd.* Abstr. in Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Amer. and W. Indies, 1685 et seq., no. 2129.)
- 1686, June 1-3. Import duties, etc. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 16-26. *prtd.* ib. no. 2130.)
- 1686, June 8. Fees of clerks of co. courts in N. H. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 26. *prtd.* ib. no. 2131.)
- 1686, June 10-11. Boundaries of townships; lots in Worcester; president's oath to observe navigation acts. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 27-33. *prtd.* ib. no. 2132.)
- 1686, June 14-15. Appointments of minor officials; records of Narragansett. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 33-34. *prtd.* ib. no. 2133.)
- 1686, June 17-18. Settlement of Worcester; liquor to Indians, etc. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 34-37. *prtd.* ib. no. 2135.)
- 1686, July 1. Randolph sworn as secretary and Uster as treasurer. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 37-38. *prtd.* ib. no. 2136.)
- 1686, July 8. Sundry petitions. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 39-41. *prtd.* ib. no. 2137.)
- 1686, July 12. Gave's lands; provost marshal for N. H.; admission of French protestants. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 41-44. *prtd.* ib. no. 2138.)
- 1686, July 20. Cambridge College; delivery of records of Maine. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 45. *prtd.* ib. no. 2139.)
- 1686, July 21. Proposal for convention of council at Hartford. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 45 et seq. *prtd.* ib. no. 2140.)
- 1681, July 22. Prohibiting export of corn or grain; payment of arrears of rates; confirmation of order of 1671 of selectmen of Boston for storage of gunpowder. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 45 et seq. *prtd.* ib. no. 2141.)
- 1686, July 23. Government of Cambridge College. (*ms.* Colon. Papers, v. 58 no. 6. *prtd.* ib. no. 784.)
- July 25. Accounts of steward of Cambridge College. (*ms.* Colon. Entry Bk. v. 64, p. 51-56. *prtd.* ib. no. 2142.)
- July 26. Apptmts. of judiciary officers; Richd. Waldren jun. apptd. Randolph's deputy in N. H. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 51 et seq. *prtd.* ib. no. 2143.)
- July 27. Payments to Maj. Pyncheon and Mr. Winthrop for journey to Hartford, etc. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 51 et seq. *prtd.* ib. 2144.)

- 1686, July 30. Violation of day of humiliation; towns named as ports of entry, (*ms. ib. v. 64, p. 56 et seq. prtd. ib. no. 2145.*)
- July 31. Order for summoning witnesses in criminal trial. (*ms. ib. prtd. ib. no. 2145.*)
- Aug. 5. Removal of records from N. H.: condition of French protestant immigrants. (*ms. ib. p. 59-61. prtd. ib. no. 2146.*)
- Aug. 10. Removal of records from N. H. (*ms. ib. p. 62-64. prtd. ib. no. 2147.*)
- Aug. 20. Belcher's sloop; military orders read. (*ms. ib. p. 64. prtd. ib. no. 2148.*)
- Aug. 25. Order to print military orders. (*ms. ib. p. 65. prtd. ib. no. 2149.*)
- Aug. 25. Order to print military orders. (*ms. ib. p. 65. prtd. ib. no. 2149.*)
- Sept. 25. Annual charge for castle. (*ms. ib. p. 67-74. prtd. ib. no. 2150.*)
- Sept. 26. Minor orders. (*ms. ib. 67-74. prtd. ib.*)
- Sept. 27. Order for market in Boston and for distribution of money to French settlers. (*ms. ib. prtd. ib.*)
- Oct. 21. Delivery of N. H. records. (*ms. ib. p. 75-78. prtd. ib. no. 2152.*)
- Oct. 22. Indian lands on Concord river. (*ms. ib. 75-78. prtd. ib. 2152.*)
- Oct. 27. Minor orders. (*ms. ib. p. 79. prtd. ib. no. 2153.*)
- Nov. 9. Settlement of town of Quabang; day of public thanksgiving; deputy customs officer for west side of Kennebec river; treasurer's accts. ordered; Cranfield and Gove estates; stow town to be added to Merrimac. (*ms. ib. p. 80-84. prtd. ib. no. 2154.*)
- Nov. 11. Preparation for Andros' arrival. (*ms. ib. p. 84-86. prtd. ib. no. 2155.*)
- Nov. 18. License of public house; extra payments to Randolph and others. (*ms. ib. p. 87-89. prtd. ib. no. 2156.*)
- Nov. 23. Sundry payments. (*ms. ib. p. 90. prtd. ib. no. 2158.*)
- Dec. 8. Order for delivery of N. H. records; price of grain; orders as to certain schools, etc. (*ms. ib. p. 91-95. prtd. ib. no. 2159.*)
- Dec. 15. Order for sundry payments. (*ms. ib. p. 96 et seq. prtd. no. 2160.*)
- Dec. 16. Report as to ministry of Malden. (*ms. ib. p. 96 et seq. prtd. no. 2160.*)
- Dec. 20. Andros' commission published; he and council sworn, etc. (*ms. Colon. Entry Bk. v. 64, p. 107-108. prtd. Calendar State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1685 et seq. no. 2161.*)
- Dec. 21. Repair of Castle. (*ms. ib. p. 107-108. prtd. ib. no. 2161.*)
- Dec. 30. Charter of R. I.; councils of R. I. and New Plymouth sworn; gov. took oath to observe Acts of Trade. (*ms. ib. 107-108. prtd. ib. no. 2162.*)
- Text.* 1838. Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. 3d ser. vii: 166-168. 1858. R. I. Colon. Records. iii: 220-221 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers. xviii: 12-13.
- Dec. 31. Apptmt. of committee to report methods for administration of justice. (*ms. ib. p. 109-110. prtd. ib. 2162.*)
- 1687, Jan. 3. Revenue from imported liquors. (*ms. ib. v. 64, p. 110-111. prtd. ib. no. 1093.*)
- Jan. 12. King's rate; declaring certain ports to be sole ports of entry. (*ms. ib. p. 112. prtd. ib. no. 1110.*)

- 1687, Jan. 28. Prohibiting printing of books or papers without license. (*ms.* ib. p. 113. *prtd.* ib. no. 1117.)
- Feb. 23–25. Debate on value of foreign coins; bills for continuing rates and duties, etc. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 113–114. *prtd.* ib. no. 1149.)
- Mar. 1. Bills of 25 ult.; regulation of fur trade; bill against pirates, proclamation relative to administration of justice. (*ms.* ib. v. 64, p. 114–116. *prtd.* ib. no. 1157.)
- Mar. 8. Revision of laws, etc. (*ms.* ib. p. 116–117. *prtd.* ib. no. 1172.)
- Mar. 12. Publication of certain acts. (*ms.* ib. p. 118. *prtd.* ib. no. 1183.)
- Mar. 17. Expenses for repair of castle, etc. (*ms.* ib. p. 118. *prtd.* ib. no. 1188.)
- May 4–6. Jno. West admitted as deputy secy.; fees of secretary's office; bills, etc. (*ms.* ib. p. 121–22. *prtd.* ib. no. 1236.)
- May 10. Acts of May 6 passed. (*ms.* ib. p. 122–23. *prtd.* ib. no. 1244.)
- May 25. Acts, orders, bills, approval of Randolph's table of fees for customs office, etc. (*ms.* ib. p. 124–25. *prtd.* ib. no. 1268.)
- June 1. Petition of quakers; bills passed. (*ms.* ib. p. 125. *prtd.* ib. no. 1287.)
- June 20–29. Salaries of the judiciary; Charlestown dry dock; grant of land in Narragansett. (*ms.* ib. 126–27. *prtd.* ib. no. 1319.)
- July 13. Petitions re private land grants. (*ms.* ib. p. 128. *prtd.* ib. no. 1345.)
- July 27–28. Acts, orders and resolutions. (*ms.* ib. p. 129–130. *prtd.* ib. no. 1362.)
- Aug. 4. Seizures of two ketches at Port Royal. (*ms.* ib. p. 133. *prtd.* ib. no. 1373.)
- Aug. 10. Acts and resolutions. (*ms.* ib. p. 134–135. *prtd.* ib. no. 1386.)
- Aug. 17. Courts of Maine. (*ms.* ib. p. 135–136. *prtd.* ib. no. 1407.)
- Aug. 24. Orders, resolutions, etc. (*ms.* ib. p. 136–137. *prtd.* ib. no. 1412.)
- Aug. 31. Same. (*ms.* ib. p. 138–139. *prtd.* ib. no. 1415.)
- Sept. 3. Appointment of committee to draw up fees of court. (*ms.* ib. p. 140. *prtd.* ib. no. 1423.)
- Sept. 21–24. Orders, acts, etc., refusal of certain towns to pay taxes. (*ms.* ib. p. 141–145. *prtd.* ib. no. 1444.)
- Sept. 28–30. Private land grants in King's province, etc. (*ms.* ib. p. 145–148. *prtd.* ib. no. 1447.)
- Oct. 5. Bradstreet and Appleton cases. (*ms.* ib. p. 149–150. *prtd.* ib. no. 1451.)
- Oct. 19. Osgood and Appleton cases. (*ms.* ib. p. 150–151. *prtd.* ib. no. 1466.)
- Oct. 22. On royal order for annexation of Connecticut. (*ms.* ib. p. 151–152. *prtd.* ib. no. 1473.)
- Nov. 1–2. Annexation of Connecticut. (*ms.* ib. p. 153–157. *prtd.* ib. no. 1497.)

Text. 1890. Pub. Rec. Colony Conn. xvi: 543–544.

- Nov. 19. Observance of laws in Connecticut. (*ms.* ib. p. 157–158. *prtd.* ib. no. 1525.)
- Nov. 23–24. Laws in Connecticut; Morton and Atkins cases. (*ms.* ib. p. 158–159. *prtd.* ib. no. 1530.)
- Nov. 30. Poor relief; Appleton case. (*ms.* ib. p. 160–161. *prtd.* ib. no. 1537.)

- 1687, Dec. 2. Gov. Dongan's letter asking for soldiers. (*ms. ib. p. 161-162. prtd. ib. no. 1547.*)
 — Dec. 19-23. Private land grants; laws in Conn. (*ms. ib. p. 162-166. prtd. ib. no. 1568.*)
 — Dec. 27. Laws in Conn.; courts. (*ms. ib. p. 167-168. prtd. ib. no. 1578.*)
 1688, Aug. 29. Audit of Dongan's accts. (*ms. Colon. Papers, v. 63 iv-v. prtd.*)
 — Sept. 5. Pay of Dongan's soldiers. (*ms. Colon. Papers, v. 63 iv-v. prtd.*)
 — Oct. 2. Dongan's revenues. (*ms. ib. xvi-xviii. prtd. ib. no. 1896.*)
 — Oct. 3-4. Audit of Dongan's accts. (*ms. ib. xvi-xviii. prtd. ib. no. 1896.*)
 1686-1689. Orders in Council.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 244-255.

1690. April-May.

Conference in N. Y. of New England colonies. Delegates from Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New York attended.

- 1690, Mar. 19. Original order of General Court of Mass. proposing to hold a congress.
 1872. Frothingham. *Rise of the Republic.* ed. 3: 90.
 1690, Apr. 2. Leisler's circular letter to the colonies inviting them to meet at New York.
 1850. *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* ii: 117.
 1690, Apr. 17. Reply of Gov. Hinckley, of Plymouth, to Leisler's circular letter.
 1861. *Mass Hist. Socy. Coll.* 4 ser. v: 242 et seq.
 1690, Apr. 18. Reply of Gov. Bull, of Rhode Island, to Leisler's circular letter.
 1690, May 1. Agreement of delegates to the Congress.
 1850. *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* ii: 134.
 1872. Frothingham. *Rise of the Republic.* ed. 3: 92.
 1690, May 19. Reply of Gov. Coode, of Maryland, to Leisler's circular letter.
 1850. *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* ii: 140.

1693. October 4-6.

On Sept. 23, 1693, Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York, called a meeting of the governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, to convene at New York. Three sessions were held, viz, Oct. 4-6, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut having sent delegates.

- 1693, Sept. 23. Fletcher's letter calling meeting.
 1852. *Minutes Prov. Council Penn.* i: 391.

Record of proceedings.

1852. *Minutes Prov. Council Penn.* i: 393-394.
 For letter from Gov. Fletcher to Sir William Phips and response, see N. Y. *Colon. Docs.* v: 66-67.

1697.

Penn's plan.

- Feb. 1. Memorial of Edmund Harrison to Board of Trade relative to union of colonies for mutual protection against the French and Indians. (Text in *Calendar of State Papers Amer. and W. Indies, 1696 et seq. no. 651.*)
 Feb. 8. Report of Agents for New York to Council of Trade and Plantations on Harrison memorial. (*ib. no. 691.*)
 Feb. 8. A Briefe and Plaine Scheam how the English colonies in the North Parts of America . . . may be made more useful to the Crowne . . . (Penn's Plan.) (Text in *Carson, Anniv. Hist. Const. U. S., ii: 449-451.*)

Feb. 11. Memorial of Sir Henry Ashhurst and Edmund Harrison to Council of Trade, etc., in reply to report of agents of New York. (Text in Calendar of State Papers Amer. and W. Indies, 1696 et seq. no 704.)

Feb. 25. Report of the Lords of Trade to the King on Penn's plan. (Text in Carson; cf. supra. pp. 451-454; N. Y. Colon. Docs., iv: 259-261; Farnham Papers, ii: 20 et seq.)

Usually so cited; in reality it originated with Edmund Harrison.

1658.

D'Avenant's plan.

In his discourses on the Public Revenues of the trade of England.

Proposed particular council for regulation of affairs of plantations. Text in Carson, ii: 454-455; D'Avenant Works, ii: 29, 41.

1701.

Virginian's plan.

Essay upon the Government of the English Plantations on the Continent of America. By an American. London, 1701.

Text of plan (p. 68-86) in Carson, ii: 456-459.

Livingston's plan.

Robert Livingston of N. Y. to the Lords of Trade, May 13, 1701.

Text in Carson, ii: 459; N. Y. Colon. Docs., iv: 874.

1721.

Earl of Stair's plan.

Original in British Museum, King's MS., no. 205, p. 972. Printed in Carson, ii: 460-464.

1721.

Plan of Lords of Trade.

Text (extr.,) in Carson, v: 464-465; (full) N. Y. Colon. Docs., v: 591-630.

1722.

Coxe's plan.

Text in Carson, ii: 465-467; from Coxe's Carolana. London, 1722.

1751.

Kennedy's plan.

The Importance of Gaining and Preserving the Friendship of the Indians to the British Interest Considered. New York, 1751. Extract in Carson, ii: 467.

1754. June 19-July 11.

ALBANY CONVENTION.

PLANS.

(Franklin's.)

In his Gazette of May 9, 1754, Franklin first published his "Short Hints towards a Scheme for uniting the Northern Colonies." These "Hints" he elaborated and submitted to the commissioners at Albany; text in Carson, Anniv. Hist. Const. U. S. ii: 464-472; Sparks' Franklin, iii: 26. MS. of "Short Hints" is preserved with Alexander's and Colden's notes in N. Y. Historical Society Library. For references to text of Franklin's final draft see Winsor, v: 612.

(Pownall's.)

Text in Penn. Archives, 2d ser. vi: 197; N. Y. Colon. Docs., vi: 893.

(Johnson's.)

Text in ib. 203; ib. 897.

(Peters'.)

Text in Penn. Archives, ii: 197.

(Hutchinson's.)

Text in Frothingham, Rise of the Republic, app.; Carson, Anniv. Hist. Const. U. S., ii: 474-478.

PROCEEDINGS.

1754, June 19-Sept. 21. Text in Doc. Hist. N. Y., ii: 317-360; Penn. Colon. Records, vi: 57-130; Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll., 3d ser. v: 5-74.^a

There is in the N. Y. Public Library a reprint of the text as found in the Doc. Hist. N. Y. with inserted illustrations. For calendar of volume see Bulletin N. Y. Public Library, i: 76-82.

Report of Delegates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Text in Penn. Colon. Records, vi: 57 et seq.

RHODE ISLAND.

Text in R. I. Colon. Records, v: 393-394.

CONNECTICUT.

Text in Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll., ser. 1, vii: 207-210.

1754. August 9.*Lords of Trade plan.*

Text in Carson, ii: 478-482; N. Y. Colon. Docs., vi: 903; Penn. Archives, 2d ser. i: 200.

1760.*Johnson's plan.*

Questions Relating to the Union and Government of the Plantations.

Text in Carson, ii: 482-486; N. Y. Colon. Docs., vii: 441 et seq.

^a This print of the text is not complete, closing with July 10, 1754.

Part II.

5. COLONIES AND STATES.

a. MAINE.

ARRANGEMENT.

Collections.

Archives of the Province of Maine.

Under Council for New England, 1622-1635.

Under proprietary rule, 1635-1669.

After this time, and up to 1820, the province was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

General references.

COLLECTIONS.

Transcript copy of the early court records and other important documents pertaining to the settlement of the province of Maine, 1636-1686, by Charles Bradbury. 1843-1845. 4 vols. 4°.

York deeds; copy of records from the registry of York County, containing ancient land grants in the province of Maine. Portland, 1887-1906. 14 vols. 8°.

ARCHIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF MAINE.

1622-1635.

UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE COUNCIL FOR NEW ENGLAND.

1622, Aug. 10/20. Council of New England's grant to Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

1658. Gorges. Hist. of America. pt. 2: 34.

1792. Hazard. Hist. Collections. i: 152 et seq.

1862. Poor. Vindication Sir Ferdinando Gorges. app. D.

1867. N. H. Prov. Papers. i: 10 et seq.

1887. Dean. Capt. John Mason, 121 et seq.

1901. Farnham. Farnham Papers. i: 64 et seq.

1635-1669.

PROPRIETARY RULE.

Lords proprietors.

1635-1647. Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

1647-1664. Interregnum.

1664-1669. James, Duke of York.

1635-1647.

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES, LORD PROPRIETOR.

1635, Feb. 3. Agreement for division of lands held by Council for New England under Great Patent of 18 James I. (See p. 247.)

The recital of Lord Edward Gorges' division, assigned to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, is probably the patent of 1635 to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, referred to in Winsor, iii: 363. A copy of this recital is recorded in the Calendar of State

Papers, Colonial series, America and West Indies, v. 1: 195. Williamson, History of Maine, i: 256 et seq., gives an abstract of each of the twelve divisions under this agreement. The first four divisions fell within the present state of Maine, Sir Ferdinando Gorges holding a confirmation of two of them, viz, the third and fourth. An organization under this assignment took place, a few records of which are extant in manuscript. Citations are made from them in Folsom. History of Saco and Biddeford, 49-52. The originals are among the old county records at Alfred, Me. See Winsor and Williamson, as above.

1639, Apr. 3/13. Royal charter to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. 15 Charles I.

1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 442.

1795. Sullivan. Hist. distr. Maine. app. i.

1829. Stmt. of U. S. under Anglo-Amer. convention of 1827. app. ii.

1878. Poore. Charters and constitutions. i: 774-783.

1890. Baxter. Sir Ferdinando Gorges. ii: 123.

1901. Farnham Papers. i: 222.

The first government organized under this charter was in 1640. No records have been printed. The manuscript records are at Alfred. Extracts from the records have been made by Folsom in his Hist. of Saco and Biddeford.

Commissions.

1639, Mar. 10/20. Proprietary commission to Thomas Gorges.

1795. Sullivan. Hist. distr. Maine. app. vi.

1901. Farnham Papers. i: 249.

1639, Sept. 2-12. Proprietary commission to Sir Thomas Jocelyn and others.

1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 458.

1795. Sullivan. Hist. distr. Maine. app. vi.

1901. Farnham Papers. i: 245.

1647-1664.

INTERREGNUM.

1664-1669.

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, LORD PROPRIETOR.

1664, Mar. 12. Royal charter to James, Duke of York. 16 Charles II.

1858. Docs. rel. to Colon. Hist. of N. Y. ii: 295-298.

1878. Poore. Charters and Constitutions. i: 783-785.

1822. Mag. Amer. History. viii: 27.

1669-1820.

UNDER JURISDICTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It is believed that all the papers relating to this period were relinquished by Massachusetts shortly after the separation. The early volumes of the statutes of Maine contain many reports bearing on the transfer of these papers from Massachusetts to Maine.

General References.

A catalogue of Original Documents in the English Archives, relating to the early History of the State of Maine. [George Folsom.] New York: Privately printed. 1858. iv, 108 pp.

[List of the documents of the] executive, legislative and judicial departments of Maine. In 27th report of the librarian of the state library, 1895-6, pp. 23-32.

A bibliography of the state of Maine from the earliest period to 1891. By Joseph Williamson. Portland. The Thurston Print, 1896. 2v. 4°.

b. NEW HAMPSHIRE.^a

1629-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Provincial archives.

British rule.

1629-1635. Under jurisdiction of the Council for New England.

1635-1641. Under Royal Charter.

1641-1679. Under jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

1679-1686. Separate province.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Executive.

Council.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

1686-1687. Union under Dudley.

1687-1689. Union under Andros.

1689-1692. Under jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

1692-1774. Separate province.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Council and assembly.

House of Representatives.

Executive.

Council.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

American rule.

1774-1775. Province of New Hampshire.

Journal of the Provincial Congress.

1776. Colony of New Hampshire.

Constitution.

Statutes.

1776-1789. State of New Hampshire.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Council and assembly. } upper house.

Senate.

House of representatives (lower house).

Executive.

Council.

Presidents.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In New Hampshire, as in so many other States, the State Historical Society was the moving influence for the preservation of public archives. The present collection of New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers is due to the impetus given the subject in New Hampshire by the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Even before the thought of preservation by printing had taken root, however, there had been manifest an anxiety to provide proper care for the original records. As early as 1805 Governor Langdon, in his message of December of that year, urged the preservation of the original acts of the legislature. In 1810

^a The Commission desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Otis G. Hammond, Concord, N. H., for his services in examining this portion of the report.

he again referred to the necessity of provision against destruction of the State and county records by fire. In 1836 Governor Isaac Hill referred to the propriety of recovering for the State the records of the Council for 1680-1689 and suggested the advisability of a classification and an arrangement of State papers and records. The governor was thereupon authorized to appoint some person to bind and arrange the State records, and, at the same time, the secretary of state was authorized to take steps to recover such papers as had strayed beyond the custody of the State. Inferentially it may be stated that John Farmer received the governor's appointment. His death, which followed soon after, was probably the cause of the cessation of what promised to be an auspicious activity. During the session of June, 1837, the house appointed a committee on public archives, with Moses Norris, jr., chairman. The report of the committee is earnest in its recommendations for the continuance of the work begun by Mr. Farmer. At the opening of the June session of 1838 Governor Hill again refers to the work of examination and arrangement of the public archives. From this year to 1854 no documentary reference to this subject is found.

The beginning of the movement which finally resulted in the present New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers is indicated in Governor Nathaniel B. Baker's first message, June, 1854. No further reference, however, is made by him to the subject, nor do his two successors make public any interest in the subject of State records.

Governor Ichabod Goodwin, in his first message, June, 1859, recommends an appropriation for the preservation of State papers. Apparently this recommendation met with no response. The first provision for an appropriation to pay for the publication of early State papers was the resolve approved July 6, 1866. In the following year the first volume of the New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers was published under the editorship of Nathaniel Bouton, of Concord, late recording secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Publication of this series has been continued by the State to the present time. On the following pages contents of the series as well as changes of editors are noted.

Doctor Bouton issued his first volume in 1867, and continued at the rate of about a volume each year until he concluded his labors with the issue of volume 10 in 1877. The work was then allowed to lapse, until, by the discovery of a large body of miscellaneous legislative files, town, and Revolutionary papers, and other archives in the loft and in various storage rooms in the State house by Isaac W. Hammond, then deputy secretary of state, public interest in the records was again aroused. The old joint resolution of 1866 was revived by the legislature and again passed in 1881, authorizing the governor and council to employ some suitable person to collect, arrange, transcribe, and superintend the publication of such portions of the early State and provincial records and other State papers of New Hampshire as the governor might deem proper.

Under this resolution Isaac W. Hammond, of Concord, was appointed editor of State Papers, and issued his first volume, No. 11 of the series, in 1882. He continued in the work until his death in 1890, and eight volumes, Nos. 11 to 18, were published under his direction, and largely by his own personal labors. After Mr. Hammond's death Mr. Albert S. Batchellor, of Littleton, was appointed to the office, and has continued the work to the present time.

Doctor Bouton was allowed a salary of \$1,000 a year during his incumbency. Mr. Hammond, his successor, being deputy secretary of state, was unable to devote his whole time to the records, and a plan of compensation was devised, based on the amount of material produced in print. This plan proving satisfactory, and Mr. Batchellor being similarly situated, a lawyer of large prac-

tice, it still prevails. Hence the amounts received by the editor of State Papers since 1881 have been variable and irregular. For many years the editor of State Papers has been commonly called the "State Historian," but this is not the official title pertaining to the office.

The total amount paid for compensation from 1869 to 1904 has been \$33,762.07. The cost of printing the Provincial and State Papers is as follows:

v. 1-----	\$1,051.18	v. 17-----	\$1,658.81
v. 2-----	2,438.66	v. 18-----	1,786.80
v. 3-----	2,653.39	v. 19-----	1,585.52
v. 4-----	2,540.02	v. 20-----	1,802.81
v. 5-----	2,672.77	v. 21-----	1,889.26
v. 6-----	2,848.70	v. 22-----	1,858.56
v. 7-----	2,554.33	v. 23-----	1,947.84
v. 8-----	2,806.94	v. 24-----	2,410.27
v. 9-----	2,717.56	v. 25-----	1,976.79
v. 10-----	1,870.98	v. 26-----	1,861.20
v. 11-----	1,756.66	v. 27-----	1,918.69
v. 12-----	1,732.26	v. 28-----	1,590.10
v. 13-----	1,720.08	v. 29-----	1,461.27
v. 14-----	1,998.91		
v. 15-----	2,249.03	Total-----	57,638.92
v. 16-----	2,279.63		

References.

1837. Rept. committee on public archives. (H. Jol. Je. sess. 1837: 273-275.)

1890. Publication of early state and province papers. Rept. of committee of executive council. Concord, 1890. 12 pp. 8°. Incl. texts of acts, 1866-1890, re public archives.

COLLECTIONS.

Documents and records relating to New Hampshire. 29 vols. 1867-1896.

Referred to in citations following as "N. H. Prov. Papers" and "N. H. State Papers."

v. 1. Documents and records relating to the Province of New-Hampshire, from the earliest period of its settlement: 1623-1686. Published by authority of the Legislature of New Hampshire. Compiled and edited by Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., . . . Concord: George E. Jenks, state printer. 1867. iii-x, 1 l., 629 pp.

v. 2. 1686 to 1722; being Part I of papers relating to that period. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Manchester: John B. Clarke, state printer. 1868. vi, 764 pp.

v. 3. 1692 to 1722; being Part II of papers relating to that period. Contain in the "Journal of the Council and General Assembly." Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Manchester: John B. Clarke, state printer. 1869. vii, 853 pp.

v. 4. 1722 to 1737; containing important records and papers, pertaining to the settlement of the boundary lines between New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Manchester: John B. Clarke, state printer. 1870. viii, 891 pp.

v. 5. 1738 to 1749; containing very valuable and interesting records and papers relating to the expedition against Louisbourg, 1745. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Nashua: Orren C. Moore, state printer. 1871. viii, 962 pp.

v. 6. 1749 to 1763; containing very valuable and interesting records and papers relating to the Crown Point expedition, and the "Seven Years' French and Indian Wars," 1755-1762. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Manchester: James M. Campbell, state-printer. 1872. xii, 929 pp.

v. 7. 1764 to 1776; including the whole administration of Gov. John Wentworth; the events immediately preceding the Revolutionary war; the losses at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the record of all proceedings till the end of our provincial history. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Nashua: Orren C. Moore, state printer. 1873. xxi, 799 pp.

v. 8. 1776 to 1783; including the constitution of N. H., 1776; N. H. Declaration for Independence; the "Association Test," with names of signers,

&c.; Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776; the Articles of Confederation, 1778. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Concord, N. H.: Edward E. Jenks, state printer. 1874. xxviii, 1006 pp.

v. 9. Documents and records relating to towns in N. H., with an app. embracing the constitutional conventions of 1778-1779, and of 1781-1783; and the state constitution of 1784. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Concord, N. H.: Charles C. Pearson, state printer. 1875. xli, 939 pp.

v. 10. Miscellaneous documents and records relating to N. H. at different periods; including 1. Journal of the N. H. convention which adopted the federal constitution, 1788. 2. Journal of the convention which revised the state constitution in 1791-1792. 3. The great controversy relating to the "New Hampshire Grants" (so called) 1749 to 1791, including troubles in border towns on both sides of the Connecticut river, 1781-1783. 4. Letters, &c., of Committee of Safety, 1779 to 1784. 5. Census of 1773. 6. Census of 1786. 7. Appendix, containing copies of Ancient Grants, &c., supplementary to Volume 1. Compiled and edited by N. Bouton, D. D., . . . Concord, N. H.: Edward A. Jenks, state printer. 1877. xxvi, 1 l., 719 pp.

v. 11. Documents relating to towns in N. H., "A" to "F" inclusive, with an app., embracing copies, in facsimile, of the first constitution of this state as adopted January 5, 1776; the proclamation sent out to the people declaring the said constitution to be in force; and a constitution framed in June, 1779, which was rejected by the people. Also, other interesting and valuable documents. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, Concord, N. H.: Parsons B. Cogswell, state printer. 1882. xxx, 1 l., 812 pp.

v. 12. Documents relating to towns in N. H., Gilmantown to New Ipswich, with an app., embracing some documents relative to towns which have been returned to the state archives since the publication of v. 11. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, Concord, N. H.: Parsons B. Cogswell, state printer. 1883. xxxvi, 1 l., 854 pp.

v. 13. Documents relating to towns in N. H., New London to Wolfeborough, with an app., embracing some documents, interesting and valuable, not heretofore published, including the census of N. H. of 1790 in detail. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, A. M., . . . Concord, N. H.: Parsons B. Cogswell, state printer. 1884. xxxi, 1 l., 858 pp.

v. 14. Rolls of the soldiers in the Revolutionary war, 1775 to May, 1777; with an app., embracing diaries of Lieut. Jonathan Burton. v. 1 of war rolls; v. 14 of the series. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, A. M., . . . Concord, N. H.; Parsons B. Cogswell, state printer. 1885. xiii, 1 l., 799 pp.

v. 15. Rolls of the soldiers in the Revolutionary war, May, 1777, to 1780; with an app., embracing names of N. H. men in Mass. regiments. v. 2 of war rolls; v. 15 of the series. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, A. M., . . . Concord N. H.; Parsons B. Cogswell, state printer. 1886. xiv, 1 l., 847 pp.

v. 16. Rolls and documents relating to soldiers in the Revolutionary war, with an app., embracing some Indian and French war rolls. v. 3 of the war rolls; v. 16 of the series. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, A. M., . . . Manchester, N. H.: John B. Clarke, public printer. 1887. x, 1 l., 1021 pp.

v. 17. Pt. 1, Rolls and documents relating to soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Pt. 2, Misc. provincial papers, from 1629 to 1725. v. 4 of the war rolls; v. 17 of the series. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, A. M., . . . Manchester, N. H.: John B. Clarke, public printer. 1889. xxiv, 1 l., 819 pp.

v. 18. Miscellaneous provincial and state papers, 1725-1800. Compiled and edited by I. W. Hammond, A. M., . . . Manchester: John B. Clarke, public printer. 1890. xxix, 1 l., 982 pp.

v. 19. Provincial papers of N. H., including the Records of the President and Council, January 1, 1679, to December 22, 1680; July 6 to September 8, 1681; November 22, 1681, to August 21, 1682; Records of the Governor and Council, October 4 to October 14, 1682, under the successive administrations of Cutt, Waldron, and Cranfield; Acts of the Assembly, August Session, 1699; Journals of the House of Representatives, August 7, 1699, to October 4, 1701, and May 9, 1711, to April 30, 1722; Ancient documents relating to the controversy over the boundary line between N. H. and Mass. With historical notes, a chronological list of boundary line papers, contemporary maps, and other illustrations. Albert Stillman Batchellor, editor. Manchester, N. H.: John B. Clarke, public printer. 1891. 760 pp. 1 diagram, 2 plans, 2 maps. (1. Map of Seacoast of New England, together with outlines of several provinces lying thereon. 1738. 2. Map of N. H.)

v. 20. Early state papers of N. H., including the constitution of 1784, Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Records of the President and Council from June, 1784, to June, 1787, with an app. containing an abstract of the official records relative to the formation, promulgation, consideration, and adoption of the federal constitution, and illustrative notes. A. S. Batchellor, editor and compiler. Manchester: John B. Clarke, public printer. 1891. 930 pp.

v. 21. Early state papers of N. H., including the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives and Records of the President and Council from June, 1787, to June, 1790, with an app. containing biographical sketches of men who sustained important relations to the state government during that period, taken from the manuscript biographies of Governor William Plumer; also correspondence and acts of the legislature pertaining to the federal constitution and the relations of N. H. to the federal government. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Ira C. Evans, public printer. 1892. vi, 1 l., 930 pp.

v. 22. Early state papers of N. H., including the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives and Records of the President and Council, from June, 1790, to June, 1793, with an app. containing the Journal of the Senate on the impeachment of Woodbury Langdon, the Records of the N. H. Society of the Cincinnati, and biographical sketches of men who sustained important relations to the state government during the period covered by those records and journals, taken from the manuscript biographies of Governor William Plumer. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Ira C. Evans, public printer. 1893. vi, 1 l., 923 pp.

v. 23. A list of documents in the public record office in London, England [1606-1771], relating to the province of N. H., chronologically arranged according to the order of record in the several series designated as colonial papers, miscellaneous correspondence, colonial entry books, Board of Trade Journal, Board of Trade New England, Board of Trade New Hampshire, Board of Trade Plantations General, Board of Trade Proprieties, Board of Trade Trade papers, and America and West Indies. With notes and indexes. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Manchester, N. H.: Printed by the John B. Clarke Co., 1893. 557 pp.

v. 24. Town charters, including grants of territory within the present limits of N. H., made by the government of Mass., and a portion of the grants and charters issued by the government of N. H., with an app., consisting of papers relating to the granting of the various lines and bodies of towns, with acts in regard to town bounds in general, and many documents produced by disputes between towns concerning their boundary lines, with illustrative maps and plans, and complete indexes. v. 1 of town charters. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1894. xvi, 973 pp. 16 plans inserted and 7 maps in pocket.

v. 25. Town charters granted within the present limits of N. H., being the continuation and conclusion of the grants of townships issued by the provincial government of N. H., presented in alphabetical arrangement, and including all subsequent to the letter E, with illustrative maps, plans, bibliographical citations, and complete indexes, and an app. containing documents relating to the most ancient towns of this state and historical notes and monograph. v. 2 of town charters. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1895. xi, 835 pp. 4 plans, 2 maps. (2 sketch maps of Pascataway.)

v. 26. The N. H. Grants, being transcripts of the charters of townships and minor grants of lands made by the provincial government of N. H., within the present boundaries of the state of Vermont, from 1749 to 1764. With an app., containing the petitions to King George the Third, in 1766, by the proprietors and settlers under the N. H. Grants, and lists of the subscribers; also historical and bibliographical notes relative to the towns in Vermont, by Hiram A. Huse, state librarian. v. 3 of Town Charters. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1895. xvi, 792 pp. 1 map. (Map of N. H. and Vt.)

v. 27. Township Grants of lands in N. H., included in the Masonian Patent, issued subsequent to 1746 by the Masonian Proprietary. Arranged and presented in alphabetical order and comprising all from A to M inclusive, with plans, bibliographical citations, and complete indexes. v. 4 of Town Charters. v. 1 of Masonian Papers. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1896. x, 588 pp. 34 plans.

v. 28. Township Grants of lands in N. H., included in the Masonian Patent issued subsequent to 1746 by the Masonian Proprietary. Arranged and presented in alphabetical order and comprising all from N to W inclusive, with plans, bibliographical citations, and complete indexes. v. 5 of Town Charters. v. 2 of Masonian papers. A. S. Batchellor, editor. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1896. x, 532 pp. 20 plans.

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Miscellaneous provincial and court papers, 1680-1692.

1866. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 8: 1-303.

Transcripts of original documents in the English archives relating to the early history of the state of N. H. Edited by John Scribner Jenness. New York: privately printed. 1876. vii, 161 pp., 1 map. 8°.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES.

BRITISH RULE.

1629-1635.

UNDER JURISDICTION OF COUNCIL OF NEW ENGLAND.

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1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1: 56-60.

1876. Bell. John Wheelwright, 143-148.

1629, Nov. 7. Grant of New Hampshire from Council for New England to John Mason.

1792. Hazard, Hist. Coll., 1: 289-293.

1824. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1: 304-310.

1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1: 21-26.

1877. Poore. Charters and Constitutions, 1270-1273.

1887. Dean. Capt. John Mason, 183-189.

1896. N. H. State Papers, 29: 28-32.

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1629, Nov. 17. Grant of Laconia from Council for New England to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason.

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1876. Jenness. Transcripts of Orig. Doc., 3-7, extracts.

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1887. Dean. Capt. John Mason, 189-197.

1889. N. H. State Papers, 17: 475-478, extract.

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1629/30, Mar. 12. Grant of Hilton's Point from Council for New England to Edward Hilton and others.

1876. Jenness. Notes on First Planting of N. H., 79-81.

1877. N. H. Prov. Papers, 10: 697-700.

1631, Nov. 3. Grant of Pascataway from Council for New England to Gorges, Mason, and others.

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1876. Jenness. Transcripts of Orig. Doc., 8-14.

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- 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll., 1: 383-384.
- 1867. Proceed. Am. Antiq. Soc., 114-118.
- 1889. N. H. State Papers, 17: 488-489, extract.
- 1901. Farnham Papers (Me. Hist. Soc.), 1: 184-188.

1635, Apr. 18. Lease of New Hampshire by John Mason to John Wollaston.

- 1896. N. H. State Papers, 29: 59-62.

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- 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll., 1: 384-387.
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- 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1: 33-36.
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- 1877. Poore. Charters and Const., 1273-1274.
- 1887. Dean. Capt. John Mason, 209-215.
- 1896. N. H. State Papers, 29: 62-64, 64-66.

1635, June 11. Transfer of lease of New Hampshire from John Wollaston to John Mason.

- 1896. N. H. State Papers, 29: 66-69.

1635-1641.

UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.

1635, Aug. 19. Charter of New Hampshire by Charles I.

- 1887. York deeds, 2: 20-39.
- 1887. Dean. Capt. John Mason, 360-378.
- 1896. N. H. State Papers, 29: 69-85.
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1635, Nov. 26. Will of John Mason.

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- 1824. N. H. Hist. Coll., 1: 317-320, extract.
- 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1: 41-44.
- 1896. N. H. State Papers, 29: 88-96.
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1639, Oct. 4. Exeter combination for self-government.

- 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll., 1: 463.
- 1824. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1: 321-322.
- 1831. Belknap. Hist. N. H., Farmer's ed., 432.
- 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1: 131-133.
- 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1: 745-746.

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- 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1: 126-128.
- 1876. Jenness. Transcripts of Orig. Doc., 36-37.
- 1877. N. H. State Papers, 10: 700-701.
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- 1900. Quint. Mem. of Ancient Dover, 20.
- 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1: 746-747.

1641-1679.

UNDER JURISDICTION OF MASSACHUSETTS. SEE MASSACHUSETTS.

1679-1686.

SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1679/80, Mar. 16. The General Laws and Liberties of the Province of New Hampshire, made by the General Assembly in Portsmouth the 16th day of March, 1679/80.

1866. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 8 : 9-35.

1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1 : 382-408.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 11-29.

1680, June 7-10. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 42.

1680, Oct. 11. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 29-38.

1680, Dec. 7. Laws.

1891. N. H. State Papers, 19 : 660.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 42-43.

1680/81, Mar. 12. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 38-39.

1680/81, Mar. 1-12. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 43-44.

1681, May 3. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 40.

1681/82, Mar. 7. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 46-47.

1682, Nov. 14. Laws made by the Honorable the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council and General Assembly, held at Portsmouth the 14th of November, 1682.

1866. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 8 : 90-96.

1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1 : 444-451.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 60-72, 791-803.

1684, July 22. Laws.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 74-77.

1682-1685. Ordinances enacted and published without the concurrence of an Assembly, by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, or the Council, 1682-1685.

1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 77-92.

Executive.

COUNCIL.

1679-1680. Records of the President and Council of New Hampshire from January 1, 1679-80 to December 22, 1680. Edited with notes and an introduction by Charles Deane, Boston. Press of John Wilson & Son, 1878. 26 pp. 8°.

A heliotype of the first page of the original manuscript is given. The original is in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

1879. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceed., 1878, 261-279.

1891. N. H. State Papers, 19 : 655-675.

- 1681, July 6–Sept. 8. Council Records.
 1891. N. H. State Papers, 19 : 675–681.
- 1681, Nov. 22–Aug. 21, 1682. Council Records.
 1891. N. H. State Papers, 19 : 681–686.
- 1682, Oct. 4–14. Council Records.
 1891. N. H. State Papers, 19 : 687–691.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1679–1681. John Cutt, President.
 1681–1682. Richard Waldron, President.
 1682–1685. Edward Cranfield, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1683–1686. Walter Barefoote, Deputy Governor ; acting Governor, 1685–1686.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

JOHN CUTT, PRESIDENT.

- 1679, Sept. 18. Royal commission, 31 Charles II.
 1771. N. H. Laws, 1–6, prefixed.
 1866. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 8 : 1–9.
 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1 : 373–382.
 1877. Poore, Charters and Const., 1275–1279.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 2–8.

RICHARD WALDRON, PRESIDENT.

Waldron had neither commission nor instructions, but after the death of Cutt he succeeded to the presidency under his appointment as Deputy President in Cutt's commission.

EDWARD CRANFIELD, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

- 1682, May 9. Royal Commission, 34 Charles II.
 1866. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 8 : 79–88.
 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1 : 433–443.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 48–56.

1682. Instructions. Never printed in full.

1866. N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., 8 : 89–90.
 1867. N. H. Prov. Papers, 1 : 443–444.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, 1 : 56–57.
 1686–1689. Under United Colonies of New England. (See p. 249.)
 1689–1692. Under Jurisdiction of Massachusetts. (See Massachusetts.)

1692–1775.

SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

Perpetual Laws.

a. SESSION LAWS.

1699. Act and Laws, Passed by the General Court or Assembly of His Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England . . . Boston, Bartholomew Green and John Allen, 1699. 1 l., pp. 3–10. F°.

Tower 541 ; the only known copy in America. A copy is in the Public Record Office in London.

1891. N. H. Provincial Papers, xix : 693–713.
 1893. Laws . . . with notes thereon . . . by George H. Moore. 23 pp. 8°.

References.

Memoranda concerning the New Hampshire laws of 1699. By Geo. H. Moore.
New York, Printed for the author. 1889.
Printed together with the laws in N. H. Prov. Papers, xix: 693-713.

1718. Acts and Laws . . . Boston, 1718, pp. 61-131 (1).

Following ed. of 1716. Reprinted by State of N. H., 1885. Q.

1718. Acts and Laws . . . Boston, 1718, pp. 61-131 (1). Q.

Reprinted by State of N. H., 1885. Q.

1721. Acts and Laws . . . Boston, 1722, pp. 157-163 (1). Q.

Reprinted by State of N. H., 1885. Q.

1765. Acts and Laws . . . Portsmouth, 1766, pp. 241-252. Q.

Following ed. of 1761.

- 1772-1773. [Acts and Laws.] [Portsmouth], pp. 275-286. Q.

Following ed. of 1771.

b. COMPILED LAWS.

1702. Laws of the Province of New Hampshire, 1692-1702.

N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 164-228. "These laws, with the exception of a few which will be noted, have never before been printed." [Ed. note in N. H. Prov. Papers.]

1716. Acts and Laws. . . Boston, 1716. (1), 7, 60 pp. Q.

Reprinted by State of N. H., 1885. Q.

1726. [Acts and Laws, 1722-1725.] Boston, 1726, pp. 157-163 (for 165-171). Q.

Reprinted by State of N. H., 1885. Q.

1761. Acts and Laws . . . Portsmouth, 1761. (1), xii, 240 pp. Q.

Reprinted by State of N. H., 1887. (1), xiii, 238 pp. Q.

1771. Acts and Laws . . . Portsmouth, 1771. (1), 6, 8, 5, iv, 274, 72, xiii pp. Q.

Temporary Acts and Laws.

1759. Temporary Acts and Laws . . . [1759-1766]. Portsmouth, 1761 [title]-1766 [col.], (1), 28 pp. Q.

Reprint, 1887, (1), 27 pp. Q.

Facsimile reprint, Washington, D. C., 1898, (1), 28 pp. Q.

1766. Temporary Acts and Laws . . . [1766-1768]. Portsmouth, 1768, pp. 29-49. Q.

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1771. Temporary Laws. Bound with Laws, ed. of 1771, 51 pp. Q.

- 1771-1774. [Temporary Laws.] ib. pp. 53-72.

COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY, SOMETIMES CALLED THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Journal of the Council and Assembly.

A record of the joint transactions of the Council, the executive body, and of the House of Representatives, the legislative body.

1. 1692, Oct. 4-Mar. 9, 1692-93. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 1-9.

2. 1693, July 25-Aug. 5. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 9-13.

1. 1693, Oct. 18-21. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 13-14.

2. 1694, May 8-24. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 15-23.

1. 1694, Nov. 1-10. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 23-27.
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2. 1696, Sept. 22-24. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 44-48.
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2. 1697, Sept. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 53-54.
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 20. 1727, May 2-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 239-252.
 21. 1727, June 20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 252.
 22. 1727, June 27-28. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 252-254.
 23. 1727, July 20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 254.
 24. 1727, Aug. 30. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 258-259.
 25. 1727, Nov. 14. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 259.
 26. 1727, Nov. 21. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 259-260.
1. 1727, Dec. 13-Jan. 27, 1727/28. N. H. Papers, iv: 260-282.
 1. 1728, Apr. 9-12. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 282-285.
 2. 1728, Apr. 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 285.
 3. 1728, Apr. 17. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 285-286.
 4. 1728, Apr. 18-27. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 286-294. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 7-8.
1. 1728, May 14-June 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 294-308. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 8.
1. 1729, Apr. 22-May 15. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 534-550. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 8-10.
1. 1729, Nov. 25. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 550.
 2. 1729, Dec. 9-19. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 551-557.
 3. 1730, Apr. 30. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 558.
1. 1730, Aug. 25-Sept. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 757-761.
 2. 1730, Nov. 19-Dec. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 761-773.
1. 1730/31, Feb. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 773-774.
 2. 1731, Apr. 29-May 10. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 774-778.
 3. 1731, Sept. 15-24. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 778-781.
 - 1731, Sept. 24-May, 1732, not found.
1. 1732, May 3-17. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 782-786.
 - 1732, May 18-Feb., 1732/33, not found.
1. 1732/33, Feb. 23-Mar. 10. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 787-793.
 2. 1733/34, Jan. 1-23. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 794-802.
1. 1734, Oct. 8-22. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 803-809.
1. 1736, Apr. 21-May 11. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 810-815.
1. 1736/37, Mar. 8-Apr. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 815-824.
 2. 1737, Aug. 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 825.
 3. 1737, Aug. 10-Sept. 2. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 825-829.
 4. 1734, Oct. 13-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 829-832.
 5. 1738, Nov. 1-17. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 54-59.
1. 1739, Oct. 24. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 60.
 2. 1739/40, Jan. 31-Feb. 26. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 61-67.
1. 1740, July 21-Aug. 7. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 68-73.
 2. 1740/41, Feb. 12-Mar. 18. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 73-86.
1. 1741/42, Jan. 13-Apr. 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 591-627.
 2. 1742, June 7-26. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 627-635.
 3. 1742, Sept. 14-Dec. 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 635-651.

4. 1743, May 10–Sept. 28. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 651–689.
5. 1743, Nov. 22–Jan. 1, 1744/45. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 689–730.
1. 1744/45, Jan. 24–May 3, 1745. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 731/751.
1. 1745, June 5–Mar. 1, 1745/56. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 751–796.
1. 1745, June 5–Mar. 1, 1745–56. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 751–796.
2. 1746, Apr. 8. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 796.
3. 1746, May 6–24. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 797–811.
4. 1746, June 3–5. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 811–813.
5. 1746, July 1–Nov. 25. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 813–843.
6. 1746, Dec. 2–Mar. 12, 1747/48. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 844–905.
7. 1748, May 10–June 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 905–914.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Journal of the House of Representatives.

- 1679/80, Mar. 16–May 5. Abstracted in *Calend. of St. Papers, Amer. and W. Indies*, 1681–85, p. 42–46.
- 1682, Mar. 7–10. Very brief abstract, Mar. 7–10, *ib.* no. 430.
- 1699, Aug. 1–17. N. H. State Papers, xix: 719–724.
- Sept. 18–Nov. 21. N. H. State Papers, xix: 724–725.
- 1700, May 7–1701, Sept. 18. N. H. State Papers, xix: 725–740.
- 1701, Oct. 2–4. N. H. State Papers, xix: 740.
- 1702, — May, 1711, not found.
- 1711, May 9–Sept. 15, 1715. N. H. State Papers, xix: 9–66.
- 1715, Nov. 8–May 19, 1716. N. H. State Papers, xix: 67–88.
- 1716, Aug. 21–Sept. 28. N. H. State Papers, xix: 88–96.
- 1716/17, Jan. 10–28. N. H. State Papers, xix: 96–102.
- 1717, Apr. 17–Sept. 24. N. H. State Papers, xix: 103–107.
- 1717, Oct. 2–Apr. 16, 1722. N. H. State Papers, xix: 108–175.
1. 1722, Apr. 30–May 11. N. H. Prov. Papers, xix: 309–319.
2. 1722, June 25–28, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 319–320.
1. 1722, Apr. 30–May 11. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 309–319.
2. 1722, Aug. 7. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 321.
3. 1722, Aug. 15–Sept. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 321–333.
4. 1722, Oct. 8. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 333.
5. 1722, Oct. 17–27. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 333–343.
6. 1722, Dec. 10. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 343–345.
7. 1722, Dec. 13, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 345–347.
8. 1722/23, Feb. 18–June 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 347–362.
9. 1723, Sept. 10. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 362.
10. 1723, Oct. 22. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 362.
11. 1723, Nov. 19–Dec. 14. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 363–375.
12. 1724, May 25–June 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 375–385.
13. 1724, Aug. 27, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 385.
14. 1724, Oct. 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 386.
15. 1724, Nov. 16–Dec. 12. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 387–399.
16. 1725, May 17–29. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 399–407.
17. 1725, Nov. 15. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 407–408.
18. 1725, Nov. 23. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 408.
19. 1725, Dec. 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 408.
20. 1725, Dec. 20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 408.
21. 1725, Dec. 27–1725/26, Jan. 8. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 409–417.
22. 1726, Apr. 11–May 21. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 418–432.
23. 1726, Nov. 21–Dec. 17. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 432–444.
24. 1727, May 2–20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 444–456.
25. 1727, June 20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 457.
26. 1727, June 27–28, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 457–459.
27. 1727, Aug. 29–31. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 460–463.
28. 1727, Oct. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 463.
29. 1727, Nov. 14–27. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 463–464.

1. 1727, Dec. 13-Jan. 27, 1727/28. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 466-484.
1. 1728, Apr. 9-12. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 484-487.
2. 1728, Apr. 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 487.
3. 1728, Apr. 17-27. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 487-492.
4. 1728, May 14-June 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 492-502.
1. 1729, Apr. 22-Nov. 25. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 504-523.
2. 1729, Dec. 9-19. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 523-530.
3. 1730, Apr. 23. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 530-531.
1. 1730, Aug. 25-Sept. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 560-572.
2. 1730, Oct. 1-Dec. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 572-585.
1. 1731, Feb. 3-July 2. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 588-600.
2. 1731, Sept. 15-Oct. 7. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 600-615.
3. 1732, May 4-18. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 615-624.
1. 1732, Aug. 29. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 628-629.
2. 1732/33, Feb. 22-Mar. 10. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 630-645.
1. 1733/34, Jan. 1-23. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 646-667.
1. 1734, Oct. 8-22. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 671-680.
1. 1735, Apr. 30-May 17. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 681-698.
1. 1736, Apr. 21-May 12. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 700-713.
1. 1736/37, Mar. 8-Apr. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 715-734.
2. 1737, Aug. 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 734.
3. 1737, Aug. 10-Sept. 2. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 734-745.
4. 1737, Oct. 13-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 745-756.
5. 1738, Nov. 1-17. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 1-9.
1. 1739, Oct. 24. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 9-10.
2. 1739/40, Jan. 31-Feb. 26. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 10-28.
1. 1740, July 21-Aug. 7, not found. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 28 (note).
1. 1741, Feb. 12-Mar. 18, not found. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 28 (note).
1. 1742, Jan. 13-Apr. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 134-162.
2. 1742, June 7-26. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 162-167.
3. 1742, Sept. 14-Dec. 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 167-182.
4. 1743, May 10-Sept. 28. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 190-214.
5. 1743, Nov. 22-Jan. 1, 1744/45. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 214-259.
1. 1744/45, Jan. 24-May 3. Boston, 1745. 4, 1-45 pp. Q.
N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 259-322.
1. 1745, June 5-Mar. 1, 1745/46. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 322-408.
2. 1746, Apr. 8. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 408.
3. 1746, May 6-24. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 408-426.
- 1746, June 3-5, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 427-433.
4. 1746, July 1-Nov. 25. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 433-464.
5. 1746, Dec. 2-Mar. 12, 1748. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 464-574.
6. 1748, May 10-June 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 574-590.
1. 1748/49, Jan. 3-14. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 69-78.
2. 1748/49, Jan. 16-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 78-81.
3. 1748/49, Feb. 8-18. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 81-88.
4. 1749, Apr. 4-7. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 88-101.
5. 1749, Apr. 19-21. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 101.
6. 1749, May 9-13. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 101-105.
7. 1749, June 1-Aug. 26. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 105-111.
8. 1749, Sept. 20-Dec. 7. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 111-113.
9. 1749/50, Jan. 3-5. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 113-114.
10. 1749/50, Feb. 7-16. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 114.
11. 1750, Mar. 21-May 5. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 114-116.
12. 1750, June 20-Jan. 4, 1752. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 116-125.
1. 1752, Sept. 19-July 26, 1753. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 127-231.
2. 1753, Dec. 11-July 25, 1754. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 231-295.
3. 1754, Aug. 21-22, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 295-299.

4. 1754, Sept. 6-7, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 299-301.
5. 1754, Dec. 4-Feb. 1, 1755. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 320-353.
6. 1755, Mar. 11-May 31. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 355-385.
7. 1755, June 9-11, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 386-399.
8. 1755, June 24-July 5. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 400-411.
9. 1755, July 29-Sept. 18. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 411-436.
1. 1755, Oct. 23-July 14, 1756. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 437-533.
2. 1756, Sept. 2-3, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 534-537.
3. 1756, Oct. 12-15. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 538-541.
4. 1756, Dec. 14-May 21, 1757. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 542-599.
5. 1757, June 20-21, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 599-601.
6. 1757, Aug. 15-16, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 602-608.
7. 1757, Nov. 22-Oct. 19, 1758. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 611-618, 635-685.
1. 1758, Nov. 14-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 687-727.
2. 1760, Jan. 2-Aug. 8. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 727-758.
3. 1760, Nov. 18-June 26, 1761. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 758-795.
4. 1761, Aug. 11-14. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 796-797.
5. 1761, Oct. 6. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 799.
6. 1761, Nov. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 799.
1. 1762, Jan. 19-Feb. 4. Portsmouth, 1762. 1, 13 pp. Q.
N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 800-807.
1. 1762, Mar. 10-26. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 809-824.
2. 1762, Apr. 27. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 825.
3. 1762, May 25-June 26. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 825-845.
4. 1762, July 6-8, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 845-849.
5. 1762, Aug. 24-26. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 849-853.
6. 1762, Nov. 2-June 15, 1763. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 854-878.
7. 1763, Sept. 20. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 878.
8. 1763, Nov. 29-Dec. 15. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 879-885.
9. 1764, Jan. 25-28, special sess. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 27-31.
10. 1764, Apr. 11-Mar. 8, 1765. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 31-58.
1. 1765, May 21-July 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 59-84.
2. 1765, Nov. 19-Jan. 30, 1766. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 84-99.
3. 1766, June 25-July 11. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 99-113.
4. 1766, Nov. 4-13. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 113-117.
5. 1767, Apr. 14-Mar. 24, 1768. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 118-165.
- 1767, July 1-Oct. 3. n. t. p. 31 pp. Q.
- 1768, Feb. 10-Mar. 24. n. t. p. 33-60 pp. Q.
1. 1768, May 17-Oct. 29. 63-96 pp. Q.
N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 171-197.
2. 1769, Feb. 21-Apr. 20. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 197-230.
3. 1770, Jan. 9-Apr. 16. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 231-258.
4. 1770, Dec. 11-Apr. 13, 1771. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 260-285.
1. 1771, May 22-23. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 285-286.
2. 1771, Dec. 12-Jan. 16, 1772. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 287-296.
3. 1772, May 19-June 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 297-309.
4. 1772, Nov. 24-Feb. 10, 1773. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 310-319.
5. 1773, May 11-29. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 320-325.
6. 1774, Jan. 11-Feb. 11. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 334-336, 348-352.
1. 1774, Apr. 7-9. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 359-362.
2. 1774, May 10-June 8. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 362-369.
1. 1775, May 4-July 18. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 370-386.

The following small portion may also be found in the American Archives:

- 1774, May 26-28. ser. 4, i: 360-361.
 1775, May 4-6. ser. 4, ii: 519-524.
 1775, June 12-13. ser. 4, ii: 1175-1176.

Executive.

COUNCIL.

Minutes [later called Records] of the Council.

- 1679/80, Jan. 1-Dec. 22, 1680. N. H. State Papers, xix: 655-675.
 1681, July 6-Sept. 8. N. H. State Papers, xix: 675-681.
 1681, Nov. 22-Aug. 21, 1682. N. H. State Papers, xix: 681-686.
 1682, Oct. 4-14. N. H. State Papers, xix: 687-691.
 1684, Jan. 15. Extract re taxes. Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1681, et seq. no. 1505.
 1692, Aug. 13-1696, Sept. 29. N. H. State Papers, ii: 70-202.
 1696, Nov. 3-1701, Oct. 12. N. H. State Papers, ii: 203-342.
 1701, Oct. 30-1707, July 23. N. H. State Papers, ii: 359-514.
 1707, Aug. 12-1722, Mar. 13. N. H. State Papers, ii: 563-748.
 1722, June 21-1728, Nov. 2. N. H. State Papers, iv: 1-19.
 1728-1742, not known to be extant.
 1742, Apr. 5-1749, Nov. 3. N. H. State Papers, v: 87-133.
 1750, Jan. 3-1757, Dec. 23. N. H. State Papers, vi: 1-38.
 1758, Feb. 6-1763, May 25. N. H. State Papers, vi: 618-634.
 1764, June 25-1767, July 30. N. H. State Papers, vii: 1-9.
 1767, July 30-1772, Dec. 22. Not found.
 1772, Dec. 22-1774, Jan. 14. N. H. State Papers, vii: 9-25.
 1774, Sept. 12. N. H. State Papers, vii: 415-416.
 1775, May 29. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 663-664.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1692-1698. Samuel Allen, governor; assumed the government in 1698.
 1692-1697. John Usher, lieutenant-governor.
 1697-1703. William Partridge, lieutenant-governor.
 1697-1701. Earl of Bellomont, governor; assumed government in 1699.
 1702-1716. Joseph Dudley, governor.
 1703-1715. John Usher, lieutenant-governor.
 1715-1717. George Vaughan, lieutenant-governor.
 1716-1728. Samuel Shute, governor.
 1717-1730. John Wentworth, lieutenant-governor.
 1728-1729. William Burnett, governor.
 1730-1741. Jonathan Belcher, governor.
 1731-. David Dunbar, lieutenant-governor.
 1741-1766. Benning Wentworth, governor.
 1761-. John Temple, lieutenant-governor.
 1766-1775. John Wentworth, governor.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

ALLEN.

- 1692, Mar. 1. Royal commission for Samuel Allen, governor. 4 William and Mary.
 1868. N. H. Prov. Papers, ii: 57-62.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 501-508.
 1692, Mar. 4. Instructions for Samuel Allen, governor. Administration of the province. 4 William and Mary.
 1868. N. H. Prov. Papers, ii: 63-69.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 508-514.

BELLOMONT.

- 1697, June 18. Royal commission for the Earl of Bellomont, governor. 9 William III.
 1868. N. H. Prov. Papers, ii: 305-312.
 1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 612-620.

- 1697, Aug. 31. Instructions for the Earl of Bellomont, governor.
1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 621-632.
- 1699, June 10. Additional instructions.
1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 632-633.
- 1700/01, Jan. 19. Additional instructions.
1904. N. H. Prov. Laws, i: 633-634.

DUDLEY.

- 1702, April. Royal commission for Joseph Dudley, governor. 1 Anne.
1868. N. H. Prov. Papers, ii: 366-375.
- 1704, July 17. Instructions. 3 Anne. Merchant ships.
1869 N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 312-313.
- 1707, May 3. Instructions. 6 Anne. Provision for interim administration.
1868. N. H. Prov. Papers, ii: 580.
- 1710/11, Feb. 6. Instructions. 9 Anne. Forces for reduction of Canada.
1869. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 480-481.
1889. N. H. State Papers, xvii: 706-710.
- 1710/11, Mar. 2. Instructions. 9 Anne. Richard Waldron and Mark Hunking, councillors.
1869. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii: 489-490.

SHUTE.

- 1720, Sept. 7. Instructions for Samuel Shute, governor. 7 Geo. I. Lords Justices; bills of credit.
1869. N. H. Prov. Papers, iii. 813-814.

BURNETT.

- 1728, Mar. 28. Instructions for William Burnett, governor. 1 Geo. II.
The text of the body of instructions was not found. Sections were found as follows:
Sec. 24. Private acts. 1870. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 541.
Sec. 30. Governor's salary. 1870. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 535.

BELCHER.

- 1730, Jan. 20. Royal commission for Jonathan Belcher, governor. 3 Geo. II.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 17-24.
- [1730.] Instructions. n. d. Geo. II.
The text of the body of the instructions was not found. Sections were found as follows:
Sec. 10. Councillors' absence. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 24.
Sec. 19. Paper money. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 25.
Sec. 22. Issue of bills of credit. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xvii: 25.
Sec. 23. Funding of bills of credit. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 26.
Sec. 24. Private acts. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 26.
Sec. 27. Public accounts. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 26.
Sec. 29. Dates of acts. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 27.
Sec. 30. Transcripts of documents. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 27-28.
Sec. 31. Transcripts of documents. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 28.
Sec. 32. Governor's salary. 1870. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 564.
Sec. 36. Provision for governor's absence. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 28-29.
Sec. 42. Removal of judges. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 29.
Sec. 44. Court procedure. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 29.
Sec. 51. Court of Appeal. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 29-30.
Sec. 52. Court of Appeal. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 30.
Sec. 56. Surveyors General. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 30-31.
Sec. 73. Inventory of arms. 1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 31-32.
Sec. 77. Massachusetts boundary. 1870. N. H. Prov. Papers, iv: 568.

- 1732, May 5. Instructions. 5 Geo. II. Duties.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 45.
- 1733, Nov. 30. id. 6 Geo. II. Surveyors-General of Customs.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 51-52.
- 1740, Apr. 2. id. 13 Geo. II. War with Spain.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 103-107.
- 1740, May 20. id. 13 Geo. II. Letters of Marque.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 109-110.
- 1740, Aug. 5. id. 14 Geo. II. Bills of credit.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, xviii: 113-115.
- 1740, Aug. 5. id. 14 Geo. II. Massachusetts boundary.
1890. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 224-226.

BENNING WENTWORTH.

- 1741, July 3. Royal commission for Benning Wentworth, governor. 15 Geo. II.
1869. N. Y. Hist. Socy. Coll. Pubn. Fund Series, p. 283 et seq. Said to be precisely the same as the commission from Geo. III, with the exception that it indicates the removal of Belcher and the appointment of Wentworth in his stead. (N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 908.)
- [1741.] Instructions. n. d. 15 Geo. II.
Text of body of instructions not found. Sections found as follows:
Sec. 10. Councillors' absence. 1871. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 593.
Sec. 11. Councillors' absence. 1871. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 593.
Sec. 24. Public revenue. 1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 803-804.
Sec. 29. Governor's salary. 1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 674.
Sec. 32. Governor's successor. 1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 375-376.
Sec. 36. Fines. 1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 365-366.
Sec. 46. Fees. 1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 376.
Sec. 66. Martial law. 1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 294-295.
Sec. 85. Massachusetts boundary. 1870. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 595-596.
Sec. 86. Reports of proceedings. 1870. N. H. Prov. Papers, v: 596-597.
- 1748, June 30. Additional instructions. 22 Geo. II. Election precepts.
1869. Chase. Hist. of Old Chester, 103-104.
1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 82.
1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 339-340.
- 1758, Dec. 22. Additional instructions. 32 Geo. II. Court salaries.
1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 496-497.
- 1760, Jan. 7. Instructions. 33 Geo. II. Raising of troops.
1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 506-508.
- 1761, Apr. 4. Royal commission for Benning Wentworth, governor. 1 Geo. III.
1872. N. H. Prov. Papers, vi: 908-914.
- 1761, June 30. Instructions for Benning Wentworth, governor, sections 1-90.
1 Geo. III.
1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 532-541.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

- 1766, Aug. 11. Royal commission for John Wentworth, governor. 6 Geo. III.
1771. 8 pp. Prefixed to N. H. Prov. Laws.
See also note in N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 124.
- [1766.] Instructions. n. d. 6 Geo. III.
Text of body instructions not found. Sections found as follows:
unnum. Province survey. 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 294.
Sec. 5. Freedom of debate in council. 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 132.
Sec. 11. Councillors' attendance. 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 132.
- 1769, June 30. Additional instructions. 9 Geo. III. Lotteries.
1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 231.

- 1770, Dec. 10. Additional instructions. Value of foreign coin.
 1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 598-599.
- 1772, Feb. 4. Additional instructions. 12 Geo. III. Nonresident debtors.
 1890. N. H. State Papers, xviii: 610.

AMERICAN RULE.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1774-1775.

Journal of the Provincial Congress.

1. 1774, July 21.
 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 407-408.
2. 1775, Jan. 25.
 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 442-444.
3. 1775, Apr. 21-May 2.
 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 452-467.
4. 1775, May 17-Nov. 15 (sic., incomplete).
 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 468-511, 535-554, 575-585, 605-609, 638-664.
5. 1775, Dec. 21-1776, Jan. 5.
 1873. N. H. Prov. Papers, vii: 690-710.

Portions of this journal were reprinted in the American Archives as follows:

- 1775, Jan. 25. ser. 4, i: 1179-1182.
 1775, June 27-July 7. ser. 4, ii: 1179-1186.
 1775, Oct. 31-Nov. 16. ser. 4, iv: 9-20.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1776.

The designation "Colony" was adopted Jan. 5, 1776; name was changed from Colony to State of New Hampshire at the session of Sept. 11, 1776.

CONSTITUTION

1776. Association test.

1874. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 204-296.

1776, Jan. 5. Form of civil government.

- This was the first constitution adopted in any of the states.
 [1776.] Portsmouth, Fowle. 27 pp. F°. Reprinted by the state.
 1780. Laws, pp. 1-4, preface.
 1822. Farmer and Moore. Collections, i: 269-272.
 1834. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., iv: 150-154.
 1874. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 2-5.
 1877. Poore, Charters, etc. 1279-1280.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1776. Acts and Laws of the Colony of New Hampshire. Title missing, pp. 3-25. F°.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Records.

1775-1784. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., vii: 1-340.

- 1775, May 19-Dec. 16. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., vii: 1-31.
 This portion only falls within this period. Portions of these records were reprinted in the American Archives as follows:
 1775, May 19-24. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 648.
 1775, June 15-30. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 1176-1179.
 1775, Sept. 11-Dec. 21. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv: 1-10.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1776-1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1779, June 5. Constitutional convention. Declaration of rights and plan of government for the State of New Hampshire.

Proposed constitution, not adopted.

1779. Exeter, Fowle. 2 pp. F°. Reprinted by the State.

1834. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., iv: 154-161.

1875. N. H. State Papers, ix: 837-842.

1781-1783. Constitutional convention.

1781. Address of the convention for framing a new constitution. Portsmouth and Exeter, 1781. 63 (1) pp. 12°.

1782. Address of the convention. . . . Exeter, 1782. 63 pp. 12°.

1783. Address of the convention. . . . Portsmouth, 1783. 8 pp. 12°.

1783. Constitution, containing a bill of rights and form of government. Portsmouth, 1783. 47 pp. 12°.

1789. Perpetual Laws, pp. 9-31.

1792. Laws, pp. 22-46. 8° ed.

1792. Laws, pp. 22-43. 4° ed.

1875. N. H. State Papers, ix: 896-919.

1877. Poore, Charters, etc., 1280-1293.

1891. N. H. State Papers, xx: 9-31.

See also Bulletin N. Y. Public Library (1904), viii: 175-176.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILED LAWS.

1780. Acts and Laws. Exeter, vi, 4, 552, 4 pp. F°.

pp. 201-552, 4, are the session laws, 1780-1789.

—. "Acts and Laws of the State of New Hampshire, 1780-1789. Reprinted in photo-facsimile, with a bibliographic note, from the copy collected by Hon. Timothy Walker, now in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.: Statute Law Book Co., 1907," folio pp. preliminary pages and pp. 201 to 452 [552] (no title pages and colophon imprints, if any) as follows:

SESSION LAWS.

The session laws subsequently to the collection of 1780 were issued in folios and quartos from time to time, and paged continuously with it, pp. 201-552, 4. The following checklist is made from the facsimile reprints of the session laws of New Hampshire, and has been kindly contributed by Mr. T. L. Cole, of Washington, D. C.

1780, Feb.-Mar. and Apr. 19-29. pp. 201-235.^a [Exeter: 1780].^b

11 acts: Recording grants, locations, etc.; Fugitives from justice; Taxes; Appropriation for support of the war; Security for payment to officers and soldiers; Taxing lands; Repealing additional confiscation act; New confiscation act; Disposing of prisoners; Forming and regulating militia; Carrying in execution acts of Congress as to bills of credit.

^a In sequence of the pages of the 1780 edition, omitting, however, pages 183-200. This omission is due to the fact that pages 169 to 182 of the edition were printed before pages 201 to 235 of the added laws, and it was thought the copy would necessitate more pages than proved to be the case.

^b Printed by the printer of the 1780 edition, whose name, however, does not appear.

1780, June 7-28. pp. 169-182 of 1780 edition.^a

1780, Oct.-Nov. 1 private act not printed.

1780-81, Dec.-Jan. 2 acts, not printed.

1781, Mar.-Apr. pp. 237-252. No imprint.

10 acts: Fraud in shoes for army; Completing quota of Continental army; Execution for taxes; Recording grants, locations, etc.; To authorize Congress to levy duty; Times for holding courts; Amending tavern act; Regulation of swine; Additional Treason act; Extinguishing fires.

1781, June-July. pp. 253-264. No imprint.

7 acts: Balance due officers and soldiers; Allowing further time for Absentees; State Naval Officer; Repealing Tender acts; Roads; Proprietors of townships, etc.; Court of sessions.

1781, Aug.-Sept. pp. 265-268.^b No imprint.

3 acts: Tender for debts; Excise on liquors; Raising \$100,000 in bills.

1781, Nov. 7-29. pp. 269-272. No imprint.

3 acts: Against Tories, etc. (2); Citizens of New Hampshire imprisoned by pretended State of Vermont.

1781, Dec.-1782, Jan. pp. 273-278. No imprint.

4 acts: Raising money; Liquidating Public Securities; Issuing notes; Small-pox; Premiums for killing Wolves.

1782, Mar. 13-27. pp. 279-287. No imprint.

5 acts: Terms of court; Taverns, etc.; Balance due Officers and Soldiers; Confiscating Estates; Courts of justice.

1782, Mar. 13-27. pp. 289-295. No imprint.

5 acts: Prisoners for debt; Lands under Charters; Additional act against Tories; Prisoners of war; Deserters.

1782, Sept. 10-24 and Dec. 18-28. pp. 297-298. No imprint.

2 acts: Towns in Exeter and Grafton Counties; Excise on Liquors.

1782, Nov. 12-23. [No laws.]

1783, Feb.-Mar. pp. 299-304. No imprint.

5 acts: Lands of Absentees; Regulating Ferries; Deserters; Trustees of Confiscated Estates; Raising 55,000 pounds.

1783, June 10-21. [No laws.]

1783, Oct.-Nov. and Dec.-1784, Jan. pp. 305-311. No imprint.

8 acts: Copyright; Charters of land; Small Debts; Granting Imposts to Congress; Altering Fees; Prisoners for Debt; Executions; Repealing act against Tories.

1784, Mar.-Apr. pp. 313-322. Portsmouth, Robert Gerrish, 1784.

5 acts: Preservation of Fish; Establishing a Light-House; Powder-money; Impost duty; Proportioning Taxes.

1784, June 2-15. pp. 323-330. Exeter, Melcher & Osborne, 1784.

3 acts: Raising 25,000 pounds; Interest and Sinking fund; Taxes and voters.

1784, Oct.-Nov. pp. 331-336. [Exeter] Melcher & Osborne, 1785.

7 acts: Power to Congress as to Imports and Exports; Confiscated Estates; Taxes in unincorporated places; Additional Tax act; Additional Proprietary act; Additional Light-House act; Insolvent Estates.

1785, Feb. 9-25. pp. 337-344. [Exeter] Melcher & Osborne, 1785.

7 acts: The State Seal; Rates of Silver and Gold; Payment of Taxes; Court of Justice; Forms of Oaths; Raising 22,000 pounds; Interest on public Securities.

^a These pages were not printed until after pages 201 to 235.

^b Another issue has pages 265 to 267 only, page 268 being wholly blank. The act for raising \$100,000 is omitted in this issue, and the matter of the remaining 34 pages is compressed into 3 pages.

- 1785, June 1-24 and Oct.-Nov. pp. 345-371. [Portsmouth] R. Gerrish [1785].
 11 acts: Jurors; Admeasurement of boards, etc.; Regulating Pilotage; Observation of Lord's-Day; Navigation and Commerce; Congress empowered to regulate Trade and Commerce; Flax-seed, Potash, etc.; Repealing act as to Tories; Imprisonment for Debt; Small Debts; Premium for killing Wolves.
- 1786, Feb.-Mar. pp. 373-391. No imprint.
 13 acts: Taxes on nonresidents; Sheriffs and Town Clerks; High-ways (5); Gun powder act; Payment of Taxes; Supplying Treasury; Time of court; Raising 10,000 pounds; Impost Duties.
- 1786-87, June 7-29; Sept. 6-23 and Dec.-Jan. pp. 393-350 [440].^a No imprint.
 26 acts: Partition of Land; Linseed oil; Fish act; Costs; Drugs, etc.; Pension to Soldiers; Special Justices; Imprisonment for Debt; Importation of Gold and Silver; Fish act; Militia act; Payment of Continental Debt; Paying \$70,270 to U. S.; Complying with Treaty of Peace; Road to Upper Cohas; Addition to Militia act; Constables and Collectors; Congress to regulate Trade; Raising \$76,268 for U. S.; High-ways; Pensions to Soldiers, etc.; Gauging of Casks; Maritime Court; Patents for Engines and Scales; Amending Fees act; Raising money.
- 1787, June 6-30. pp. 351[441]-362[452]. No imprint.
 14 acts: Maintenance of poor; Repealing act repugnant to Treaty of Peace; Set-off (2); Altering times of Court (2); Taverns, etc.; Excise on Liquors; Flax-seed, Potash, etc.; Additional Impost act; Small Debts (2); Line of Mason's Patent; Imprisonment for Debt.
- 1787, Sept. 12-29. pp. 453-460.^b No imprint.
 5 acts: Slitting Mills; Constables; Flax-seed, etc.; Excise on Liquors and other Articles; Raising 10,000 pounds.
- 1787, Dec. 5-15. [No laws.]
- 1788, Jan.-Feb. pp. 461-464. No imprint.
 4 acts: High-way from Barnstead to Northwood; Same to Grantham; Raising \$59,000; Repealing act as to land of Absentees.
- 1788, June 4-18. pp. 465-471. No imprint.
 5 acts: Providing Impost act; Gauging of Casks; Masonian Proprietors (2); Treasury Notes and Certificates.
- 1788, Nov. 5-13. pp. 473-476. No imprint.
 2 acts: Small-pox; Representatives to Congress.
- 1788, Dec.-1789, Feb. pp. 477-452[552].^c No imprint.
 20 acts: High-way; Fish acts (4); Sabbath act; Evan's Elevator Hopperboy; Sail cloth; Small-pox; Testate Estates; Intestate Estates; Partition of Lands; Dartmouth College; Courts (2); Raising supplies; Representatives to Congress; Proportioning taxes; Tax rate; Encouraging manufacture of Nails.

COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Journal.

- 1778, Dec. 18-26. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 815-821.
 1779, Mar. 10-Apr. 3. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 822-826.
 1779, June 16-26. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 827-831.
 1779, Oct. 20-Nov. 18. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 832-838.
 1779, Dec. 15-Jan. 1, 1780. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 839-846.

^a Pages 437 to 440 are misnumbered 347 to 350, evidently due to misplacement of the figures 437 to read 347. This error of 90 pages is continued until September, 1787, page 453.

^b The error made at page 437 is here corrected.

^c Another error in paging—an even hundred—pages 517 to 552 misnumbered 417 to 452.

- 1780, Feb. 9-Mar. 18. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 847-854.
 1780, Apr. 19-29, special. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 855-859.
 1780, June 7-28. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 860-868.
 1780, Oct. 11-Nov. 11. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 874-879.
 1780, Dec. 20-Jan. 27, 1781. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 881-889.
 1781, Mar. 14-Apr. 7. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 890-899.
 1781, June 13-July 4. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 901-909.
 1781, Aug. 22-Sept. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 911-914.
 1781, Nov. 7-24. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 915-918.
 1781, Dec. 19-Jan. 18, 1782. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 919-932.
 1782, Mar. 13-27. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 933-939.
 1782, June 11-27. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 940-947.
 1782, Sept. 10-14. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 949-951.
 1782, Nov. 12-23. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 952-957.
 1782, Dec. 18-28. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 958-962.
 1783, Feb. 12-Mar. 1. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 964-972.
 1783, June 10-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 977-984.

SENATE.

Established by the constitution of 1784.

Journal.

- 1784, June 2-15. Exeter, 1784, pp. 1-19. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 39-53.
 1784, Oct. 20-Nov. 11. *ib.*, pp. 21-44.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 93-115.
 1785, Feb. 10-24. *ib.*, pp. 45-67.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 163-183.
 1785, June 1-23. *ib.*, pp. 3-29.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 305-330.
 1785, Oct. 19-Nov. 10. *ib.*, pp. 31-50.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 391-410.
 1786, Feb. 1-Mar. 4. *ib.*, pp. 51-79.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 455-483.
 1786, June 7-27. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-48. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 579-605.
 1786, Sept. 6-23. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-24. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 671-683.
 1786, Dec. 13-Jan. 18, 1787. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-52. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 717-747.
 1787, June 6-30. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-51. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers xxi: 9-33.
 1787, Sept. 12-29. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-31. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 91-106.
 1787, Dec. 5-15. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 1-16. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 147-154.
 1788, Jan. 23-Feb. 13. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 1-38. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 173-194.
 1788, June 4-18. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 1-43. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 263-286.
 1788, Nov. 5-13. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 1-21. 16°. . .
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 335-344.

- 1788, Dec. 24-1789, Feb. 7. Portsmouth, 1789, pp. 1-75. 16°. N. H. State Papers, xxi: 365-414.
1789. June 3-19. pp. 5-45. 16°. N. H. State Papers, xxi: 553-577.
- 1789, Dec. 23-Jan. 26, 1790. Portsmouth, 1790, pp. 1-69. 16°. N. H. State Papers, xxi: 631-665.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Journal.

- 1776, Jan. 5-27. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 1-67.
Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 1-21.
- 1776, Mar. 6-23. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 78-114.
Amer. Archives, ser. 4, v: 22-36.
- 1776, June 5-July 6. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 133-199.
Amer. Archives, ser. 5, i: 59-96.
- 1776, Sept. 4-20. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 319-348.
- 1776, Oct. 16-19. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 349-357.
- 1776, Nov. 27-Dec. 13. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 397-419.
- 1776, Dec. 18-Jan. 18, 1777. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 428-470.
- 1777, Mar. 12-Apr. 12. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 503-542.
- 1777, June 4-28. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 571-613.
- 1777, July 17-19, special. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 629-639.
- 1777, Sept. 17-27. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 681-699.
- 1777, Nov. 5-29. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 712-725.
- 1777, Dec. 17-Jan. 3, 1778. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 737-764.
- 1778, Feb. 11-Mar. 14. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 766-786.
- 1778, Aug. 12-22. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 787-795.
- 1778, Oct. 28-Nov. 28. N. H. Prov. Papers, viii: 796-809.
- 1778, Dec. 16-26. Not printed.
- 1779, Mar. 10-Apr. 3. Not printed.
- 1779, June 16-26. Not printed.
- 1779, Oct. 20-Nov. 19. Not printed.
- 1779, Dec. 15-Jan. 1, 1780. Not printed.
- 1780, Apr. 19-29, special. Not printed.
- 1780, June 7-28. Not printed.
- 1780, Oct. 11-Nov. 11. Not printed.
- 1780, Dec. 20-Jan. 27, 1781. Not printed.
- 1781, Mar. 14-Apr. 7. Not printed.
- 1781, June 13-July 4. Not printed.
- 1781, Aug. 22-Sept. 1. Not printed.
- 1781, Nov. 7-29. Not printed.
- 1781, Dec. 19-Jan. 18, 1782. Not printed.
- 1782, Mar. 13-27. Not printed.
- 1782, June 11-27. Not printed.
- 1782, Sept. 10-14. Not printed.
- 1782, Nov. 12-23. Not printed.
- 1782, Dec. 18-28. Not printed.
- 1783, Feb. 12-Mar. 1. Not printed.
- 1783, June 10-21. Not printed.
- 1783, Oct. 28-Nov. 8. Not printed.

- 1783, Dec. 17-Jan. 3, 1784. Not printed.
 1784, Mar. 30-Apr. 17. Not printed.
- 1784, June 2-15. [Exeter, 1784], pp. 1-26. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 57-89.
- 1784, Oct. 20-Nov. 11. n. t. p., pp. 27-68. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 119-160.
- 1785, Feb. 9-25. Portsmouth, 1785, pp. 69-104. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 187-223.
- 1785, June 1-23. pp. 3-54. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 333-388.
- 1785, Oct. 19-Nov. 19. pp. 55-97. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 413-452.
- 1786, Feb. 1-Mar. 4. Portsmouth [1786], pp. 99-170. 4°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 487-546.
- 1786, June 7-27. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-78. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 609-668.
- 1786, Sept. 6-23. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 81-116. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 687-713.
- 1786, Dec. 13-Jan. 18, 1787. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 119-190. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xx: 751-801.
- 1787, June 6-30. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 1-70. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 37-87.
- 1787, Sept. 12-29. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 71-117. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 109-143.
- 1787, Dec. 5-15, special. Portsmouth, 1787, pp. 119-138. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 157-169.
- 1788, Jan. 23-Feb. 13. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 139-197. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 197-232.
- 1788, June 4-18. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 1-56. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 289-331.
- 1788, Nov. 5-13. Portsmouth, 1788, pp. 57-83. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 347-362.
- 1788, Dec. 24-Feb. 7, 1789. pp. 85-226. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 417-516.
- 1789, June 3-19. pp. 5-64. 16°.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 581-627.
- 1789, Dec. 23-Jan. 26, 1790.
 N. H. State Papers, xxi: 669-737.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Records.

- 1775-1784. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., vii: 1-340.
 1776, Jan. 20-May 29, 1784. N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., vii: 36-339.
 This portion only falls within this period. Portions of these records were
 reprinted in the American Archives as follows:
 1776, Jan. 20-Feb. 24. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv: 1483-1488.
 1776, Apr. 2-26. ib., v.: 1057-1058.

Letters, orders, etc.

- 1779-1784. N. H. Prov. Papers, x: 501-620.

Executive.

COUNCIL.

Records.

1776, June 5–July 6.

Amer. Archives, ser. 5, 1: 47–60.

1784, June 8–May 19, 1785.

N. H. State Papers, xx: 229–297.

1785, June 14–June 7, 1786.

N. H. State Papers, xx: 549–569.

1786, June 13–June 5, 1787.

N. H. State Papers, xx: 805–835.

1787, June 19–May 21, 1788.

N. H. State Papers, xxi: 235–250.

1788, June 16–June 2, 1789.

N. H. State Papers, xxi: 519–543.

1789, June 10–May 18, 1790.

N. H. State Papers, xxi: 741–775.

PRESIDENTS.

REGISTER.

1784. Meshech Weare.

1785. John Langdon.

•1786. John Sullivan.

1788. John Langdon.

1789. John Sullivan.

General References.

The compiler has not attempted a bibliography in the following pages. The selection of titles is intended for nothing more than a working tool for the student or collector wishing to make further researches into the public archives of New Hampshire.

Index to the Journals of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire from April 21, 1775, to April 17, 1784. In the Office of the Secretary of State. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1894. 503 pp.

Index to the records of the council of New Hampshire from November 17, 1631, to April 17, 1784, in the Office of the Secretary of State. Concord: Edward N. Pearson, public printer. 1896. 540 pp. 8°.

Index to the Journals of the House of Representatives, Province of New Hampshire, in the Office of the Secretary of State. 1711–1725. Manchester, N. H.: John B. Clarke, public printer. 1890. 409 pp. 8°.

List of documents in the Public Record Office, London, relating to the province of New Hampshire. Compiled by B. F. Stevens. 1893.

N. H. Prov. and State Papers, xxiii: 7–515.

N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., x: 1–537.

Historical and bibliographical notes on the laws of New Hampshire; by Albert H. Hoyt. Worcester. 1876, 19 pp. 8°.

Amer. Antiquarian Socy. Proc. Apr., 1876: 89–104.

Brief notices of some of the early councillors of New Hampshire; by Samuel D. Bell.

N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., viii: 304-395.

List of counsellors of New Hampshire from 1680 to 1837, by John Farmer.

N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 231-237.

The government and laws of New Hampshire before the establishment of the Province. 1623-1679. A monograph constituting the introduction to the first volume of the Province Laws, by Albert S. Batchellor. Manchester, 1904. 54 pp. 8°.

A chronological detail of the different forms of government in New Hampshire, from the beginning of its settlement to the present time; with the names of the chief magistrates. 1623-1791.

Belknap, Hist. of N. H., ii app.

Remarks and documents relative to the preservation and keeping of the public archives; by Richard Bartlett.

N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 1-76.

This monograph relates to the subject in general, with, perhaps, particular application to Federal archives, although those of the States are, in a measure, reviewed.

List of the issues of the press in New Hampshire from 1756 to 1773.

Granite Monthly, 5: 391 et seq.

List of the Committee of Safety.

N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll. 2: 38-39, 7: vi-vii.

N. H. Manual, 1897, pp. 26-31.

Early government of New Hampshire.

N. H. Manual, 1897, pp. 1-36.

Counties of New Hampshire.

N. H. Manual, 1905, pp. 328-347.

Index to the Laws of New Hampshire. 1679-1883. Manchester.

John B. Clarke, public printer, 1886. vi, (1) 594 pp. 8°.

c. VERMONT.

ARRANGEMENT.

Collections.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Compilations.

Session laws.

Council of Safety.

General Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Governor and Council.

Record.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

New Hampshire Grants.

COLLECTIONS.

Vermont State Papers; being a collection of Records and Documents, connected with the assumption and establishment of government by the people of Vermont; together with the Journal of the Council of Safety, the First Constitution, the Early Journals of the General Assembly, and the Laws from the year 1779 to 1786, inclusive. To which are added the proceedings of the first and second councils of censors. Compiled and published by William Slade, Jun., Secretary of State. Middlebury; J. W. Copeland, Printer. 1823. xx, 9-568 pp. 8°.

Of documents which antedate the constitutional period, the only ones in this volume are the reprints of the Journal of the Council of Safety, 1777-1778.

CONSTITUTION.

1777. The constitution of Vermont as established by the general convention . . . held at Windsor July 2, 1777. . . . Hartford, 1777. 24 pp. 12°.

1779. Acts and Laws. 12 pp. F°.

1787. Statutes. pp. 5-18. 8°.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1857-1865.

1786. Constitution of Vermont.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1866-1875.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

1783. Revised laws passed June and Oct., 1782. [Bennington, Haswell & Russell, 1783]. 38 pp. F°.

Facsimile of the Revised Laws of the State of Vermont. 1782. Printed by Haswell & Russell, Bennington, 1783. Washington, D. C., Statute Law and Book Co., 1898. cover and 38 pp. F°.

50 cop. reprinted.

SESSION LAWS.

1778, Mar. 12-14. }

1778, June 4-18. }

1778, Oct. 8-24. }

Not known to be extant in ms. or print.^a

1779, Feb. 11-26. [Dresden, N. H.] Padock and Spooner, 1779. (2), 12, (2), 100, 109-110 pp. F°.

Collation of the original edition, of which 9 copies are known to exist. The copy belonging to the Amer. Antiquarian Socy. is the only known copy having an original title page. The volume was probably originally issued without covers, which might account for the fact that the title page and the last leaf are so often missing. Known as the "General Code of 1779." Contains 103 acts, all but 9 of which are reprinted in Slade. Present market value of perfect volume is estimated at \$200.

1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 287-389.

1779. June 2-4. No imprint. pp. 111-112. 4°.

1779, Oct. 14-27. Hartford, Hudson and Goodwin, 1780. 3ll. 4°.

1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 389-394.

1896. Burlington Book co. 1l. 111-112 pp., 3ll. 4°.

Each of the above two reprints contain both the laws of the June and October sessions.

^a It may not be without interest to reprint the remarks of Slade concerning these laws. "Much exertion has been made to obtain a copy of the laws of 1778, but without effect. They were published toward the close of that year, in a pamphlet form, but were never recorded in the Secretary's office. No records appear to have been made in that office until the year 1779; when the Constitution and the laws of that year were recorded. The laws of 1778, were probably declared to be *temporary*—as were the laws of several succeeding years—and ceased to have effect before any records were made. Some of them, indeed, were, obviously, designed to answer a temporary purpose only, such as the acts enacting certain laws '*as they stood on the Connecticut law book*;' and all appear, so far as we can learn from the journals of the legislature, to have possessed the character of mere temporary regulations rather than permanent laws. Some of them were probably reenacted, in substance, in the year 1779, and incorporated in the general code of that year. These considerations may explain the extraordinary fact that the recording of those laws was purposely omitted. It is indeed a subject of regret that any cause should have been thought sufficient to justify a neglect, by which the *first essay* at legislation, by the government of Vermont, has been lost to succeeding generations."

- 1780, Mar. 8-16. Hartford, Hudson and Goodwin, 1780. 3ll. F°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 395-398.
- 1780, Oct. 12-Nov. 8. No imprint. pp. 125-128+ [131]. F°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 398-421.
- Includes 5 acts, or material on pp. 125-129 of original print.
1896. Statute Law Book co. pp. 1-14. F°.
- Includes 7 acts, or material on pp. 125-131 of original print.
- 1781, Feb. 7-23. Westminster, Spooner and Green, n. d. 6ll. F°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 421-424.
- 1901. Burlington Book co. 6ll. F°.
- 1781, Apr. 4-16. No imprint. 7ll. F°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 424-430.
1901. Burlington Book co. 7ll. F°.
- 1781, June 13-28. No imprint. 6ll. F°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 430-439.
1901. Burlington Book co. 611. F°.
- 1781, Oct. 11-27. No imprint. 2ll. F°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 439-444.
1901. Burlington Book co. 2ll. F°.
- 1782, Jan. 31-Feb. 28. Original print not found.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 444-449.
- 1782, June 13-21. Original print not found.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 449-455.
- 1782, Oct. 10-24. Original print not found.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 456-467.
- 1783, Feb. 13-27. Original print not found.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 467-471.
- 1783, Oct. 9-24. Windsor, Hough and Spooner. 1784. pp. 39-43, 42-43, 46-47 (1)^a. f°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 472-483.
1900. Burlington Book co. pp. 39-43, 42-43, 46-47 (1).
- 1784, Feb. 19-Mar. 9. Windsor, Hough and Spooner. 1784. pp. 49-54. f°.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 483-491.
1900. Burlington Book co. pp. 49-54. f°.
- 1784, Oct. 14-29. Windsor, 1785. 12 pp. f°. [Brinley.]
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 491-496.
- 1785, June 2-18. Original print not found.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 497-500.
- 1785, Oct. 13-27. [Windsor, 1785.] 9 pp. f°. [Brinley.]
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 500-504.
- 1786, Oct. 12-31. Original print not found.
1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 504-510.
- 1787, Feb. 15-Mar. 10. Windsor, Hough and Spooner, 1787. 171 pp. 3°.
- 1787, Oct. 11-27. n. p., n. d. 16 pp. 8°.
- 1788, Oct. 9-25. n. p., n. d. 28 pp. 8°.
- 1789, Oct. 8-29. n. p., n. d. 19 pp. 8°.

^a Paged in continuation of the revision of 1782.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Journal.

"On the 2d of July, 1777, the convention that formed the constitution, appointed a Council of Safety, to act until the government should be organized; and it is the journal of this Council which forms a part of this collection. This is the first Council of Safety of whose appointment or proceedings we have any distinct, satisfactory account. That such a body existed previous to the time above mentioned is certain; yet, with respect to the date of its original institution, the number of which it was composed, the method of electing its members, and the extent of the powers it exercised, we are left wholly to conjecture." (Slade. Vermont State Papers, xix.) "We regret that we have been able to find no part of their (Council of Safety) journal of a date anterior to the 15th of August, 1777. The most unremitted efforts to obtain it have proved wholly unavailing, and the result renders it probable that it is irrecoverably lost." (*ib.*, 197.)

1777, July 8-1778, Mar. 12.

1823. Slade. Vermont State Papers, 197-237.

1777, Aug. 15-1778, Mar. 12.

1873. Records Council of Safety and gov. and Council, i: 105-229.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Journals.

1778, Mar. 12-14. }
 1778, June 4-18. } Not contemporaneously printed. Printed 1823, in Slade,
 1778, Oct. 8-24. } Vermont State Papers, 257-285.

1779, Feb. 11-26. Not printed.

1779, June 2-4. Not printed.

1779, Oct. 14-27. Not printed.

1780, Mar. 8-16. Not printed.

1780, Oct. 12-Nov. 8. Not printed.

1781, Feb. 7-23. Not printed.

1781, Apr. 4-16. Not printed.

1781, June 13-28. Not printed.

1781, Oct. 11-27. Not printed.

1782, Jan. 31-Feb. 28. Not printed.

1782, June 13-21. Not printed.

1782, Oct. 10-24. Not printed.

1783, Feb. 13-27. Not printed.

1783, Oct. 9-24. Not printed.

1784, Feb. 19-Mar. 9. Windsor, Hough & Spooner, 1784. 64 pp. 4°.

1784, Oct. 14-29. Windsor, Hough & Spooner, 1784. 57 pp.

1785, June 2-18. Windsor, Hough & Spooner, 1785. 52 pp.

1785, Oct. 13-27. Not found.

1786, Oct. 12-31. Not found.

1787, Feb. 15-Mar. 10. Windsor, Hough & Spooner, 1787. 63 pp. 4°.

1787, Oct. 11-27. Not found.

1788, Oct. 9-25. Windsor, Spooner, 1788. 50 pp. 4°.

1789, Oct. 8-29. Windsor, Spooner, 1789. 67 pp. 4°.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

Proceedings.

1785-86. Windsor, Hough & Spooner, 1786. 24 pp. 4°.

This was the first council. Contains the address only. Reprinted in Slade, 531-544.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1. Thomas Chittenden, Feb. 1778–Oct. 1789.

Slade continues the list to 1822; Records of Council of Safety, etc. v. 8 continues list of governors, lieut. governors, and secretaries to governor and council to 1836.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Record.

COLLECTIONS.

1775–1836. Records of Council of Safety and Governor and Council. Montpelier, 1873–1880. Sv. 8°.

These volumes, in addition to the records above named, contain much material of a miscellaneous nature. All that which falls within the scope of the present compilation has been noted in its proper place.

SESSIONS.

1. Council. 1778, Mar. 12–Sept. 30. Records Council of Safety, etc. i: 231–274.
1778, Apr. 10–June 17. Slade. Vt. State Papers, 237–240.
2. Council. 1778, Oct.–1779, Oct. ib. i: 275–309.
3. Council. 1779, Oct.–1780, Oct. ib. ii: 1–39.
4. Council. 1780, Oct.–1781, Apr. 18. ib. ii: 40–113.
5. Council. 1781, Oct.–1782, Aug. 29. ib. ii: 114–163.
6. Council. 1782, Oct.–1783, Oct. ib. iii: 1–22.
7. Council. 1783, Oct.–1784, Oct. ib. iii: 23–49.
8. Council. 1784, Oct.–1785, Oct. ib. iii: 50–75.
9. Council. 1785, Oct.–1786, Oct. ib. iii: 76–100.
10. Council. 1786, Oct.–1787, Oct. ib. iii: 100–144.
11. Council. 1787, Oct.–1788, Oct. ib. iii: 145–165.
12. Council. 1788, Oct.–1789, Oct. ib. iii: 166–183.
13. Council. 1789, Oct.–1790, Oct. ib. iii: 184–204.
14. Council. 1790, Oct.–1791, Jan. 27. ib. iii: 205–229.

BOARD OF WAR.

Record.

- 1779, Mar. 11–May. Records Council of Safety, etc. i: 294–301.
 1779, Oct.–Nov. ib. ii: 14–20.
 1780, Feb.–Nov. ib. ii: 21–61.
 1781, Jan.–June. ib. ii: 66–113.
 1783, Feb. ib. ii: 144.

COMMITTEES OF SAFETY.

Proceedings.

Cumberland County.

1774, June–1777. Records Council of Safety, etc. i: 313–370.

Gloucester County.

1775–1777. ib. i: 371–375,

Judicial.

SUPREME COURT.

Records of the Supreme Court, 1778-1782. Slade, 549-556.

"The cases embraced in the records here given, have been *selected* from the *earliest* records of the Supreme Court." (Slade, 549.) List of judges of the Supreme Court, 1778-1822, is given in Slade, 564.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

Territorial Rights of New York; the N. H. Grants, etc. State of the Evidence and Argument in support of the Territorial Rights and Jurisdiction of New York against the Government of New Hampshire and the claimants under it, and against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: by James Duane, one of the agents and commissioners appointed by the Legislature to manage those controversies.

N. Y. Hist. Socy. Coll. Publication Fund, ser. viii. 1870. 2 pl. 144 pp.

Duane's brief, now first printed from the original MS., was prepared for the expected trial at the federal court instituted in 1784. The trial never took place. The history of the proceedings may be found in the Journals of Congress, from which it appears that after many difficulties the controversy was amicably settled and determined by an agreement entered into on December 16, 1786, between the agents of the States which were parties. Although this document was not used in the previous hearings of the Vermont controversy before Congress, it contains the essence of the New York claims in that affair, which was yet unsettled when it was prepared. In all these transactions Mr. Duane was principal agent and manager on the part of New York.

Collection of evidence in vindication of the territorial rights and jurisdiction of the State of New York against the claims of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the people of the grants who are commonly called Vermonters.

Collections of the New York Historical Society. 1869. Publication Fund Series. pp. 277-528.

There are in this collection just 200 pieces, of which but 20 are other than reprints of New York colonial council proceedings. There is no table of contents and only the general index for the entire volume. The pieces not council proceedings are as follows:

1741, July 3. Commission from George II to Benning Wentworth, gov. of N. H. p. 283.

1750, Apr. 25. Letter from Gov. Wentworth to Gov. Clinton of N. Y. p. 285.

1750, June 6. Reply of Gov. Clinton to Gov. Wentworth's of Apr. 25. p. 286.

1750, June 22. Reply of Gov. Wentworth to Gov. Clinton of June 6. p. 287.

1750, July 25. Reply of Gov. Clinton to Gov. Wentworth of June 22. p. 288.

1750, Sept. 2. Reply of Gov. Wentworth to Gov. Clinton of July 25. p. 289.

1773, Mar. 8. An act to appoint commissioners to settle a Line or Lines of Jurisdiction between this Colony and the Province of Massachusetts Bay. p. 319.

1773, May 5. Letters patent of George III confirming the Massachusetts act of April 25, 1772, relative to the boundary between New York and Massachusetts Bay. p. 321.

1773, Apr. 29. Gov. Hutchinson to Massachusetts commissioners of New York and Massachusetts joint boundary commission. p. 323.

1773, May 18. Agreement of joint commissioners. p. 324.

1773, Nov. 5. Report of William Nicoll, appointed to superintend the running out and marking the Boundary line . . . and of Gerard Bancker surveyor . . . p. 325.

1664, Sept. 2. Gov. Stuyvesant's answer to the Letter of Summons from the English commissioners. p. 328.

1664, Aug. 27. Articles of agreement between the Dutch and the British in New York. p. 333.

1664, Sept. 24. Articles of agreement between certain Indian Princes and Gov. Nicolls in Albany. p. 336.

1741, June 24. Extr. from proceedings of Court of Commissioners to settle boundaries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. p. 338.

1677, May 31. Commission from Thomas Notley, governor of Maryland to Henry Coursey. p. 377.

1692, Oct. 11. Her Majesty's letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Fletcher, to be assistant in New York. p. 400.

1745, Oct. 7. At a Conference between the Committee of the Council and the Commissioners from the Neighboring Governments at Albany. p. 516.

1674, July 1. Duke of York's appointment of Edmund Andros as governor. p. 523.

1664, Oct. 18. Confirmation by Governor Nicolls of Mr. Jeremias Renzlaers Authority and Privileges in Renzlaerswick. p. 523.

By an act of the legislature of New York of October 21, 1779, James Duane, John M. Scott, and Egbert Benson were appointed commissioners to collect and procure evidence, vouchers, and materials for manifesting and maintaining the boundaries and jurisdiction of the State. The result of their labors is to be found in this collection. The original manuscript of the formal statement of the evidence and argument by James Duane, founded upon these documents, is in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

Records of conventions in the New Hampshire grants for the independence of Vermont. 1776-1777. Reproduced in facsimile from mss. in the Library of Congress, written and attested by J. Fay, clerk of the conventions. . . . Arranged and presented by Redfield Proctor. Washington, D. C., 1904. 26 pp. 52 facs. f°.

Controversy between New York and New Hampshire respecting the territory now the State of Vermont. 1749-1779. pp. 439-624.

Documentary history of the state of New York. O'Callaghan. Vol. 4, no. 14.

Records and Documents, &c. of the controversy with New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, negotiations with Canada, and proceedings relative to admission into the Union. (Slade. Vt. State Papers, 1-196.)

In addition to these papers there is a more or less miscellaneous collection of papers, largely nonofficial, in the appendices to the various volumes of the Records of the Council of Safety, etc. 1873-1880. 8 vols.

The controversy between New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, relating to the "New Hampshire grants" (so called) from 1749 to 1791; including the troubles in border towns on both sides of the Connecticut River.

N. H. Prov. Papers, x: 197-500.

A narrative of the proceedings subsequent to the royal adjudication, concerning the lands to the westward of Connecticut River. . . . New York, J. Holt, 1773. 28 [66] pp. 8°.

A state of the right of the colony of New York, with respect to its eastern boundary on Connecticut River. . . . New York, H. Gaine, 1773. 28 pp. 8°.

d. MASSACHUSETTS.

1620-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

BRITISH RULE.

Plymouth Colony, 1620-1692.

Collections.

Charters.

Legislative.

Statutes.

General court.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Correspondence.

Judicial.

Miscellaneous.

Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1629-1686.

Collections.

Charters.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Records of the colony.

Deputies' records.

Records of court of assistants.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Judicial.

Inter-charter period, 1686-1692.

Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1692-1774.

Charters.

Legislative.

Statutes.

House.

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Governors.

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Correspondence.

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Council.

Judicial.

AMERICAN RULE.

Provincial government, 1774-1776.

Collections.

Provincial Congress.

Council.

Committee of Safety.

Local conventions.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Senate.

House.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

General references.

PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620-1692.

COLLECTIONS.

Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D. . . . Boston: From the press of William White, Printer to the Commonwealth. 1855-1857. 4°. 8 vols. in 6.

v. 1-2. Records of Plymouth Colony. Court Orders. 1633-1640. 1 p. l., xiii, 1 l., 190 pp. 1641-1651. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 202 pp.

v. 3-4. 1651-1661. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 250 pp. 1661-1668. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 218 pp.

v. 5. 1668-1678. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 315 pp.

v. 6. 1678-1691. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 300 pp.

v. 7. Judicial Acts. 1636-1692. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 339 pp.

v. 8. Misc. records. 1633-1689. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 283 pp.

Continued as:

Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Edited by David Pulsifer. . . . Boston: From the Press of William White, Printer to the Commonwealth. 1859-61. 4 vols. 4°.

v. 9. Records of Plymouth Colony. Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, 1643-51. v. 1. iii, xxi, 1 l., 237 pp.

v. 10. 1653-1678/9. v. 2. xi, 492 pp.

v. 11. Records of Plymouth Colony. Laws, 1623-1682. iii-xi, 274 pp.

v. 12. Records of Plymouth Colony. Deeds, &c. 1620-1651. Book of Indian records for their lands. Vol. 1. 1 p. l., vii, 264 pp.

References.

Plymouth Colony Records. (Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll., 3d ser. v. 2: 258-271.)

Report of the committee on the library on an order concerning Massachusetts records and printing an edition thereof for sale. 2 pp. (House docs. 1856. doc. 50.)

Recommendation that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to discontinue work of printing the Plymouth Records on completion of the volume of Miscellaneous Records. (Govs. mess. Jan. 1857: 34.)

Report of joint special committee on retrenchment, etc., on so much of governor's message as relates to the printing of Plymouth Colony Records; etc. 36 pp. (House docs. 1857. doc. 235: 2-5.)

Statement of cost of Massachusetts and New Plymouth Colony Records. . . . from beginning to present time. . . . 7 pp. (House docs. 1858. doc. 29.)

Report of committee on the library on the necessity for further legislation respecting the distribution of the New Plymouth Records. 3 pp. (House docs. 1858. doc. 10.)

The printing of the Massachusetts and Plymouth records, and Mr. Pulsifer's connection with it. By J. W. Dean. [Boston, 1825.] 4 pp.

Reprint from New England Hist. and General Register, July, 1885.

The compact with the charter and laws of the colony of New Plymouth . . . with the charter of the council at Plymouth, and . . . appendix, containing the articles of confederation of the United Colonies of New England. . . . Published agreeably to a resolve, passed April 5, 1836, under the supervision of William Brigham, counsellor at law. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, state prtrs., 1836. x, 1 l., 357 pp. 4°.

CHARTERS.

I.

1621, June 1. Council for New England's Patent to Plymouth Colony.

1854. Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. 4 ser. v. 2: 156-163. 100 copies were separately printed. Winsor, iii: 275, reproduces facs. of signatures.

II.

1629/30, Jan. 13/23. Council for New England's charter to Plymouth Colony.

1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll., i: 298-304.

1836. Brigham. Compact, etc., of New Plymouth, 21-27.

1884. Hist. of Plymouth co., 96-98.

1901. Farnham Papers, i: 109-116.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1623-1682. Laws of Plymouth Colony. xi, 274 pp. Records Plymouth colon., xi. 1672 and 1685 (see p. 561).

GENERAL COURT.

1633-1691. Court orders being proceedings of the general court and court of assistants. 6 vols.

Records of Plymouth Colony, v. 1-6.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1620, Nov. 11. John Carver.
 1621, Apr. William Bradford.
 1633, Jan. 1. Edward Winslow.
 1634, Mar. 27. Thomas Prence.
 1635, Mar. 3. William Bradford.
 1636, Mar. 1. Edward Winslow.
 1637, Mar. 7. William Bradford.
 1638, June 5. Thomas Prence.
 1639, June 3. William Bradford.
 1644, June 5. Edward Winslow.
 1645, June 4. William Bradford.
 1657, June 3. Thomas Prence.
 1673, June 3. Josias Winslow.
 1680, Dec. 18. Thomas Hinckley.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hinckley papers; being letters and papers of Thomas Hinckley, Governor of the Colony of New Plymouth, 1676-1699.

Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. 4th ser., v: 3-308.

Judicial.

1636-1692. Judicial acts. (1), v, (1), 339 pp.

Plymouth Colony Records, vii.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous records, 1633-1689. (1), v, (1), 283 pp.

Plymouth Colony Records, viii.

Treasurer's accounts and records of births, marriages, etc.

Book of Indian records of their lands. v. 1. 1620-1651. (1), vii, 264 pp.

Plymouth Colony Records, xii.

Plymouth colony deeds. Literally transcribed from the original records at Plymouth, Mass., by George Ernest Bowman.

The Mayflower Descendant, i-vii (to be cont'd).

COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1629-1686.

COLLECTIONS.

Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature. Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D. . . . Boston: from the press of William White, printer to the commonwealth. 1853-1854. 5 v. in 6. 4°.

v. 1. 1626-1641. 1853. 1 p. l., xv, 479 pp.

The Colony Charter. 1628-9, pp. 20.

The Company's records. 1628-1630, pp. 21-70.

The Colony records. 1630-1641, pp. 71-346.

Misc. records, pp. 347-379.

App. pp. 381-409.

Letter from Matthew Cradock, pp. 383-385. First General Letter of Instructions from the Gov. and the Company. April, 1629, pp. 386-398. Second General Letter of Instructions from the Gov. and the Company. May 28, 1629, pp. 398-407. Letter from the Governor and Company to the Ministers. Oct. 16, 1629, pp. 407-408. Letter from the Governor and Company to Governor Endecott. Oct. 16, 1629, pp. 408-409.

- v. 2. 1642-1649. 1853. 1 p. l., vii, 344 pp.
The Colony Records, 1642-1649, 288 pp.
Misc. records, pp. 289-295.
- v. 3. 1644-1657. 1 p. l., xiii, 1 l., 510 pp.
The Deputies' Records. 1644-1657, 438 pp.
- v. 4. Part I. 1650-1660. 2 p. l., v, 1 l., 518 pp.
The Colony Records. 1650-1660, 456 pp.
Misc. records, pp. 457-461.
- v. 4. Part II. 1661-1674. 1 p. l., v, 1 l., 647 pp.
The Colony Records. 1661-1674, 577 pp.
Misc. records, pp. 579-587.
- v. 5. 1674-1686. 2 p. l., v, 1 l., 615 pp.
The Colony Records. 1674-1686, 517 pp.
Misc. records, pp. 519-544.

References.

Report on the expediency of authorizing the sale of 300 volumes of Massachusetts Records, etc. 3 pp. (House docs., 1856, doc. 242.)

See also other titles relating jointly to Mass. and to Plymouth records among list of references at end of previous group.

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1628/29, Mar. 4/14. Royal charter. 4 Charles I.

- 1689. Boston, S. Green. 26 pp. 4°.
- 1692. London. (1), 13 pp. F°.
- 1699. Boston, B. Green. 15 pp. 4 ll. F°.
- 1714. Boston, B. Green. (1), 13 pp. 4°.
- 1726. Boston, B. Green. (1), 14 pp. 4°.
- 1742. Boston, Kneeland and Green. (1), 14 pp. F°.
- 1759. Boston, S. Kneeland. (1), 14 pp. F°.
- 1769. Hutchinson. Collection, etc. 1-23.
- 1775. London, Charters Brit. Colonies, etc. 48-66.
- 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 239-255.
- 1854. Records. . . . Mass. Bay. i: 3-20.
- 1877. Poore. Charters, etc. i: 932-942.
- 1886. Preston. Docs. illustrative of Amer. history, p. 37-61.
- 1889. Old South Leaflets. v. 1, no. 7.
- 1901. Farnham Papers. i: 86 et seq. (extr).

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- 1641. The Body of Liberties.
- 1843. Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. 3 ser. viii: 191-237. With remarks by F. C. Gray. The Abstract of the Lawes of New England, London, 1641, reprinted several times, is a different code, proposed but never enacted.
- 1854. Documents of the Const. of England and America. F. Bowen, compiler. Cambridge, 1854. pp. 52-76.
- 1889. Colonial Laws of Mass. Boston, 1889: 29-64. In facsimile from Hutchinson ms. with line-for-line printed version.
- 1890. In Mass. Record Comr. Bibliogr. Sketch of laws of Mass. Colony, 1630-86.
- 1896. The earliest New England code of laws. N. Y. 1896. 28 pp. (Amer. Hist. Leaflets, no. 25.)

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Discovered in June, 1906. Fully described by Mr. Luther S. Livingston in *The Nation* of July 5, 1906.

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The first folio of the Cambridge press. By Dr. George H. Moore. *Memoranda concerning Mass. laws of 1648*. N. Y., The Author, 1889. (2), 16 pp.

1655. Abstract of Laws and Government. London, 1655. 1 l., 5, 35, 1, 1 pp. sq. 8°. (Tower.)

1660. The Book of General Laws and Libertyes. . . . Cambridge, 1660. 1 l., 1 l., 1-26, 25-28, 30-88 pp. 4 ll. F°. (Tower.)

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- [Supplement.] 1889. 1 l., pp. 259-261^b, 262.

1675. The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony in New-England, Revised and Reprinted, By Order of the General Court holden at Boston, May 15th, 1672. Edward Rawson, Secr. . . . Cambridge, . . . 1675. 1 l., 1 l., 170, 28, 6 pp. F°. (Tower.)

1686. The Colonial laws of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the edition of 1672 with the supplements through 1686. Published by order of the Council of Boston, under the supervision of William H. Whitmore. Containing a new and complete index. Boston, 1887. ix, 1 l., 395 pp.

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SESSION LAWS.

- 1661-1663. Several Laws and Orders made at Severall General Courts in the Years 1661, 1662, 1663. n. t. p. 1-7 (1) pp. F°.

- 1661-1664. Same, in the years 1661, 1662, 1664. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.

- 1672, May 15. Several Laws and Orders. Cambridge, 1672. 6 pp. F°.

- 1672, Oct. }

- 1673, May. } n. p., n. d. pp. 7-12. F°.

- 1673, Oct. }

- 1674, May. n. p., n. d. pp. 11, 14-15 (1). F°.
 1674, Oct. n. p., n. d. (1), 17-18 (1) pp. F°.
 1675, May 12. Several Laws and Orders. [Cambridge, 1675.] pp. 19-21(1). F°.
 1675, Oct. 13. Several Laws and Orders. [Cambridge, 1675.] pp. 25-40. F°.
 1676, May. n. p., n. d. pp. 45-48. F°.
 1677, May. n. p., n. d. pp. 49-55 (1). F°.
 1677, Oct. n. p., n. d. pp. 57-59 (1). F°.
 1678, Oct. n. p., n. d. 2 leaves
 Corners with page nos. torn away in copy seen.
 1684, Oct. 15. Several Orders and Laws made at the second sessions of the general court held at Boston. . . . [Boston, 1684.] pp. 110-111. F°.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

1628-1629. Records of Massachusetts Company.

1846. Young. Chronicles of Mass., 37-299.
 1853. Records Mass. Bay, i: 21-70.

1630-1686. Records of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1853. Records Mass. Bay, i: 71-346. (1630-1641.)
 1853. Records Mass. Bay, ii: 1-288. (1642-1649.)
 1854. Records Mass. Bay, iv pt. 1: 1-456. (1650-1660.)
 1854. Records Mass. Bay, iv pt. 2: 1-577. (1661-1674.)
 1854. Records Mass. Bay, v: 1-517. (1674-1686.)

1644-1657. Deputies Records.

1854. Records of Mass. Bay, iii: 1-438.
 1902. Fragment of original journal. . . . House of Deputies for May session and part of Oct. session, 1649.
 Colon. Socy. of Mass. Pubs. v: 110-132.

1657-1686. Not known to be extant.

1630-1644, 1673-1692. Records of the Court of Assistants of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Boston, 1901-1904. 2 v. S°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1629, Oct. 20. John Winthrop.
 1634, May 14. Thomas Dudley.
 1635, May 6. John Haynes.
 1636, May 25. Henry Vane.
 1637, May 17. John Winthrop.
 1640, May 13. Thomas Dudley.
 1641, June 2. Richard Bellingham.
 1642, May 18. John Winthrop.
 1644, May 29. John Endecott.
 1645, May 14. Thomas Dudley.
 1646, May 6. John Winthrop.
 1649, May 2. John Endecott.
 1650, May 22. Thomas Dudley.
 1651, May 7. John Endecott.
 1654, May 3. Richard Bellingham.
 1655, May 23. John Endecott.
 1665, May 3. Richard Bellingham.
 1673, May 7. John Leverett.
 1679, May 28. Simon Bradstreet to 1686.

Judicial.

Essex County.

Essex county court records. 1636-1641. Communicated by A. C. Goodell, Jr.

In Essex Institute Hist. Collec., v. 7, no. 1-6:

——. 1641-. Putnam's Mo. Hist. Mag., v. 11-21, 195-201.

Ipswich court records and files. 1638-1651. Essex Antiquarian, viii: 1-3, 106-112; ix: 43-45, 124-134.

——. 1659. Genealogical Quarterly Mag., i-iii.

——. 1667. June. Putnam's Mo. Hist. Mag., v: 202-204.

Salem quarterly court records and files. Essex Antiquarian, iii-viii (to be cont'd).

Suffolk County.

Aspinwall Notarial Records from 1644-1654. x, 155 pp. 32nd ann. rpt. Record Commissioners of Boston.

William Aspinwall was recorder of the Suffolk County Court from Nov. 13, 1644 to Oct. 14/23, 1651. There is in the introduction a letter from Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, concerning the gift to that library of the original of the Records, and also the account of Aspinwall by John T. Hassam reprinted from Liber X of Suffolk Deeds.

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

1686-1692.

NEW ENGLAND.

1686-1689.

(See Colonial Confederation, p. 248.)

COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1689-1692.

Governors.

1689, May 24-1692, May 14. Simon Bradstreet, gov.

1689, May 24-1692, May 14. Thomas Danforth, depy. gov.

A list of representatives in the General Court of Massachusetts, from the deposition of Sir Edmund Andros, in 1689, to the commencement of the new charter, in 1692.

Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll. 3rd ser. v. 4: 289-292.

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692-1774.

CHARTERS.

I.

1691, Oct. 7/17. Royal charter of Province of Massachusetts Bay. 3 William and Mary.

1720. Neal. Hist. of New England, v. 2. app. I.

1740. ib. ed. 2.

1756. Mémoire des commissaires du Roi et de ceux de S. M. B. sur les possessions . . . des deux couronnes en Amérique.

1775. Almon. Charters Brit. Colonies.

1877. Poore. Charters, etc., i: 942-954.

1891. N. H. Prov. Papers, xix: 334-354.

1901. Farnham Papers, ii: 4 et seq.

II.

1725, Aug. 26/Sept. 6. Explanatory charter. 12 George I.

1725. The explanatory charter . . . 8 pp. 8°.

1726. Acts of the Province.

1814. Dane, Prescottt and Story. Charters and General Laws of . . . Mass. Bay, 38-40.

1869. Ames and Goodell. Acts . . . of Province of Mass. Bay. i: 21.

1877. Poore, Charters, etc., i: 954-956.

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COMPILATIONS.

The Acts and resolves, public and private, of the province of the Massachusetts Bay: to which are prefixed the charters of the province. With historical and explanatory notes and an appendix. Boston, 1869-1905. v. 1-13. 4°.

References.

Report relative to the publication of provincial statutes. 4 pp. (Senate docs. (Mass.), 1861, doc. 108.)

Report relative to the publication of provincial statutes. 4 pp. (House docs. (Mass.), 1865, doc. 190.)

The province laws of Mass.; a paper read before the American Antiquarian Society, April 30, 1884. Worcester, 1884. 22 pp. 8°.

Reprinted from Proceedings.

The Province laws. Their value and progress of the new edition. By D. T. V. Huntoon. Boston, 1885. 24 pp.

Preface signed by Huntoon.

Chronological sketch of legislation from 1752 to 1884 on the subject of printing the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. With a table showing progress done by present commission. By A. C. Goodell, jr. Boston, 1889. 47 pp. 8°.

Publication of the province laws. A stenographic report of the hearing before the joint standing committee on printing, Jan. 23, on the order introduced in the House by Mr. Shepard of Danvers, Jan. 11, to investigate the work of the commission on the province laws. Boston, 1889. 8°.

Analysis of expenditures on province laws account. 1896. 8° slip.

Detailed schedule of interruptions in printing the province laws. 1896. 1 p. 8°.

Estimates of the cost of the first five volumes of the province laws at war rates under the old contracts of 1867 and 1872 between the Commonwealth and the state printers, and at the rates agreed upon in the existing contract. 1896. 1 p. 8°.

List of citations of provincial acts in the reported opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court. 1896. 4 pp. 8°.

Number of ems of electrotype plates per year of province laws work, estimated between different periods. 1 p. 8°.

Acts and Laws, Of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England. Boston, Green and Allen. 1699. 7 pp. 11., 3-176, table, 2 leaves. F°.

Preceded by charter, 15 pp. First revision.

Acts and Laws, of Her Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. Boston, 1714. F°.

Charter 1 l., 13 (1) pp. 239 (1) pp., table vi pp.

Acts and laws, passed by the . . . General Court . . . from 1692, to 1719. To which is prefix'd the Charter granted . . . to the inhabitants of the said province, 1691. . . . London, 1724. xvi, xvi, 359 pp. F°.

Third revision.

Laws of the Province of Massachusetts Bay relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and Learning. (Trott in his Laws of the British colonies in America relating to the church, etc. London, 1725: 305-337.)

Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England. Boston, 1726. 1 p. l., 14, 17, 1 l., 347 (1) pp. F°.

Fourth revision.

Acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. . . . Boston, 1742. 28 pp. 1l., 337 pp. F°.

Fifth revision.

Acts and laws, of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. . . . Boston, 1759. 24, 1l., 396 pp. F°.

Sixth revision.

SESSION LAWS.

The session dates in the following collation have been copied from those of Dr. E. C. Burnett in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1897, p. 408, et seq. The pagination of the laws has been taken almost entirely from Tower. Where the dates as given by Doctor Burnett and in Tower vary, both have been given, the latter in brackets with an interrogation mark. All sessions have been noted, even though no laws may have been passed.

I.

1. 1692, June 8-July 2. Boston, Harris, 1692. 16 pp. F°.
2. 1692, Oct. 12-Dec. 16. Boston, Harris, 1692. 2 ll., 90 pp. F°.
3. 1693, Feb. 8-18. Boston, Harris, 1693. 1 l., 6 pp. F°.
4. 1693, Mar. 8-17. Boston, Harris, 1693. 1 l., 2 pp. F°.

II.

1. 1693, May 31-June 17. Boston, Green, 1693. 1 l., pp. 3-15 (1). F°.
2. 1693, July 6-15. Boston, Green, 1693. 1 l., pp. 3-4. F°.

III.

1. 1693, Nov. 8-Dec. 13. Boston, Green, 1693. 1 l., pp. 18-48. F°.
2. 1694, Feb. 14-Mar. 3. Boston, Green, 1694. 1 l., pp. 49-60. F°.

IV.

1. 1694, May 30-June 22. Boston, Green, 1694. 1 l., pp. 61-76. F°.
2. 1694, Sept. 5-22. Boston, Green, 1694. 1 l., pp. 77-85 (1). F°.
3. 1694, Oct. 16-Nov. 3. Boston, Green, 1694. 1 l., pp. 87-95 (1). F°.
4. 1695, Feb. 27-Mar. 16. Boston, Green, 1695. 1 l., pp. 97-114. F°.

V.

1. 1695, May 29-June 28. Boston, Green, 1695. pp. 117-134. F°.
2. 1695, Aug. 14-17. Boston, Green and Allen, 1695. 1 l., pp. 137-138. F°.
3. 1695, Nov. 20-Dec. 14. Boston, Green and Allen, 1695. 1 l., pp. 141-150. F°.
4. 1696, Feb. 26-Mar. 7. Boston, Green and Allen, 1695. 1 l., pp. 153-157 (1). F°.

VI.

1. 1696, May 27-June 17. Boston, Green and Allen, 1696. 1 l., pp. 159-175 (1). F°.
2. 1696, Sept. 16-Oct. 3. Boston, Green and Allen, 1696. pp. [177-]180. F°.
3. 1696, Nov. 18-Dec. 19. Boston, Green and Allen, 1696. 1 l., pp. 181[-197] (1). F°.
4. 1697, Mar. 17-31.

VII.

1. 1697, May 26-June 19. Boston, Green and Allen, 1697. 1 l., 199-228 pp. F°.
2. 1697, Sept. 8-10. None passed.
3. 1697, Oct. 13-30. Boston, Green and Allen, 1697. 1 l., 229-247 (1) pp. F°.
4. 1697, Dec. 15-22. None passed.

VIII.

1. 1698, May 25-June 27. Boston, Green and Allen, 1698. pp. 251-300. F°.
2. 1698, Nov. 15-Dec. 10. Boston, Green and Allen, 1698. 1 l., 301-321 (1) pp. F°.

IX.

1. 1699, May 31-July 20. Not printed.
2. 1700, Mar. 13-23. [Boston, 1700.] pp. 159-176. F°.

X.

1. 1700, May 29-? [Boston, 1700.] pp. 177-192. F°.
2. 1701, Feb. 12-Mar. 15. } [Boston, 1701.] pp. 193-204. F°.
3. 1701, Apr. 16-19. }

XI.

1. 1701, May 28-June 30. }
2. 1701, July 30-Aug. 8. } [Boston, 1701.] pp. 205-223. F°.
3. 1701, Sept. 3-6. }
4. 1701, Oct. 15-18. }
5. 1702, Feb. 18-28. } No acts passed.

XII.

1. 1702, May 27-June 27. [Boston, 1702.] pp. 225-228. F°.
2. 1702, Oct. 15-Nov. 21. [Boston, 1702.] pp. 229-239. F°.

XIII.

1. 1703, Mar. 10-27. [Boston, 1703.] pp. 241-244. F°.

XIV.

1. 1703, May 26-June 8. } [Boston, 1703.] pp. 245-246. F°.
- June 30-July 1. }
2. 1703, Sept. 1-8. [Boston, 1703.] pp. 247-253. F°.
3. 1703, Oct. 27-Dec. 2. [Boston, 1703.] pp. 255-260. F°.
4. 1704, Mar. 8-25. }
- Apr. 18-21. } [Boston, 1704.] pp. 261-262. F°.

XV.

1. 1704, May 31-June 30. [Boston, 1704.] pp. 263-266. F°.
2. 1704, Aug. 16-19. [Boston, 1704.] pp. 267-269. F°.
3. 1704, Oct. 25-Nov. 18. [Boston, 1704.] pp. 271-272. F°.
4. 1704/05, Dec. 27-Jan. 6. }
5. 1704/05, Feb. 21-Mar. 3. } [Boston, 1705.] pp. 273-274. F°.

XVI.

1. 1705, May 30–June 30. [Boston, 1705.] pp. 275–277 (1). F°.
2. 1705, Sept. 5–15. No acts passed.
3. 1705, Oct. 24–Dec. 5. [Boston, 1705.] pp. 279–289. F°.
4. 1705/06, Apr. 10–12. No acts passed.

XVII.

1. 1706, May 29–July 13. [Boston, 1706.] pp. 291–296. F°.
2. 1706, Aug. 7–Sept. 4. [Boston, 1706.] pp. 297–300. F°.
3. 1706, Oct. 23–Dec. 7. [Boston, 1706.] pp. 301–304.
4. 1706/07, Mar. 5–22. [Boston, 1707.] pp. 305. F°.
5. 1707, Apr. 15–17. No acts passed.

XVIII.

1. 1707, May 28–June 13. [Boston, 1707.] pp. 307–310. F°.
2. 1707, Aug. 13–16. [Boston, 1707.] pp. 311–313 (1). F°.
3. 1707, Oct. 29–Dec. 6. [Boston, 1707.] pp. 315–319 (1). F°.

XIX.

1. 1708, May 26–July 6. [Boston, 1708.] pp. 321–324. F°.
2. 1708, Oct. 20–Nov. 6. [Boston, 1708.] pp. 325–328. F°.
3. 1708/09, Feb. 16–26. [Boston, 1709.] pp. 333–335. F°.

Pages 329–331 are a Boston reprint of a British act of Parliament for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in Her Majesties plantations in America; see Tower, 177.

XX.

1. 1709, May 25–June 18. [Boston, 1709.] pp. 337–340. F°.
2. 1709, July 13–16. } .
3. 1709, Aug. 24–27. } No acts passed.
4. 1709, Sept. 14–21. }
5. 1709, Oct. 26–Nov. 18. [Boston, 1709.] pp. 341–342. F°.
6. 1709/10, Feb. 1–18. [Boston, 1710.] pp. 343–354. F°.

XXI.

1. 1710, May 31–June 30. }
2. 1710, July 19–29. } No acts passed.
3. 1710, Aug. 22–24. }
4. 1710, Oct. 11–12. } [Boston, 1710.] pp. 355–357 (1). F°.
- Oct. 24–Nov. 11. }
5. 1710/11, Mar. 14–17. }
6. 1710/11, Apr. 25–26. } No acts passed.

XXII.

1. 1711, May 30–June 14. [Boston, 1711.] pp. 359–363. F°.
2. 1711, July 5–7. }
3. 1711, July 18–24. } Probably not contemporaneously printed.
4. 1711, Aug. 22–25. }
5. 1711, Oct. 17–Nov. 10. }
6. 1711/12, Mar. 12–21. }

XXIII.

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| 1. 1712, May 28-June 14. | } Probably not contemporaneously printed. |
| 2. 1712, Aug. 20-22. | |
| 3. 1712, Oct. 22-Nov. 8. | |
| 4. 1712/13, Dec. 31-Jan. 6. | |
| 5. 1712/13, Mar. 18-26. | |

XXIV.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. 1713, May 27-June 30. | } Probably not contemporaneously printed. |
| 2. 1713, Aug. 5-8. | |
| 3. 1713, Oct. 14-Nov. 10. | |
| 4. 1713/14, Feb. 10-24. | |

XXV.

1. 1714, May 26-June 25. n. t. p. pp. 241-247 (1). F°.
2. 1714, Sept. 29-Oct. 2. No acts passed.
3. 1714, Oct. 20-Nov. 5 [15?]. n. t. p. pp. 249-252. F°.

XXVI.

1. 1715, May 25-June 21. [Boston, 1715.] pp. 253-254. F°.
2. 1715, July 20-Aug. 1. [Boston, 1715.] pp. 255-258. F°.
3. 1715, Aug. 24-27. No acts passed.
4. 1715, Nov. 23-Dec. 27. [Boston, 1715.] pp. 259-268. F°.

XXVII.

1. 1716, May 30-June 27. [Boston, 1716.] pp. 269-278. F°.
2. 1716, Aug. 1-3. No acts passed.
3. 1716, Nov. 7-Dec. 4. [Boston, 1716.] pp. 279-286. F°.
4. 1716/17, Apr. 10-12. No acts passed.

XXVIII.

1. 1717, May 29-June 22. [Boston, 1717.] pp. 287-289 (1). F°.
2. 1717, Oct. 23-Nov. 22. [Boston, 1717.] pp. 291-294. F°.
3. 1717/18, Feb. 6-14. [Boston, 1718.] pp. 295-298. F°.

XXIX.

1. 1718, May 28-July 5. Boston, Green, 1718. pp. 299-309 (1). F°.
2. 1718, Oct. 29-Dec. 4. Boston, Green, 1718. pp. 311-314. F°.
3. 1718/19, Mar. 11-12. No acts passed.

XXX.

1. 1719, May 27-July 30. Boston, Green, 1719. pp. 315-318. F°.
2. 1719, Nov. 4-Dec. 10. Boston, Green, 1719. pp. 319-326. F°.

XXXI.

1. 1720, May 25-30. No acts passed.

XXXII.

1. 1720, July 13-23. Boston, Green, 1720. pp. 327-330. F°.
2. 1720, Nov. 2-Dec. 17. Boston, Green, 1720. pp. 331-338. F°.
3. 1720/21, Mar. 15-31. Boston, Green, 1721. pp. 338-345 (1). F°.

XXXIII.

1. 1721, May 31-June 1. }
June 6-July 20. } Boston, Green, 1721. pp. 347-350. F°.

XXXIV.

1. 1721, Aug. 23-Sept. 9. Boston, Green, 1721. pp. 351-356; 1 l, 357-358. F°.
2. 1721, Nov. 3, 7-17. [Boston, 1721.] pp. 359-360.
3. 1721/22, Mar. 2-27. No acts passed.

XXXV.

1. 1722, May 30-July 7. [Boston, 1722.] pp. 361-367. F°.
2. 1722, Aug. 8-18. [Boston, 1722.] pp. 269-272. F°.
3. 1722/23, Nov. 15-Jan. 19. [Boston, 1723.] pp. 373-380. F°.

XXXVI.

1. 1723, May 29-July 2. [Boston, 1723.] pp. 381-386. F°.
2. 1723, Aug. 7-Sept. 21. [Boston, 1723.] pp. 387-392. F°.
3. 1723, Oct. 23-Dec. 27. [Boston, 1723.] pp. 393-395. F°.
4. 1724, Apr. 22-23. No acts passed.

XXXVII.

1. 1724, May 27-June 20. Boston, Green, 1724. p. 397. F°.
2. 1724, Nov. 11-Dec. 24. [Boston, 1724.] pp. 399-411. F°.

XXXVIII.

1. 1726, May 26-June 24. No acts passed.
2. 1725/6, Nov. 3-Jan. 17. [Boston, 1725.] pp. 413-422. F°.
3. 1726, Apr. 13-14. No acts passed.

XXXIX.

1. 1726, May 25-June 28. [Boston, 1726.] pp. 423-430. F°.
2. 1726, Aug. 24-27. No acts passed.
3. 1726/7, Nov. 23-Jan. 5. [Boston, 1727.] pp. 349-354. F°.

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1. 1727, May 31-July 8. [Boston, 1727.] pp. 355-370. F°.
2. 1727, Aug. 16-30. [Boston, 1727.] pp. 371-373. F°.
3. 1727, Oct. 4-14. [Boston, 1728.] pp. 375-376. F°.

XLI.

1. 1727/28, Nov. 22-Feb. 21. [Boston, 1728.] pp. 377-400. F°.

XLII.

1. 1728, May 29-June 21. [Boston, 1728.] pp. 401-412. F°.
2. 1728, July 24-Oct. 24. }
Oct. 31-Dec. 24. } [Boston, 1728.] pp. 413-416. F°.
3. 1729, Apr. 2-18. [Boston, 1728.] pp. 417-419. F°.

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1. 1729, May 28-29.
 2. 1729, June 25-July 10.
 3. 1729, Aug. 20-Sept. 26.
- } No acts passed.
4. 1729, Nov. 19-Dec. 20. [Boston, 1730.] pp. 421-425. F°.

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1. 1730, May 27-30.
 - June 30-July 3.
- } No acts passed.
2. 1730, Sept. 9-Oct. 28.
 3. 1730/31, Dec. 16-Jan. 2.
- } [Boston, 1730.] pp. 426-436. F°.

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1. 1731, Feb. 10-Apr. 24. [Boston, 1731.] pp. 437-456. F°.

XLVI.

1. 1731, May 26-Aug. 27.
 - Sept. 22-Oct. 6.
 - Nov. 3-9.
- } [Boston, 1731.] pp. 457-462. F°.
- } [Boston, 1731.] pp. 463-468. F°.
2. 1731/2, Dec. 1-Feb. 2. [Boston, 1732.] pp. 469-476. F°.

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1. 1732, May 31-July 7.
 - 1732/33, Nov. 1-Jan. 4.
 - 1733, Apr. 4-26.
- } [Boston, 1732.] pp. 477-483. F°.
- } [Boston, 1733.] pp. 485-490. F°.
- } [Boston, 1733.] pp. 491-498. F°.

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1. 1733, May 30-June 22. [Boston, 1733.] pp. 499-500. F°.
2. 1733, Aug. 15-25. No acts passed.
3. 1733, Oct. 3-Nov. 8. [Boston, 1733.] pp. 501-508. F°.
4. 1734, Jan. 24-Mar. 4. [Boston, 1734.] pp. 509-510. F°.
5. 1734, Apr. 10-19. [Boston, 1734.] pp. 511-512. F°.

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1. 1734, May 29-July 4. [Boston, 1734.] pp. 513-525. F°.
- 1734, Sept. 11-14. No acts passed.
- 1734/35, Nov. 20-Jan. 1. [Boston, 1735.] pp. 527-530. F°.
- 1735, Apr. 9-19. Boston, Draper, n. d. pp. 531-534. F°.

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1. 1735, May 28-June 3. Boston, Draper, 1735. pp. 535-549. F°.
2. 1735, Sept. 10-11. No acts passed.
3. 1735/36, Nov. 19-Jan. 16. Boston [1736]. pp. 551-558. F°.
4. 1736, Mar 17-27. Boston [1736]. pp. 559-560. F°.

LI.

1. 1736, May 26-July 6. Boston, 1736. pp. 561-564. F°.
2. 1736/37, Nov. 26[24?]-Feb. 7. Boston [1737]. pp. 565-592. F°.

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1. 1737, May 25–July 5. [Boston, 1737.] pp. 593–626. F°.
2. 1737, Aug. 4–6.
 Aug. 10–Sept. 7.
 Oct. 12[–14, 17–20, 24–]Oct. 25. } No acts passed.
- 1737/38, Nov. 30–Jan. 16. [Boston, 1738.] pp. 627–644. F°.
3. 1738, Apr. 19–21.

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1. 1738, May 31–June 29. [Boston, 1738.] pp. 645–664, 665. F°.
2. 1738/39, Nov. 29–Jan. 26. } [Boston, 1739.] pp. 667–684. F°.
 1739, Apr. 19–25.

LIV.

1. 1739, May 30–July 11. [Boston, 1739.] pp. 685–691. F°.
2. 1739, Sept. 19–Oct. 9. No acts passed.
3. 1739/40, Dec. 5–Jan. 11. [Boston, 1740.] pp. 693–698. F°.
4. 1740, Mar. 14[12?–]28. [Boston, 1740.] pp. 699–700. F°.

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1. 1740, May 28–July 11. [Boston, 1740.] pp. 701–714. F°.
2. 1740, Aug. 20–Sept. 12. [Boston, 1740.] pp. 715–716. F°.
3. 1740/41, Nov. 21 [19?–]Jan. 9. [Boston, 1740.] pp. 715–720. F°.
4. 1741, Mar. 26–Apr. 10, 17–25. [Boston, 1741.] pp. 721–728. F°.

LVI.

1. 1741, May 27–28. No acts passed.

LVII.

1. 1741, July 8–Aug. 8. [Boston, 1741.] pp. 729–735. F°.
2. 1741, Aug. 11–29. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1742. pp. 737–742.
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- 1741, Sept. 16–Oct. 16. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1742. pp. 745–757.
- 1741/42, Nov. 25–Jan. 22. } F°.
- 1741/42, Mar. 17–Apr. 23. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1742. pp. 759–766.
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1. 1742, May 26–July 2. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1742. pp. 767–789. F°.
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2. 1742/43, Nov. 18–Jan. 15. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1743. pp. 335–337.
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1. 1743, May 25–June 25. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1743. pp. 339–340. F°.
 1743, Sept. 8–17. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1743. pp. 341–344. F°.
2. 1743, Oct. 20–Nov. 12. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1743. pp. 345–348. F°.
3. 1744, Feb. 8–Mar. 22, Apr. 4–5. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1743. pp. 349–356. F°.
- 1744, Apr. 18, 24–28. No acts passed.

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1. {1744, May 30-July 20. No acts passed.
1744, Aug. 9-18. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1744. pp. 357-359. F°.
2. 1744, Oct. 10-26. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1744. pp. 361-362. F°.
3. {1744/45, Nov. 28-Feb. 9.
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1745, Apr. 3-6. F°.
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1. {1745, May 29-July 2.
1745, July 17-Aug. 2. } No acts passed.
2. 1745, Sept. 25-28.
3. 1745, Oct. 30-Nov. 2.
4. 1745, Nov. 28-30.
5. {1745/46, Dec. 11-Feb. 13.
1746, Mar. 5-22. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1745. pp. 367-372.
1746, Apr. 9-26. F°.

LXII.

1. 1746, May 28-June 28.
- 1746, July 15-25, Aug. 4-15.
- 1746, Aug. 27-Sept. 13.
- 1746, Sept. 30-Oct. 11.
- 1746, Nov. 6-15.
- 1746/47, Dec. 24-Feb. 13.
- 1747, Apr. 16-25. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1746. pp. 373-374. F°.

LXIII.

1. {1747, May 27-June 30.
1747, Aug. 12-Sept. 30. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1747. pp. 375-377. F°.
2. {1747, Oct. 14-Nov. 5.
1747, Nov. 17-Dec. 12. } No acts passed.
3. {1747/48, Feb. 3-Mar. 11.
1748, Apr. 5-23. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1747. pp. 379-380. F°.

LXIV.

1. 1748, May 25-June 24. No acts passed.
2. {1748, Oct. 26-Nov. 23.
1748/49, Dec. 21-Feb. 1. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1749. pp. 281-390. F°.
1749, Apr. 5-25. }

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1. 1749, May 31-June 29. }
2. 1749, Aug. 2-19. } No acts passed.
3. 1749/50, Nov. 22 [23]-Jan. 27. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1749. pp. 391-394. F°.
- 1750, Mar. 22-Apr. 20. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1750. pp. 395-398. F°.

LXVI.

1. 1750, May 30-July 3. No acts passed.
2. 1750, Sept. 26-Oct. 11. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1750. pp. 399 (1). F°.
3. {1750/51, Jan. 10-Feb. 22. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1751. pp. 401-404. F°.
1751, Mar. 27-Apr. 27. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1751. pp. 405-410. F°.

LXVII.

1. 1751, May 29–June 22. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1751. pp. 411–414. F°.
1751, Oct. 2–11. No acts passed.
2. 1751/2, Dec. 27–Jan. 30. } Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1752. pp. 421–424.^a F°.
1752, Apr. 2–7. }

LXVIII.

1. 1752, May 27–June 5. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1752. pp. 425–426. F°.
2. 1752/3, Nov. 22–Jan. 5. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1753. pp. 431–432.^b F°.
1753, Mar. 28–Apr. 11. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1753. pp. 433–438. F°.

LXIX.

1. 1753, May 30–June 22. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1753. pp. 439–443
(1). F°.
2. 1753, Sept. 5–14. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1753. pp. 445–446. F°.
3. 1753/4, Dec. 4–Jan. 25. Boston, Kneeland and Green, 1753. pp. 447–452. F°.
1754, Mar. 27–Apr. 23. [Boston, 1754.] pp. 453–460. F°.

LXX.

1. 1754, May 29–June 19. [Boston, 1754.] pp. 461–462. F°.
1754/5, Oct. 17–Jan. 11. [Boston, 1754.] pp. 463–467 (1). F°.
2. 1754, Feb. 5–27. No acts passed.
3. 1755, Mar. 25–29. } [Boston, 1755.] pp. 469–470. F°.
1755, Apr. 22–28. }

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1. 1755, May 28–June 26. [Boston, 1755.] p. 471 (1). F°.
2. 1755, Aug. 6–16. } No acts passed.
1755, Sept. 5–9. [special sess.] }
3. 1755, Sept. 24–Oct. 3, Oct. 22–Nov. 7. [Boston, 1755.] p. 473 (1). F°.
4. 1755, Dec. 11–29. } No act passed.
1756, Jan. 4–Mar. 10. }
- 1756, Mar. 30–Apr. 21. }

LXXII.

1. 1756, May 26–June 11. } No acts passed.
2. 1756, July 1–8. }
3. 1756, Aug. 11–Sept. 11, Oct. 5–25. Boston, Kneeland, 1756. pp. 475–476. F°.
4. 1756, Nov. 17–19. No acts passed.
5. 1757, Jan. 6–Feb. 26. [Boston, 1757.] pp. 477–480. F°.
1757, Mar. 31 [30?]-Apr. 25. [Boston, 1757.] pp. 491–493 (1) (for 481–493). F°.

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1. 1757, May 25–June 16. [Boston, 1757.] pp. 495–496 (for 495–496). F°.
2. 1757, Aug. 16–31. No acts passed.
3. 1757/8, Nov. 23–Jan. 25. [Boston, 1758.] pp. 487–489 (1). F°.
4. 1758, Mar. 2–25. [Boston, 1758.] pp. 491–492. F°.
1758, Apr. 18–29. Boston, Kneeland, 1758. pp. 493 (1). F°.

^a Pages 415–420, An Act for Regulating the Commencement of the Year; see Tower, no 281.

^b Pages 427–430, An Act Relating to Attestation of Wills; see Tower, no. 284.

LXXIV.

1. 1758, May 31–June 15. No acts passed.
2. 1758, Oct. 4–14. Boston, Kneeland, 1758. p. 495 (1). F°.
3. 1758/9, Dec. 29–Feb. 13. } Boston, Kneeland, 1759. pp. 497–503 (1). F°.
 1759, Feb. 28–Mar. 28. } Boston, Kneeland, 1759. pp. 505–508. F°.
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1. 1759, May 30–June 15. [Boston, 1759.] pp. 509–510. F°.
2. 1759, Oct. 3–20. } [Boston, 1759.] pp. 511–514. F°.
 1759, Nov. 1–10. }
3. 1760, Jan. 2–Feb. 13. [Boston, 1759.] pp. 421–424 (for 515–518). F°.
4. 1760, Mar. 19–29. } [Boston, 1760.] pp. 425 (for 519). F°.
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LXXVI.

1. 1760, May 28–June 21. [Boston, 1760.] pp. 427–432 (for 521–526). F°.
2. 1760, Aug. 13–15. }
3. 1760/1, Dec. 17–Jan. 31. } Probably not contemporaneously printed.
4. 1761, Mar. 25–Apr. 21. [Boston, 1761.] pp. 397–403. F°.

LXXVII.

1. 1761, May 27–July 11. [Boston, 1761.] pp. 405–409 (1). F°.
2. 1761, Nov. 12–28. [Boston, 1761.] pp. 415–418.^a F°.
3. 1762, Jan. 13–Mar. 6. } [Boston, 1762.] pp. 419–429 (1). F°.
 1762, Apr. 14–24. } [Boston, 1762.] pp. 430–431 (1). F°.

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1. 1762, May 26–June 15. [Boston, 1762.] pp. 433–436. F°.
2. 1762, Sept. 8–18. [Boston, 1762.] pp. 437–439 (1). F°.
3. 1763, Jan. 12–Feb. 25. [Boston, 1763.] pp. 441–444. F°.

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1. 1763, May 25–June 16. [Boston, 1763.] pp. 445–450. F°.
2. 1763/4, Dec. 21[22?]-Feb. 4. [Boston, 1764.] pp. 451–455 (1). F°.

LXXX.

1. 1764, May 30–June 15. [Boston, 1764.] pp. 457–458. F°.
2. 1764, Oct. 18–Nov. 3. [Boston, 1764.] pp. 479–480.^b F°.
3. 1765, Jan. 9–Mar. 9. [Boston, 1765.] pp. 481–489 (1). F°.

LXXXI.

1. 1765, May 29–June 25. [Boston, 1765.] pp. 491–497 (1). F°.
2. 1765, Sept. 25–27. } [Boston, 1765.] pp. 499–500. F°.
 1765, Oct. 23–Nov. 8. }
3. 1766, Jan. 15–Feb. 21. [Boston, 1766.] pp. 501–503 (1). F°.

^a Pages 411–414; see Tower, no. 314.

^b Pages 459–477, Act for securing trade, etc.; see Tower, no. 324.

LXXXII.

1. 1766, May 28–June 28. [Boston, 1766.] pp. 505 (1). F°.
2. 1766, Oct. 29–Nov. 13. [Boston, 1766.] pp. 518–521.^a F°.
1766, Dec. 3–9. None passed.
3. 1767, Jan. 28–Mar. 20. [Boston, 1767.] pp. 523–530. F°.

LXXXIII.

1. 1767, May 27–June 25. [Boston, 1767.] pp. 531–534.^b F°.
2. 1767/8, Dec. 30–Mar. 4. [Boston, 1768.] pp. 543–548. F°.

LXXXIV.

1. 1768, May 25–June 30. Boston, Draper, Green and Russell, 1768. pp. 549–560. F°.

LXXXV.

1. 1769, May 31–July 15. Temporary laws only passed.
2. 1770, Mar. 15–Apr. 26. [Boston, 1770.] pp. 561–568. F°.

LXXXVI.

1. 1770, May 30–June 22. } None passed.
2. 1770, July 25–Aug. 3. }
3. 1770, Sept. 26–Nov. 20. [Boston, 1770.] pp. 569–575 (1). F°.
4. 1771, Apr. 3–26. [Boston, 1771.] pp. 577–563 (1). F°.

LXXXVII.

1. 1771, May 29–July 5. [Boston, 1771.] pp. 591–599 (1). F°.
2. 1772, Apr. 8[9?]-25. [Boston, 1772.] pp. 601–606. F°.

LXXXVIII.

1. 1772, May 27–July 14. [Boston, 1772.] pp. 607–623. F°.
2. 1773, Jan. 6–Mar. 6. [Boston, 1773.] pp. 625–642. F°.

LXXXIX.

1. 1773, May 26–June 29. [Boston, 1773.] pp. 643–650. F°.
2. 1774, Jan. 26–Mar. 9. [Boston, 1774.] pp. 651–666. F°.

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1. 1774, May 25–28. } [Boston, 1774.] pp. 667–670. F°.
- 1774, June 7–17. }

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1. 1775, July 19–Aug. 24. [Watertown, B. Edes, 1775.] 1–7 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1775, Sept. 20–Nov. 11. [Watertown, B. Edes, 1775.] 9–13 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1775/6, Nov. 29–Feb. 20. } [Watertown, B. Edes, 1776.] 15–59 (1) pp. F°.
4. 1776, Mar. 13–May 10. }

XCII.

See page 561.

^a Pages 507–518, Act repealing stamp act; see Tower, no. 331.

^b Pages 535–542, Act for granting duties in British Colonies; see Tower, no. 335.

TEMPORARY LAWS.

1742. Temporary acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. . . . Boston, 1742. 1 p. l., 74, 4 pp. 4°.

Added pagination continues temporary laws by session.

1742-1754. [Acts and laws] passed by the . . . General Court . . . Begun . . . 26. of May, 1742 [-17. of Oct., 1754.] n. t. p. [Colophons: p. 76, etc., Boston, 1743-53; p. 442, Same, 1754.] 75-205, 4, 207-354, 363-403, 425-452 pp. 4° & F°.

Temporary laws only. Paged in continuation of revision of 1742.

1755. Temporary acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. . . . Boston, 1755. 1 p. l., 8, 166 pp. 4°.

Added pagination continues temporary laws by session.

1755-1762. Acts and laws passed by the . . . General Court . . . Begun . . . 28 of May, 1755 [-26. of May, 1762.] n. t. p. [Colophons: p. 180, etc.: Boston, 1755-62.] pp. 167-480, 485-494, 499-550. 4°.

Temporary laws only. Paged in continuation of 1755.

1763. Temporary acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay . . . Boston, 1763. 1 p. l., x, 11., viii, 179 pp. F°.

Added pagination continues temporary laws by session.

1763. The acts . . . ordered to be left out of the last impression of temporary laws, and printed by themselves. . . . Boston, 1763. 1 p. l., 52 pp. F°.

1763-1774. Acts and laws passed by the . . . General Court . . . Begun . . . 25. of May, 1763 [-7. of June, 1774.] n. t. p. 181-528 pp. F°.

Temporary laws only. Paged in continuation of revision of 1763.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Journals.

I-XXV.

1692, June 2-Nov. 5 (15?) 1714. Not printed.

Abstracts of sessions from 1692 to 1698 may be found in the Calendar of State Papers as follows:

1692, June 2-Dec. 16. Calend. St. Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1689-92.

1693, Feb. 8-Mar. 17. ib. 1693-95.

1693, May 31-July 15. ib., 1693-95.

1694, May 30-June 22.

1694, Sept. 5-22.

1694, Oct. 16-Nov. 3.

1695? Not found.

1695, Nov. 20-23.

1695, Nov. 25-Dec. 14.

1695/96, Feb. 26-Mar. 7.

} ib, 1693-95.

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| 1696, May 27-June 17. | } | ib., 1696-97. |
| 1696, Sept. 21-Oct. 3. | | |
| 1696, Nov. 18-Dec. 19. ^a | | |
| 1696/97, Mar. 17-20. | | |
| 1697, Mar. 30-31. | | |
| 1697, May 26-June 19. | | |
| 1697, Sept. 8-10. | } | ib., 1697-98. |
| 1697, Oct. 13-30. | | |
| 1697, Dec. 15-22. ib., 1697-1698. | | |
| 1698, May 25-June 27. | } | ib., 1697-98. |
| 1698, Nov. 15-Dec. 10. | | |

^a No. 502, session of December 14-19, is omitted from the index.

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1. 1715, May 25-June 21. Boston, Green, 1715. pp. 1-34.
2. 1715, July 20-Aug. 1. [Boston, 1715.] pp. 35-50.
3. 1715, Aug. 24-27. [Boston, 1715.] pp. 51-56.
4. 1715, Nov. 23-Dec. 22. Not found.

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1. 1716, May 30-June 27. Boston, Green, 1716. pp. 1-28.
2. 1716, Aug. 1-3. [Boston, 1716.] pp. 29-32.
3. 1716, Nov. 7-Dec. 4. [Boston, 1716.] pp. 33-55.
4. 1717, Apr. 10-12. [Boston, 1717.] pp. 57-60.

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1. 1717, May 29-June 22. pp. 1-22.
2. 1717, Oct. 23-Nov. 22. pp. 23-44.
3. 1718, Feb. 5-14. pp. 45-52.

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1. 1718, May 28-July 5. pp. 1-34.
2. 1718, Oct. 29-Dec. 4. pp. 35-62.
3. 1719, Mar. 11-12. Not found.

XXX.

1. 1719, May 27-June 30. pp. 1-34.
2. 1719, Nov. 4-Dec. 10. Boston, Boone, 1719. pp. 35-58, 1-11.

XXXI.

1. 1720, May 25-30. Boston, Green, 1720. pp. 1-4.

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1. 1720, July 13-23. Boston, Boone, 1720. pp. 1-27.
2. 1720, Nov. 2-Dec. 17. [Boston, 1720.] pp. 1-86.
3. 1720/21, Mar. 15-31. [Boston, 1721.] pp. 1-32.

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1. 1721, May 31-June 1. Boston, Boone, 1721. pp. 1-4.
- June 6-July 20. Boston, Boone, 1721. pp. 5-75.

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1. 1721, Aug. 23–Sept. 9. Boston, Boone, 1721. pp. 1–48.
2. 1721, Nov. 7–17. [Boston, 1721.] pp. 1–24.
3. 1722, Mar. 2–27. [Boston, 1722.] pp. 1–50.

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1. 1722, May 30–July 7. [Boston, 1722.] pp. 1–64.
2. 1722, Aug. 8–18. [Boston, 1722.] pp. 1–18.
3. 1722, Nov. 15–1723, Jan. 19. [Boston, 1722–23.] pp. 1–88.

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1. 1723, May 29–July 2. Boston, Green and Kneeland, 1723. pp. 1–71.
2. 1723, Aug. 7–Sept. 21. [Boston, 1723.] pp. 1–91.
3. 1723, Oct. 23–Dec. 27. [Boston, 1723.] pp. 1–81.
4. 1724, Apr. 22–23. [Boston, 1724.] pp. 1–8.

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1. 1724, May 27–June 20. Boston, Green and Kneeland, 1724. pp. 3–61.
2. 1724, Nov. 11–Dec. 24. [Boston, 1724.] pp. 1–89.

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1. 1725, May 26–June 24. Boston, Green and Kneeland, 1725. pp. 3–69.
2. 1725, Nov. 3–1726, Jan. 17. [Boston, 1726.] pp. 1–114.
3. 1726, Apr. 13–14. Not found.

XXXIX.

1. 1726, May 25–June 28. Boston, Green and Kneeland, 1726. pp. 3–74.
2. 1726, Aug. 24–27. [Boston, 1726.] pp. 1–9.
3. 1726, Nov. 23–1727, Jan. 5. [Boston, 1727.] pp. 1–84.

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1. 1727, May 31–July 8. Boston, Green and Kneeland, 1727. pp. 3–87.
2. 1727, Aug. 16–30. [Boston, 1727.] pp. 89–116.
3. 1727, Oct. 4–14. [Boston, 1727.] pp. 117–132.

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- 1774, June 7–17. [Boston, 1774.] pp. 17–47.

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1. 1775, July 19–Aug. 24. Watertown, Edes, 1775. 1 l., pp. 3–106.
2. 1775, Sept. 20–Nov. 11. n. t. p. pp. 107–271 (1).
3. 1775, Nov. 29–1776, Feb. 20. n. t. p. pp. 1–322.
4. 1776, Mar. 13–May 10. n. t. p. pp. 1–277 (1).

The first three sessions have also been printed in the American Archives as follows:

1. 1775, July 19–Aug. 24. ser. 4, iii: 271–366.
2. 1775, Sept. 20–Nov. 1. ib., 1433–1520.
3. 1775, Nov. 29–1776, Feb. 20. ib., iv: 1313–1468.

References.

A Bibliography of the Massachusetts House Journals 1715–1776. By Worthington C. Ford. Reprinted from the publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. vol. iv. Cambridge. Privately printed, 1905. 87 pp. 4°. 100 copies printed.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1691, Oct. Sir William Phips.
1694. William Stoughton, lieutenant-governor.
- 1699, May 26. Richard, Earl of Bellomont.
1700. William Stoughton, lieutenant-governor.
1701. The council.
- 1702, June 14. Joseph Dudley, governor.
- 1714/15, Feb. 4. The council.
- 1714/15, Mar. 21. Joseph Dudley.

- 1715, Nov. 9. William Tailer, lieut. gov.
 1716, June 15. Samuel Shute.
 1722/23, Jan. 1. William Dummer, lieut. gov.
 1727/28, Mar. 7. William Burnet.
 1729, Sept. 7. William Dummer, lieut. gov.
 1729/30, Jan. 8. Jonathan Belcher.
 1741, May 16. William Shirley.
 1757, Feb. 25. Thomas Pownall.
 1760, June 3. Thomas Hutchinson, lieut. gov.
 1760, Jan. 14.^a Sir Francis Bernard.
 1769, Aug. 2. Thomas Hutchinson, lieut. gov.
 1770, Nov. 28. Thomas Hutchinson, gov.
 1774, Apr. 7. Gen. Thomas Gage.

COMMISSIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

None were found. There is a collection in preparation. There is an abstract of the instructions to the Earl of Bellmont, Aug. 31, 1697, in the Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1696-97, no. 1286.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

1765-1775. Speeches of the Governors of Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775; and the answers of the House of Representatives, to the same; with their resolutions and addresses for that period. And other public papers, relating to the dispute between this country and Great Britain, which led to the Independence of the United States. Boston, 1818. 424 pp. 8°.

Phips.

1693-1694. Phips. Abstract in Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1693-95.

Hutchinson.

The diary and letters of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Compiled . . . by P. O. Hutchinson. Boston, 1886. 2 v.

The speeches of Gov. Hutchinson to the General Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay. At a session begun and held on the 6th of January, 1773. With the answers of H. M. Council and House of Representatives. Boston, 1773. 126 pp. 12°.

The following titles refer to the collection known as the "Hutchinson Papers." While this collection contains material other than that emanating from Gov. Hutchinson, it has been deemed expedient to preserve the group here.

Bibliographical essay on Governor Hutchinson's historical collection; by Charles Deane. Boston, 1857. 39 pp. 16°.

50 copies privately printed from Mass. Hist. Socy. Proc., v. 3.

The Hutchinson Papers. Prince Socy. Publications, v. 2-3. Albany, 1865. 2 v. in 1. 8°.

Communications from the governor and from the Massachusetts Historical Society relative to the "Hutchinson Papers." 17 pp. (Mass. House doc. 150, 1868.)

Award of R. S. Rantoul, arbitrator between the Commonwealth and the Massachusetts Historical Society in relation to the Hutchinson papers under ch. 81, Resolves of 1871. (Ann. report of the attorney general of Mass., 1873: 31-45, app.)

Memorial of David Pulsifer relative to the Hutchinson Papers in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society; May, 1869. 24 pp. (Mass. House doc. 350, 1869.)

^a Commissioned January 14, arrived in Boston August 2, 1760.

COUNCIL.

Minutes.

1692, May-Dec. Calendar St. Papers, Amer. and W. I., 1689-92.

1693, Jan. 19-Sept. 27	}	ib., 1693-95.
1694, May 24-Dec. 20		
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1696, Feb. 11-May 14	}	ib., 1696-97.
1696, Jan.-Dec.		
1697, Jan.-Oct.		
1697, Nov. 10-Dec. 31	}	ib., 1697-98.
1698, Feb. 23-Dec. 29		

Judicial.

Superior Court of Judicature for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1761-62.

Reports. Josiah Quincy, Jr. Edited by Samuel M. Quincy. 1865. 1 v. 8°.

Privately published.

Essex County.

Essex county notarial records. 1697-1768. Essex Institute Hist. Coll., v. 41-42.

Gleanings from the files of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. Communicated by James Kimball. Essex Institute Hist. Coll., xi, xiii.

Suffolk County.

Extracts from records chiefly of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace within and for the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts. 1764-1768. New York: Printed for George H. Moore. MDCCCLXXXVII. 16 pp. 8°.

Worcester County.

Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Worcester, Mass., from 1731 to 1737. Edited by Franklin P. Rice. Worcester, Mass.: The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1882. 197 pp. 8°.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

1774-1776.

COLLECTIONS.

The journals of each provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774 and 1775, and of the Committee of Safety, with an appendix, containing the proceedings of the county conventions—narratives of the events of the nineteenth of April, 1775—papers relating to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and other documents. Published under the supervision of William Lincoln. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, 1838. 2 p. l., lix, 778 pp. 8°.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

I.

Journal.

1. 1774, Oct. 7.	}	Journals, etc., as above, 1-74.
2. 1774, Oct. 11-14.		
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| 1. 1775, Feb. 1-16. | } | ib, 75-270. |
| 2. 1775, Mar. 22-Apr. 15. | | |
| 3. 1775, Apr. 22. | | |
| 4. 1775, Apr. 22-May 29. | | |

III.

1. 1775, May 31-July 19. ib., 271-501.

These journals are also printed in the Amer. Archives as follows:

1774, Oct. 5-29. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 829-853.

1774, Nov. 23-Dec. 10. ib., 993-1108.

1775, Feb. 1-Apr. 15. ib., 1323-1366.

1775, Apr. 22-June 26. ib., ii: 763-830.

1775, May 31-July 19. ib., 1375-1518.

See also a list of extracts from the records and resolves of this Congress in the annual report of the Massachusetts State Library for 1896: 141.

COUNCIL.

Minutes.

- 1775, Nov. 29-1776, Feb. 20. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv: 1219-1312.
1776, Mar. 13-May 10. ib., v: 1239-1316.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Journal.

- 1774, Nov. 2-July 15. Journals, etc., as above, 502-597.

Also printed in Amer. Archives as follows:

1774, Nov. 2-1775, Apr. 1. ser. 4, i: 1366-1370.

1775, Apr. 5-May 30. ib., ii: 741-764.

1775, May 31-July 25. ib., ii: 1347-1376.

LOCAL CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the people in Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex, Plymouth, Bristol, Worcester, and Cumberland counties were held at these times. The journals of these conventions are printed in the volume of Journals, etc., noted at head of this division.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1776-1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1778.

Not ratified.

1778. Constitution and form of government . . . agreed upon Feb. 28, 1778. Boston, 1778. 23 pp. 8°.
1778. Results of the convention of delegates holden at Ipswich . . . who were deputed to take into consideration the constitution . . . proposed by the Convention of the State of Massachusetts Bay. Newburyport, 1778. 68 pp. 8°.

1780.

1779. Report of a constitution, or form of government, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be laid before the convention of delegates at Cambridge, Sept. 1, 1779.

In works of John Adams, ed. by Charles F. Adams. Boston, 1850-56. v. 5: 219-267.

1779. Report of a constitution for the commonwealth agreed upon by the committee. [Sept. 1 to Oct. 28, 1779.] Boston, 1779. 1 p. l., 5-50 pp. 8°.
1780. An address of the convention for framing a new constitution of government for the state of Massachusetts-Bay to their constituents. Boston, White and Adams, 1780. 53 pp. 8°.
1780. A constitution or frame of government agreed upon by the delegates of the people of the state of Massachusetts Bay . . . to be submitted to the revision of their constituents. Boston, Edes and Sons, 1780. 53 pp. 8°.
1780. Constitution agreed upon by the delegates of the people of Massachusetts Bay. Boston, Edes and Sons, 1780. 43 pp. 8°.
1781. Boston, Edes and Sons. 24 pp. F°.
1784. Boston, Edes and Sons. 43 pp. 8°. ed. 3.
1787. Worcester, Thomas. 107 pp. 18°.
1805. Boston, Manning and Loring. 120 pp. 16°.
1806. Northampton, Butler. 119 pp. 16°.
- . Pittsfield, Allen. 107 pp. 16°. ed. 2.
1807. Brookfield, I. Thomas, jr. 108 pp. 16°.
1807. Boston, Adams and Rhoades. 94 pp. 12°.
1811. Salem, Cushing. 112 pp. 12°.
1822. Boston, Russell. 86 pp. 8°.
- With the amendments annexed.
1826. Boston, Richardson and Lord. 64 pp. 12°.
- Not in Sabin.
1833. Boston, Dutton and Wentworth, pp. 5-90. 8°.
1878. Poore. Charters, etc. i: 956-980.
1832. Journal of the convention for framing a constitution for the state of Massachusetts Bay . . . 1779-1780. Boston, Dutton and Wentworth, 1832. 264 pp. 8°.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1789. The perpetual laws of the commonwealth. . . . 1780-1789. Boston, 1789. (1), 4, 48, 495 (1), vi pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

See page 561.

SENATE.

Journal was not printed until the year 1868.

HOUSE.

Journal.

XCII.

1. 1776, May 29-July 13. Boston, 1776. pp. 1-71.
- 1776, Aug. 28-Sept. 18. Boston, 1776. pp. 73-112.
2. { 1776, Oct. 9-Dec. 11.
1776, Dec. 24-Feb. 8, 1777. } Boston, 1776. pp. 113-144°.
1777, Mar. 5-May 10. }

XCIII.

1. 1777, May 28-July 8. Boston, 1777. pp. 1-54.
2. 1777, Aug. 5-16. Boston, 1777. pp. 55-68.
3. 1777, Sept. 10-Oct. 25. Boston, 1777. pp. 69-120.
4. 1777, Nov. 26-Dec. 5. Boston, 1777. pp. 121-143.
5. { 1778, Jan. 7-Mar. 13. No acts passed.
1778, Apr. 1-May 1. Boston, 1778. pp. 145-248.

^a Journal missing after November 5. Dates taken from Records of General Court.

XCIV.

1. 1778, May 27-30. Boston, 1778. pp. 1-11.
2. 1778, June 2-23. Boston, 1778. pp. 13-38.
3. { 1778, Sept. 16-Oct. 16. Boston, 1778. pp. 39-84.
1779, Jan. 6-Mar. 1. Boston, 1779. pp. 85-163.
4. 1779, Apr. 7-May 3. Boston, 1779. pp. 165-208.

XCV.

1. 1779, May 26-June 30. Not printed.
- { 1779, Sept. 8-Oct. 9. Not printed.
2. { 1779, Nov. 10-Dec. 7. Not printed.
1779, Dec. 14-Jan. 14, 1780. Not printed.
3. 1780, Mar. 8-May 5. Not printed.

XCVI.

1. 1780, May 31-June 24. Not printed.
2. 1780, Sept. 7-Oct. 4. Not printed.

XCVII.

1. { 1780, Oct. 25-Dec. 4. Not printed.
1781, Jan. 3. Not printed.
2. { 1781, Jan. 4-Mar. 10. Not printed.
1781, Apr. 10-May 19. Not printed.

XCVIII.

1. 1781, May 30-July 6. Not printed.
2. 1781, Sept. 12-Nov. 2. Not printed.
3. 1782, Jan. 16-Mar. 9. Not printed.
4. 1782, Apr. 11-May 10. Not printed.

XCIX.

1. 1782, May 29-July 6. Not printed.
2. 1782, Sept. 18-Nov. 14. Not printed.
3. 1783, Jan. 29-Mar. 6. Not printed.

C.

1. 1783, May 28-July 11. Not printed.
2. 1783, Sept. 24-Oct. 28. Not printed.
3. 1784, Jan. 22-Mar. 25. Not printed.

CI.

1. 1784, May 26-July 9. Boston, 1784. pp. 1-131.
2. 1784, Oct. 13-Nov. 13. Boston, 1784. pp. 133-209.
3. 1785, Jan. 20-Mar. 18. Boston, 1784. pp. 210-366.

CII.

1. 1785, May 25-July 4. Not printed.
2. 1785, Oct. 19-Dec. 1. Not printed.
3. 1786, Feb. 1-Mar. 24. Not printed.

CIII.

1. 1786, May 31-July 8. Not printed.
2. 1786, Sept. 27-Nov. 18. Not printed.
3. 1787, Jan. 31-Mar. 10. Not printed.
4. 1787, Apr. 25-May 3. Not printed.

CIV.

1. 1787, May 30-July 7. Not printed.
2. 1787, Oct. 17-Nov. 24. Not printed.
3. 1788, Feb. 27-Apr. 1. Not printed.

CV.

1. 1788, May 28-June 20. Not printed.
2. 1788, Oct. 29-Nov. 24. Not printed.
3. 1788, Dec. 31-1789, Feb. 17. Not printed.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1780. John Hancock.
 1785. James Bowdoin.
 1787. John Hancock to 1794.

General references.

List of the civil government of Massachusetts, from 1630 to 1641, and of Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire to 1680, by J. Farmer.

N. H. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 1827.

Suggestion for state aid to research in archives and records. (Govs. messages 1836: 24-25.)

Report relative to the public archives, enumerating the volumes and giving a synopsis of their contents with resolve for an appropriation for their preservation. 15 pp. (House docs. 1839, doc. 42.)

Statement of books, manuscripts, and documents belonging to the public archives. 12 pp. (House docs., 1839, doc. 21.)

Report relative to the filing and indexing of revolutionary papers, and expenditures for same. 3 pp. (House docs., 1841, doc. 10.)

Remarks on Early Laws of Massachusetts. By Francis C. Gray. (Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll., ser. 3, v. 8. 1843.)

Report relative to receiving, arranging, and indexing documents relating to revolutionary services, and expenditures for same. 5 pp. (Sen. docs., 1843, doc. 51.)

Report relative to present condition of the revolutionary rolls, expenses incurred in indexing said rolls, amount of money necessary to complete same, also opinion of Secretary of the Commonwealth as to utility of the work. 12 pp. (House docs., 1844, doc. 26.)

Report on the expediency of adopting suitable measures for completing the arrangement of papers and documents in the state archives, together with resolve making appropriation for the same. 4 pp. (House docs., 1844, doc. 20.)

Report on the progress made in indexing and copying revolutionary documents. 8 pp. (House docs., 1846, doc. 31.)

Report on copies of documents procured from France, relating to the colonial and provincial history of the state, with a recommendation for an appropriation. 3 pp. (House docs., 1848, doc. 8.)

Message from the governor relating to procuring documents from Great Britain and France on the colonial history of the commonwealth. 11 pp. (Senate docs., 1848, doc. 9.)

Report relative to the publication of the ancient records of Massachusetts. 3 pp. (Senate docs., 1855, doc. 51.)

Memorial of the Antiquarian Society asking that provision be made for procuring authentic manuscript copies of unprinted documents relative to the colonial period of Massachusetts in the public offices of Great Britain. 3 pp. (House docs., 1861, doc. 8.)

The Massachusetts civil list for the colonial and provincial periods, 1630-1774. Being a list of the names and dates of appointment of all the civil officers constituted by authority of the charters, or the local government. By William H. Whitmore. Albany, Munsell, 1870. 172 pp. 8°.

Bibliography of Massachusetts, by Jeremy Colburn. Boston, 1871. (4), 119 pp. 8°.

Reprinted from New England Hist. Register.

Report to the legislature of Massachusetts made by the comrs. appointed under ch. 84, Resolves of 1884, upon the condition of the records, files, papers, and documents in the secretary's department. Boston, 1885. 42 pp. 8°.

Complete list of attorneys general and solicitors general of Mass., 1686-1780. By A. C. Goodell, jr. Cambridge, 1895. 9 pp.

Opinion of the attorney general relative to public records; custodian; repair; expense. (Ann. rept. of the atty. gen., 1897:76.)

Checklist of sessions of Mass. general court, 1692-1789, showing location of manuscript journals.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. rept. 1897: 408-422, being, in part, 2d ann. rept. Amer. Hist. Ms. Commission, J. F. Jameson, then chrm.

Report on the public archives of Massachusetts.

First report Public Archives Commission, 1900, pp. 47-59. In Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn. 1900. v. 2.

The early Massachusetts press, 1638-1711. By George E. Littlefield. Boston, 1907. 2 vols.

Club of Odd Volumes pubn.

e. RHODE ISLAND.^a

1638-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Collections.

Period before Parliamentary Patent, 1638-1643.

Period under Parliamentary Patent, 1643-1663.

Patent.

Legislative.

Executive.

Presidents.

Period under charter of Charles II, 1663-1686.

Charter.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Intercharter period, 1686-1689.

Resumption of charter government, 1689-1776.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

State of Rhode Island, 1776 to 1789.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Council of war.

General references.

^a The commission are under obligations to Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, for examining this portion of the bibliography.

COLLECTIONS.

Records of Rhode Island and Province Plantations in New England. Edited by John Russell Bartlett, secretary of state. 1636-1792. Providence, 1856-1862. 10 vols. 8°.

v. 1. 1636-1663. Providence, R. I.: A. Crawford Greene and brother, state prtrs. 1856. x, 11-549 pp.

Records of the settlements at Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick from their commencement to their union under the colony charter. 1636 to 1647. pp. 11-140.

Providence records. Roger Williams and his associates. 1636 to 1647. pp. 12-44.

Portsmouth records. 1637 to 1647. pp. 45-85.

Newport records. 1639 to 1647. pp. 87-128.

Warwick. 1642. pp. 129-132.

Miscellaneous documents. 1643-1644. pp. 133-140.

Records of the Colony of R. I. and Providence Plantations, under the first charter. 1647 to 1663. pp. 141-519.

v. 2. 1664 to 1677. Providence, R. I.: A. Crawford Greene and brother, state prtrs. 1857. iv, 609 pp.

The Charter of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of R. I. and Providence Plantations. . . . 1663. pp. 3-21.

Records of the Colony of R. I. and Providence Plantations from the adoption of the charter and the organization under the same in Mar., 1663-64, to the close of 1677. pp. 22-598.

v. 3. 1678 to 1706. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., state prtrs. 1858. vii, 595 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly from the April session, 1678, to the end of the October session, 1706, together with documents and correspondence relating to that period. pp. 3-577.

v. 4. 1707 to 1740. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., state prtrs. 1859. iv, 622 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly having a bearing upon, or illustrating the history of the times; public laws having a connection with the history of the times; Acts relating to the disputed boundaries of Mass. and Conn. as well as proceedings and correspondence relating thereto. pp. 3-592.

v. 5. 1741 to 1756. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., state prtrs. 1860. iv, 594 pp.

Portion of annals which includes the wars between Great Britain and France, and the part R. I. played in them. pp. 3-571.

v. 6. 1757 to 1769. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., state prtrs. 1861. iv, 629 pp.

Proceedings in the General Assembly bearing upon the continuance of the struggle between Great Britain and France for the ascendancy in North America; Convention of British Colonies at New York, 1765, in which R. I. took part, pp. 465-479. The rights of the Colonies examined by Stephen Hopkins; by order of the General Assembly 1764. pp. 416-427.

v. 7. 1770 to 1776. Providence: A Crawford Green, state prtr. 1862. iv, 643 pp.

A history of the destruction of the Gaspée in Narragansett Bay, on the 10th of June, 1772. . . . proceedings of the committee of enquiry appointed by King George III. pp. 55-192.

Docs. relating to the action of R. I. for resisting the act of the British Parliament imposing a duty on tea and for otherwise raising a revenue in the American colonies. pp. 272-287.

Correspondence with and proceedings of the colonies relating to the encroachments of Parliament on their liberties. pp. 287-295.

Correspondence with the several colonies with resolutions relative to the meeting of a general Congress of the colonies in Philadelphia. pp. 296-307.

Proceedings of the General Assembly to that of the Declaration of Independence, Sept., 1776. pp. 307-625.

v. 8. 1776 to 1779. Providence: Cooke, Jackson & Co., prtrs. to the state. 1863. 1 port. 2 p. l., 661 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly commencing 1776 and closing 1779. In 1777 there were eleven sessions. In 1778 and 1779, seven each; corre-

spondence of the period including letters from generals of the revolution.
pp. 3-643.

v. 9. 1780-1783. Providence: Alfred Anthony, prtr. to the state, 1864. 1 port. 2 p. l., 763 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly commencing with the Jan. session 1780 and closing with the Dec. session 1783, in which the revolutionary war closes. Correspondence of the Governor of R. I. pp. 3-746.

v. 10. 1784 to 1792. Providence: Printed by the Providence Co., 1865. 2 p. l., 527 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly commencing in 1784 and terminating with the Oct. session, 1792. During 1790 the state of R. I. adopted the Constitution of the U. S., and became a permanent part of the U. S. pp. 3-509.

[Annual] Report, 1st-9th, of the state record commissioner, made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1898-1906. Providence: E. L. Freeman & Sons, printers to the state. 1898-1906. 8°.

Charters and Legislative Documents illustrative of Rhode Island History. Providence: Knowles & Vose, 1844. 70 pp. 8°.

Contents.

1. Charter of 1643 under the authority of Parliament. pp. 3-4.
2. Letter of Oliver Cromwell to R. I., 1655. p. 5.
3. Commission to John Clark, agent of R. I., 1660. p. 6.
4. Charter of 1663, granted by Charles II. p. 8.
5. Acceptance of the charter by the people of R. I. pp. 19-21.
6. Opinion of Chalmers, extract from Rawle, on constitution of U. S. p. 21.
7. Declaration relating to liberty of conscience, by General Assembly. p. 22.
8. Declarations of General Assembly in 1665 as to qualifications to vote.
- p. 23.
9. Order of the Assembly, 1667, respecting persons voting, not freemen,
- p. 23.
10. Act of 1663-4, regulating elections. p. 24.
11. Act of 1666, regulating admission of freemen. p. 26.
12. Act of 1723, value of freehold to be admitted free. p. 27.
13. Act of 1729, same. p. 26.
14. Act of 1742, same. p. 28.
15. Act of 1746, same. p. 29.
16. Act of 1767, same referred to. p. 30.
17. Declaration of R. I. Independence, May 1776. p. 31.
18. Instructions to delegates in Congress, May, 1776. p. 34.
19. Resolutions appointing, and instructions to, delegates 1st Congress.
- p. 36.
20. Appointment of delegates, and instructions, Dec., 1774. p. 37.
21. Act of June, 1775, repealing an "Act regulating Appeals" to the King. p. 38.
22. Instructions to delegates, Aug., 1775, respecting American fleet. p. 39.
23. Acts and resolutions of the Assembly, approving Declaration of Independence. pp. 39-40.
24. Authority of delegates, Feb., 1778, to sign Articles of Confederation.
- p. 40.
25. Articles of Confederation as to rights of the States. p. 41.
26. Resolution of convention, U. S., in reference to the adoption of constitution. p. 42.
27. Act of General Assembly, R. I., calling a convention to consider constitution U. S., Jan., 1790. p. 42.
28. Ratification of the constitution U. S., by R. I. Convention. p. 44.
- Comments on the ratification, and the rights of R. I. under the constitution; extract from the "Federalist." pp. 50-52.
29. Law of R. I. as to the qualifications of freemen, 1798, and reference to law of 1822. p. 53.
- Reasons for the long continuance of the freehold qualification in R. I. Facts showing that the government of R. I. did all that was necessary, at various times, for forming a constitution. pp. 54-55.
30. Act of January, 1824, calling a convention. p. 55.

31. Act of June, 1834, calling a convention. p. 57.
32. Resolutions of January, 1841, calling a convention. p. 58.
33. Resolutions of May, 1841, in relation to the convention. p. 59.
34. Resolutions of January, 1842, relating to convention. p. 60.
35. Resolutions of January, 1842, respecting the "People's Constitution." p. 61.
36. Act of June, 1842, calling a convention. p. 61.
37. Resolution of convention, Sept., 1842. p. 63.
38. Act of Oct., 1842, declaratory of the act of June, 1842. p. 64.
39. Organization of the government under the constitution of 1842. p. 64.
40. Certificate of the secretary of state to the truth of the copies and abstracts. p. 68.

BEFORE PARLIAMENTARY PATENT.

1638-1643.

The state consisted originally of four towns. Providence, settled in 1636; Portsmouth in 1638; Newport in 1639; Warwick in 1642. The executive heads of Portsmouth and Newport were entitled judges until 1640, when these two towns were united, and the chief officer thereof was thereafter called governor. Providence and Warwick had no executive head until 1647.

PORTSMOUTH.

JUDGE.

1638, Mar. 7-1639, Apr. 30. William Coddington.
1639, Apr. 30-1640, Mar. 12. William Hutchinson.

NEWPORT.

JUDGE.

1639, Apr. 28-1640, Mar. 12. William Coddington.

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT.

GOVERNOR.

1640, Mar. 12-1647, May 19. William Coddington.

UNDER PARLIAMENTARY PATENT.

1643-1663.

PATENT.

1643, Mar. 14. Patent for Providence Plantation.

1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll. i: 538-540.
1838. R. I. Hist. Socy. Coll. iv: 221-225.
1844. Charters, etc., illustr. of R. I. hist. 3-4.
1847. Staples. Proc. First Gen. Assembly. viii-ix.
1856. Records Colony R. I. i: 143-146.
1877. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1594-1595.

Legislative.

The Proceedings of the First General Assembly of "The Incorporation of Providence Plantations," and the Code of Laws adopted by That Assembly, in 1647. With notes historical and explanatory, by William R. Staples. . . . Providence: Charles Burnett, Jr., 1847. x, 11-64 pp.

Original MS. is in office of Secretary of State of Rhode Island.

Executive.

UNDER PATENT OF 1643.

Presidents.

- 1647, May. John Coggeshall.
 1648, May. Jeremy Clarke.
 1649, May. John Smith.
 1650, May. Nicholas Easton to Aug. 1651.

UNDER SEPARATION OF TOWNS.

In 1651 a separation occurred between the towns of Providence and Warwick on the one side, and Portsmouth and Newport on the other.

PROVIDENCE AND WARWICK.

Presidents.

- 1651, Oct. Samuel Gorton.
 1652, May. John Smith.
 1653, May. Gregory Dexter.

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT.

President.

- 1653, May. John Sanford to May 1654.

UNDER REESTABLISHED UNION.

- 1654, May. Nicholas Easton.
 1654, Sept. Roger Williams.
 1657, May. Benedict Arnold.
 1660, May. William Brenton.
 1662, May. Benedict Arnold to Nov. 25, 1663.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British state papers relating to R. I., 1678-1687. R. I. Hist. Socy. Publications, n. s., viii, 1900, 96-104.

UNDER CHARTER OF CHARLES II.

1663-1686.

CHARTER.

1663, July 8. Charter of the governor and company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. 4 Charles II.

1719. Boston, J. Allen. 1 p. l., 8 pp. F^o.
 1730. Newport, J. Franklin. 1 p. l., 12 pp. 4^o.
 1741. London. List of copies of charters, etc.
 1744. Newport, Widow Franklin. 15 pp. F^o.
 1766. London. Charters of following Provinces, etc.
 1767. Newport, S. Hall. 15 pp. F^o.
 1775. London. Charters of Brit. Colonies in America.
 1794. Hazard. Hist. Coll. ii: 612-623.
 1838. R. I. Hist. Socy. Coll. iv: 241-261.
 1844. Charters and legisl. documents illustrative of R. I. history, 8 et seq.
 1857. Records of Colony of R. I. ii: 3-21.
 1877. Poore. Charters, etc. ii: 1595-1603.
 1886. Documents Illustrative of Amer. History. 111-129.
 1896. Reprint laws of 1719. 8 pp. F^o.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1663. Nov. Benedict Arnold.
 1666, May. William Brenton.
 1669, May. Benedict Arnold.
 1672, May. Nicholas Easton.
 1674, May. William Coddington.
 1676, May. Walter Clarke.
 1677, May. Benedict Arnold to June 20, 1678.
 1678, Aug. William Coddington to Nov. 1.
 1678, Nov. John Cranston.
 1680, Mar. Peleg Sanford.
 1683, May. William Coddington, jr.
 1685, May. Henry Bull.
 1686, May. Walter Clarke to June 29.

INTERCHARTER PERIOD.

1686-1689.

(See Colonial Confederation, p. 248, this period.)

RESUMPTION OF CHARTER GOVERNMENT.

1689-1776.*Legislative.*

STATUTES.

REVISIONS AND COLLECTIONS.

1705. Laws and acts . . . 1636 to 1705. Providence, 1896. viii, 61 ll., 65 pp. F^o.

Facsimile print of ms. dated 1705. 100 copies printed.

1719. Acts and Laws . . . Boston . . . Printed by John Allen for Nicholas Boone. 1179 [sic]. F^o. 102, 4, 8 pp.

Full title and note in Hammett, Bibliogr. of Newport, p. 5. First revision. For references to earlier proposals to print the laws see Staples, Proceedings first general assembly, p. iv. The edition of this the first revision consisted of but 80 copies.

- The Charter and the Acts and Laws of His Majesties Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence-Plantations in America, 1719. A fac-simile reprint, with a bibliographical and historical introduction relating to the several colonial digests by Sidney S. Rider. Providence, 1895. 18 pp., 1 l., 8 pp., 1 l., 102 pp., 1 l. F^o.

1730. Acts and Laws . . . Newport, 1730. F^o. 1, 12, 12, 1, 210 pp.

Lined title in Tower, no. 810. With charter of Charles II. Second revision.

- 1730, May-1736, Feb. Supplementary laws. n. p., n. d. pp. 211-283.

1725. Laws of R. I. relating to the church and the clergy, religion and learning. (Trott. Laws of British Colonies in America relating to the Church, etc. 1725. pp. 79-104.)

1745. Acts and Laws. . . . Newport, 1745. F^o. 15, 15, 308 pp.

With charter of Charles II. Lined title in Tower, no. 811. Third revision.

1752. Acts and Laws. . . . 1745-1752. Newport, 1752. F°. 1, 6, 110 pp.
Continuation of revision of 1745. Lined title in Tower, no. 812.
1767. Acts and Laws. . . . Newport, MDCCLXVII. F°. 15 (1), 272 pp.
Lined title in Tower, no. 836. With Charter of Charles II. Fourth revision.
200 copies printed.

SCHEDULES.

- 1747, May 5. Not printed.
- 1747, May, 1st Wed. Not printed.
- 1747, June, 2d Tues. Not printed.
- 1747, Aug., 3d Tues. Not printed.
- 1747, Aug., last Mon. Not printed.
- 1747, Oct., last Wed. [1st printed] [Newport, 1747.] pp. 1-6. F°.
- 1748, Feb., last Mon. n. t. p. pp. 1-12. F°.
- 1748, May 3. } n. t. p. 12 pp. F°.
- 1748, May, 1st Wed. } n. t. p. pp. 13-23 (1). F°.
- 1748, June, 2d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 25-35 (1). F°.
- 1748, Aug., 4th Mon. n. t. p. pp. 37-44. F°.
- 1748, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 45-61 (1). F°.
- 1749, Jan. 3. } n. t. p. pp. 1-16. F°.
- 1749, Feb. } n. t. p. pp. 17-36. F°.
- 1749, May 2. } n. t. p. pp. 37-48. F°.
- 1749, May, 1st Wed. } n. t. p. pp. 49-56. F°.
- 1749, June, 2d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 57-76. F°.
- 1749, Aug., 3d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 1-18. F°.
- 1749, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 19-32. F°.
- 1750, Feb., last Tues. n. t. p. pp. 33-60. F°.
- 1750, May 1. } n. t. p. pp. 61-70. F°.
- 1750, May, last Wed. } n. t. p. pp. 71-97 (1). F°.
- 1750, June, 2d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 1-16. F°.
- 1750, Aug., 3d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 17-30. F°.
- 1750, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 31-46. F°.
- 1751, Mar. 3d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 47-55 (1). F°.
- 1751, Apr., last day. } n. t. p. pp. 57-69 (1). F°.
- 1751, May, 1st Wed. } n. t. p. pp. 1-20. F°.
- 1751, June, 2d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 21-38. F°.
- 1751, Aug., 3d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 39-55 (1). F°.
- 1751, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 57-67 (1). F°.
- 1752, Feb., last Tues. n. t. p. pp. 69-84. F°.
- 1752, May 5. } n. t. p. pp. 1-16. F°.
- 1752, May, 1st Wed. } n. t. p. pp. 17-25 (1). F°.
- 1752, June 1. n. t. p. pp. 26-35. F°.
- 1752, Aug., 3d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 36-47. F°.
- 1752, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 48-55. F°.
- 1753, Feb., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 1-16. F°.
- 1753, May 1. } n. t. p. pp. 17-25 (1). F°.
- 1753, May, 1st Wed. } n. t. p. pp. 26-35. F°.
- 1753, June, 2d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 36-47. F°.
- 1753, Aug., 3d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 48-55. F°.
- 1753, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 1-16. F°.
- 1754, Feb., last Mon. n. t. p. pp. 17-25 (1). F°.

- 1754, Apr. 30. } n. t. p. pp. 1-20. F°.
 1754, May, 1st Wed. }
 1754, June, 2d Mon. n. t. p. pp. 21-38. F°.
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 1754, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 51-59 (1). F°.
 1755, Jan. 1. } n. t. p. pp. 61-82. F°.
 1755, Feb., 1st Mon. }
 1755, Mar. 6. n. t. p. pp. 83-90. F°.
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 1756, May 1. } n. t. p. pp. 1-18. F°.
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 1757, Jan. 16. }
 1757, Feb. 1. }
 1757, Mar. 14. n. t. p. pp. 141-163 (1). F°.
 1757, May 3. } n. t. p. pp. 1-37 (1). F°.
 1757, May, 1st Wed. }
 1757, June 13. }
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 1757, Sept. 19. n. t. p. pp. 47-64. F°.
 1757, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 65-83 (1). F°.
 1758, Feb. 14. } n. t. p. pp. 85-114. F°.
 1758, Mar. 13. }
 1758, May 2. } n. t. p. pp. 1-16. F°.
 1758, May, 1st Wed. }
 1758, June 12. n. t. p. pp. 17-36. F°.
 1758, Aug. 21. n. t. p. pp. 35-49 (1). F°.
 1758, Oct., last Wed. n. t. p. pp. 50-55. F°.
 1758, Dec. 18. n. t. p. pp. 56-68 (1) F°.
 1759, Feb. 26. n. t. p. pp. 70-109. F°.
 1759, May 1. } n. t. p. pp. 1-13 (1). F°.
 1759, May, 1st Wed. }
 1759, June 11. n. t. p. pp. 14-30 (1). F°.
 1759, Aug. 20. [Boston, Draper, n. d.] 9 ll. F°.

1759, Oct., last Wed. [Boston, Edes and Gill, 1760.] 12 ll. F°.

1760, Feb. [Newport, Franklin, n. d.] 9 ll. F°.

1760, May 6.

1760, May, 1st Wed. } n. p., n. d. pp. 1-17 (1). F°.

1760, June, 2d Mon. n. p., n. d. pp. 18-29. F°.

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1760, Oct., last Wed. n. p., n. d. pp. 40-46 (1). F°.

1760, Dec. 31. n. p., n. d. 3 ll. F°.

1761, Feb. 23. n. p., n. d. 10 ll. F°.

1761, Mar. 30. n. p., n. d. 5 ll. F°.

1761, May, 1st Wed. }

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1762, Mar. 23. n. p., n. d. pp. 85-108. F°.

1762, May, 1st Wed. n. p., n. d. pp. 109-118 (1). F°.

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1762, Aug., 4th Mon. n. p., n. d. pp. 139-180. F°.

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1763, May, 1st Wed. [Newport, S. Hall, n. d.] pp. 1-10. F°.

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1763, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, S. Hall, n. d.] pp. 69-93 (1). F°.

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- 1767, Oct., last Mon. [Newport, S. Hall, n. d.] pp. 59-69 (1). F°.
- 1768, Feb., last Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 71-81. F°.
- 1768, May, 1st Wed. n. p., n. d. pp. 1-11 (1). F°.
- 1768, June, 2d Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 13-31 (1). F°.
- 1768, Sept., 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 33-49 (1). F°.
- 1768, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 51-63 (1). F°.
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- 1769, May, 1st Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-19 (1). F°.
- 1769, June, 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 21-42 (2). F°.
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- 1769, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 61-79 (1). F°.
- 1770, Feb., last Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 81-101 (1). F°.
- 1770, May, 1st Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-19 (1). F°.
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- 1770, Sept., 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 39-66. F°.
- 1770, Oct., last Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 61 (sic) -84. F°.
- 1771, May, 1st Wed. n. p., n. d. pp. 1-26. F°.
- 1771, June, 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 27-46. F°.
- 1771, Aug., 3d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 47-69 (1). F°.
- 1771, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 71-86. F°.
- 1772, May, 1st Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-23 (1). F°.
- 1772, Aug., 3d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 25-51 (1). F°.
- 1772, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 53-74 (2). F°.
- 1772, Dec., 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 77-88. F°.
- 1773, Jan., 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 89-94. F°.
- 1773, May, 1st Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-27 (1). F°.
- 1773, Aug., 3d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 29-71 (1). F°.
- 1773, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 73-91 (1). F°.
- 1774, May, 1st Wed. n. p., n. d. pp. 1-23 (1). F°.
- 1774, June, 2d Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 25-55 (1). F°.
- 1774, Aug., 4th Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 57-85 (1). F°.
- 1774, Oct., last Wed. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 87-124. F°.
- 1774, Dec., 1st Mon. [Newport, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 125-157 (1). F°.
- 1775, Apr. 22. n. p., n. d. pp. 159-169 (1). F°.
- 1775, May, 1st Wed. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-24. F°.
- 1775, June, 2d Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 25-69 (1). F°.
- 1775, June 28. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 71-84. F°.
- 1775, Aug., 3d Mon. n. p., n. d. pp. 85-112. F°.
- 1775, Oct. 31. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 113-200. F°.
- 1776, Jan., 2d Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 201-265 (1). F°.
- 1776, Feb., last Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 267-289 (1). F°.
- 1776, Mar. 18. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 291-347 (1). F°.
- 1776, May, 1st Wed. Providence n. d. pp. 1-53 (1). F°.
- 1776, June, 2d Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 55-123 (1). F°.

Executive.

GOVERNOR.

REGISTER.

1690, Feb.—May. Henry Bull.
 1690, May. John Easton.
 1695, May. Caleb Carr.
 1696, Jan. Walter Ciarke.
 1698, Mar. Samuel Cranston.
 1727, May. Joseph Jencks.
 1732, May. William Wanton.
 1734, May. John Wanton.
 1740, July. Richard Ward.
 1743, May. William Greene.
 1745, May. Gideon Wanton.
 1746, May. William Greene.
 1747, May. Gideon Wanton.
 1748, May. William Greene.
 1755, May. Stephen Hopkins.
 1757, May. William Greene to Feb. 22, 1758.
 1758, Mar. Stephen Hopkins.
 1762, May. Samuel Ward.
 1763, May. Stephen Hopkins.
 1765, May. Samuel Ward.
 1767, May. Stephen Hopkins.
 1768, May. Josias Lyndon.
 1769. Joseph Wanton to Nov. 7, 1775.
 1775, Nov.—1778. Nicholas Cooke.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1723–1775. The correspondence of the colonial governors of Rhode Island.
 1723–1775. Ed. by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball. Published by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Boston, 1902–03. 2 v. 8°. lix, 434; xxiii (1), 498 pp. illus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, with the Journal of the Convention that adopted the Constitution 1765–1790. By Hon. William R. Staples, LL. D. Edited by Reuben Aldridge Guild, A. M., . . . [Printed by Order of the General Assembly.] Providence: Providence Press Company, printers to the state. 1870. xlviii, 725 pp.

Census of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, taken by order of the General Assembly, in the year 1774; and by the General Assembly of the State ordered to be printed. Arranged by John R. Bartlett, secretary of state. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., state prtrs. 1858. v 1, 238 pp., 1 l. 8°.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1776–1789.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

SCHEDULES.

1776, July 18. n. p., n. d. pp. 125–146. F°.
 1776, Aug., 3d Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 147–164. F°.
 1776, Sept., 1st Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 165–185 (1). F°.
 1776, Oct., last Mon. [Rehoboth, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1–37. F°.

- 1776, Nov. 21. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-14. F°.
 1776, Dec. 10. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-9. F°.
 1776, Dec. 23. [Rehoboth, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-44. F°.
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 1777, Mar., 1st Mon. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-22. F°.
 1777, Mar., 4th Mon. [Rehoboth, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-31. F°.
 1777, Apr. 17. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-19. F°.
 1777, May, 1st Wed. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-14. F°.
 1777, May 19. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-47. F°.
 1777, June, 3d Mon. [Attleborough, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-34 (1). F°.
 1777, July 7. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-8. F°.
 1777, Aug. 18. [Providence, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-22. F°.
 1777, Sept. 22. [Attleborough, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-10. F°.
 1777, Oct. 27. [Attleborough, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-16. F°.
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 1777, Dec. 19. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-11. F°.
 1778, Feb., 2d Mon. [Attleborough, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-37. F°.
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 1778, Sept. 2. [Attleborough, Southwick, n. d.] pp. 1-18. F°.
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 1780, Mar. 23. [Providence, Wheeler, n. d.] pp. 1-7. F°.
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- 1782, May, 1st Wed. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-18. F°.
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 1784, May, 1st Wed. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-38. F°.
 1784, June, 4th Mon. [Providence, Wheeler, n. d.] pp. 1-38. F°.
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 1786, Feb., last Mon. n. p., n. d. pp. 1-46. F°.
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 1789, Mar., 2d Mon. [n. p., Carter, n. d.] pp. 1-22. F°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1775-1778. Nicholas Cooke.
 1778, May. William Greene.
 1786, May. John Collins to May, 1790.

COUNCIL OF WAR.

Resolves and Orders of the Council of War, made and passed between the sessions of the General Assembly holden on Tuesday, the Nineteenth of January, and the last Monday in February, A. D. 1779. Providence [1779]. F°. 12 pp.

Lined title in Tower, no. 849.

Orders of the Council of War made between the sessions of the General Assembly held in Oct. and Dec., 1778. [Providence, Carter, n. d.] 22 pp. F°.

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Acts and resolves Jan. sess., 1859: 114-116.

Report of the joint select committee upon public archives.

Acts and resolves Jan. sess., 1865: 253-254.

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Fourth report Public Archives Commission, 1903, pp. 543-644. In Ann.

Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1903, v. 1.

Preliminary report of state record commissioner on number, kind and condition of public records of state.

Governor's message Jan. session, 1897, appendix. p. 21-28.

f. CONNECTICUT.^a

ARRANGEMENT.

Archives of Saybrook Colony, 1631-1646.

Archives of New Haven Colony, 1638-1665.

Collections.

Fundamental articles.

Legislative.

Laws.

Records.

^a The Commission are indebted to Mr. Albert C. Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, for examining this portion of the bibliography.

Archives of Colony of Connecticut, 1636-1665.

Fundamental orders.

Legislative.

Laws.

Archives of Colony of Connecticut under Charter of 1662.

Collections.

Charter.

Legislative.

Laws.

Records of the General Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Governor's Council.

Standing Council.

Suspension of charter government, 1687-1689.

Resumption of charter government, 1689-1776.

Legislative.

Laws.

General Court.

Committee (or Council) of Safety.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Governor's council.

State of Connecticut, 1776 to 1789.

Legislative.

Laws.

Judiciary.

SAYBROOK COLONY.

1631-1646.

1631, Mar. 19. o. s. "The old patent of Connecticut."

Trumbull. Hist. of Conn. v. i, app. i.

1635, July 7. Commission (July 18) to John Winthrop with articles made between him and their lordships Say and Seal, Brook, etc.

ib. v. i, app. ii.

1644, Dec. 5. First agreement between John Fenwick of Saybrook and Edward Hopkins, and others, representing Connecticut jurisdiction, conveying Fort Saybrook.

ib. v. i, app. v.

1646, Feb. 17. Second agreement between the same.

ib. v. i, app. vi.

The above are found in each of the three editions of Trumbull's history.

NEW HAVEN COLONY.

1638-1665.

COLLECTIONS.

Records of the colony of New Haven, from 1638 to the Union (1665). By Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford, 1857-'58. 2 vols. 8°.

v. 1. 1638 to 1649. Transcribed and edited in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut. With occasional notes and an appendix. By Charles J. Hoadly. . . . Hartford: Printed by Case, Tiffany and Company, for the editor. 1857. viii, 547 pp.

Indian Deeds of the Plantation of New Haven, Nov. 24, 1638. pp. 1-7.

The Names of the Freemen of the Courte of Newhaven, 1639. pp. 9-10.

New Haven Colony Records, 1639-1649. pp. 11-504.

Appendix. Correspondence, 1647-49. pp. 507-536.

v. 2. 1653, to the Union. Together with the New Haven Code of 1656. Transcribed and edited in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut. By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Printed by Case, Lockwood and Company. 1858. iv, 626 pp.

Records of the Jurisdiction of New Haven, 1653-1664. pp. 1-557.

New Haven's Settling in New England. And some Lawes for Government, etc. pp. 561-616.

CONSTITUTION.

1639, June 4. Fundamental Articles; or Original Constitution.

1797. Trumbull. Hist. Conn. v. i, app. iv.

1818. ib.

1857. New Haven Colony Records. v. i: 11-17.

1888. Old South Leaflets. Gen. ser. no. 8. pp. 6-10.

1898. Trumbull. Hist. Conn. v. i, app. iv.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1656. New-Haven's Settling in New-England. . . . London, 1656. 2, 80 pp. (47, 48 are omitted in the pagination.)

"An edition of 500 copies appeared in 1656." (Winsor iii: 371.)

1838. The Blue Laws of New Haven Colony. Hartford. 336 pp. 12°.

1858. Records of New Haven Colony, ii.

"New Haven Code," reprinted from the original printed copy belonging to the Library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass. A description of the original printed volume is given in the preface of v. 2, New Haven Colony Records, and in an introductory note to the separately issued reprint. Also known as Governor Eaton's Code of Laws. See also Brinley no. 2171-2172.

An edition of 20 copies of this reprint was separately printed. (See Brinley no. 2173.) Hartford [1858]. (60) pp.

References.

Trumbull (J. H.). The True-Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven, and the False Blue Laws invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters, etc. Hartford, 1876.

Prince. An Examination of Peters' Blue Laws. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn. 1898: 95-138.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

1639-1649. New Haven Colony Records.

Records of New Haven Colony, i: 11-504.

This volume contains the records of the colony of New Haven while it remained distinct, 1639-1643, the beginnings of the records of the Jurisdiction of New Haven, 1644-1653, and the records of the Town or Plantation up to 1650. From April, 1644, to May, 1653, the records of the Jurisdiction are lost, save that in the volume transcribed there are the proceedings of a Court of Magistrates, June 14, 1646, and a Court of Election, October 27, 1646.

There is a descriptive introduction by Charles J. Hoadly. There is no table of contents, but a fairly full index.

1653-1664. Records of the Jurisdiction of New Haven.

Records of New Haven Colony. ii: 1-557.

COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

1636-1665.

FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS.

1638, Jan. 14. o. s. Fundamental orders.

- 1797. Trumbull. History of Conn. v. 1, app. iii.
- 1804. Mr. Daggett's argument before the General Assembly.
- 1818. Trumbull's History of Conn. v. 1, app. iii.
- 1822. Code of 1650. pp. 11-19.
- 1825. *ib.*
- 1830. *ib.*
- 1833. *ib.*
- 1836. *ib.*
- 1842. *ib.*
- 1850. Records of Colony of Conn. prior to 1665. pp. 20-25.
- 1877. Poore, Charters, etc. ed. 1, pp. 249-252.
- 1878. *ib.* ed. 2.
- 1888. Old South Leaflet, gen. ser. no. 8. pp. 1-5.
- 1889. Celebration of two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of first constitution of Conn. pp. 20-25.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1642. "Capital Lawes established by the General Court, the first of December, 1642."

Public Records Colony of Conn. I, pp. 77-78.

1650. The Code of 1650, being a Compilation of the Earliest Laws and Orders of the General Court of Connecticut; also, the Constitution, or Civil Compact, entered into and adopted by the Towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Weathersfield, in 1638-39, to which is added some extracts from the Laws and Judicial Proceedings of New Haven Colony commonly called Blue Laws. Hartford, 1822. 120 pp. 12°.

- 1825. Hartford. 119 pp. 12°.
 - 1830. Hartford. 119 pp. 12°.
 - 1833. Hartford. 119 pp. 18°.
 - 1836. Hartford. 119 pp. 12°.
 - 1842. Hartford. 119 pp. 12°.
 - n. d. Hartford. 119 pp. 12°.
 - 1850. Records of Colony of Conn. prior to 1665, 509-564.
 - 1861. Philadelphia. Smucker ed. 235 pp. 12°.
- Code usually cited as "Mr. Ludlow's code," or, "the code of 1650."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

1636-1665. Records . . . prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May, 1665; . . . under the supervision of the Secretary of State, with occasional notes and an appendix. By J. Hammond Trumbull. Hartford, Brown and Parsons, 1850. viii, 604 pp., 1 l. (Public Records of Colony of Conn. v. 1.)

The Records of the General and Particular Courts, from April, 1636, to December, 1649. pp. 1-203.

The Records of the General Court, from February, 1650, to May, 1665. pp. 204-441.

Wills and Inventories. pp. 442-508.

Code of Laws, established by the General Court, May, 1650. pp. 509-564.

Appendix. pp. 565-590.

UNDER CHARTER OF 1662. UNION OF NEW HAVEN AND CONNECTICUT COLONY.

1665-1687.

COLLECTIONS.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1636-1776; transcribed and edited, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly. 15 vols. Hartford: 1850-1890. 8°.

- v. 1. Records . . . prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May, 1665; . . . under the supervision of the Secretary of State, with occasional notes and an appendix; By J. Hammond Trumbull . . . Hartford: Brown & Parsons, 1850. viii, 604 pp. 1 l.

The Records of the General and Particular Courts, from April, 1636, to December, 1649. pp. 1-203.

The Records of the General Court, from February, 1650, to May, 1665. pp. 204-441.

Wills and Inventories. pp. 442-508.

Code of Laws, established by the General Court, May, 1650. pp. 509-564.

Appendix. pp. 565-590.

- v. 2. Records . . . 1665 to 1678; with the Journal of the Council of War, 1675 to 1678; . . . with notes and an appendix; By J. Hammond Trumbull . . . Hartford: F. A. Brown. 1852. iv, 610 pp.

The Charter of Connecticut. pp. 3-11.

Records of the General Court, from May, 1665, to Oct., 1677. pp. 13-329.

Journal and correspondence of the standing council, or Council of War, from the commencement of the Great Indian War in June, 1675, to October, 1677. pp. 331-510.

Appendix. pp. 511-594.

This appendix contains copies and abstracts, more or less full, of a great number of documents not previously published. Of some of the transactions to which they refer, as for example the controversy with Gov. Andros, and the affair at Saybrook in 1675, an attempt has been made to compile as complete a documentary history as the records and files in the State Department would supply.

- v. 3. May, 1678-June, 1689; with Notes and an Appendix comprising such documents from the State Archives, and other Sources, as illustrate the history of the colony during the Administration of Sir Edmund Andros; transcribed and edited, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, By J. Hammond Trumbull. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Co. 1859. xiii, 538 pp.

Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from May, 1678, to Oct., 1687. pp. 1-247.

Interruption of Charter Government, by Sir E. Andros. pp. 248-249.

Records of the May and June Court, 1689. pp. 250-255.

Appendix. Collection of 142 documents relating to the history of the colony during the Andros usurpation. pp. 257-470.

Extracts from the Records of the Commissioners of the United Colonies. 1652-1684. pp. 473-514.

- v. 4. August, 1689, to May, 1706, transcribed and edited, in accordance with resolutions of the General Assembly, By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood and Brainard. 1868. vi, 574 pp.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut from Aug., 1689, to May, 1706. pp. 1-548.

Records of the Colony of Connecticut August, 1689, to May, 1706. Council Journal May 30, 1696, to May, 1698.

- v. 5. Records . . . from October, 1706, to October, 1716, with the Council Journal from October, 1710, to February, 1717. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly. . . . Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood and Brainard. 1870. v, 612 pp.

The Records of the Governor and Council from October 30, 1710, to Feb. 19, 1716/17, is inserted in chronological order between the sessions of the General Assembly. pp. 1-586.

- v. 6. Records . . . from May, 1717, to October, 1725, with the Council Journal from May, 1717, to April, 1726. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly. . . .

Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1872. iv, 602 pp.

Records of the General Assembly from May, 1717, to the Close of the October Session, 1725. Records of the Acts of the Governors and Council from May, 1717, to April, 1726, is inserted chronologically between the General Assembly Sessions. pp. 1-580.

v. 7. Records . . . from May, 1726, to May, 1735, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1873. iv, 610 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly, May, 1726-May, 1735, and the Journal of the Governor and Council from May, 1726, to February, 1727-8. pp. 1-570.

Appendix. pp. 571-585.

v. 8. Records . . . from October, 1735, to October, 1743, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1874. 2 p. l., 604 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly. pp. 1-580.

v. 9. Records . . . from May, 1744, to November, 1750, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1876. 2 p. l., 621 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly Sessions from May, 1744, to the death of Governor Law and the election of Governor Wolcott, in November, 1750. pp. 1-586. Appendix. pp. 587-596.

v. 10. Records . . . from May, 1751, to February, 1757, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1877. 2 p. l., 652 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly Sessions from May, 1751, to February, 1757. pp. 1-616. Appendix. pp. 617-626.

The Census of 1756. pp. 617-618.

Queries from the B'd of Trade . . . to the Governor and Co. of Conn., with the answers, 1755-6. pp. 619-626.

v. 11. Records . . . from May, 1757, to March, 1762, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1880. 2 p. l., 662 pp.

Proceedings of the General Assembly Sessions from May, 1757, to March, 1762. pp. 1-627.

Appendix. pp. 628-633.

v. 12. Records . . . from May, 1762, to October, 1767, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1881. 2 p. l., 698 pp.

Proceedings at General Assembly Sessions from May, 1762, to October, 1767. pp. 1-650.

Reasons why the British Colonies, in America, should not be charged with Internal Taxes, by Authority of Parliament; humbly offered for consideration, in behalf of the Colony of Connecticut. New Haven: Printed by B. Mecom. M, DCC, LXIV. pp. 651-671.

v. 13. Records . . . from May, 1768, to May, 1772, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1885. 2 p. l., 689 pp., 1 plan.

Proceedings at General Assembly Sessions from May, 1768, to May, 1772; the Council Journal from May, 1770, is chronologically inserted between the General Assembly Sessions. pp. 1-662.

v. 14. Records . . . from October, 1772, to April, 1775, inclusive. . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1887. (4), 534 pp.

Proceedings at General Assembly Sessions from October, 1772, to April, 1775; the Journal of the Governor and Council from October, 1772, to October, 1773, is chronologically inserted between the General Assembly Sessions. pp. 1-444.

The Susquehannah Case. pp. 445-460.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of this Colony, to treat with the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, respecting the Boundaries of this Colony and that Province. Norwich: Printed by Green & Spooner. 1774. pp. 461-482.

An Account of the Number of Inhabitants, in the Colony of Connecticut, January 1, 1774: together with an account of the Number of Inhabitants, taken January 1, 1756. Pub. by order of the General Assembly. Hartford: Prtd by Ebenezer Watson, . . . M, DCC, LXXIV. pp. 483-492.

Heads of Inquiry relative to the present State and Condition of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, signified by His Majesty's Secretary of State, in his Letter of the 5th July, 1773; With the Answers thereto. New-London: Prtd by T. Green, Printer to the Governor and Company. M, DCC, LXXV. pp. 493-507.

v. 15. Records . . . from May, 1775, to June, 1776, inclusive, with the Journal of the Council of Safety from June 7, 1775, to October 2, 1776, and an Appendix containing some Council Proceedings, 1663-1710 . . . By Charles J. Hoadly . . . Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company. 1890. iv, 617 pp.

Proceedings at General Assembly Sessions from May, 1775, to June 2, 1776; with the Journal of the Council of Safety from June 7, 1775, to October 2, 1775. pp. 1-530.

Appendix. Portions of Council Journals, 1663-1710. pp. 531-593.

CHARTER.

1662, Apr. 23. Patent of incorporation. 14 Charles ii.

1729. New London. 4 pp. With acts and laws, 1715 edition. ceding acts and laws, 1715 edition.

1729. New London. 4 pp. With acts and laws, 1715 edition.

1750. New London, Green, 1750. 1 l., 6 pp. F°. With acts and laws, 1750 edition.

1754. n. t. p. 6 pp. F°. With acts and laws, 1754 edition.

1769. n. t. p. pp. 3-8. F°. With acts and laws, 1769 edition.

——. Governor and Company of Conn. and Moheagan Indians by their guardians Certified copy of book of proceedings . . . 1743. London, 1769. pp. 161-168. 4°.

1784. n. t. p. pp. 3-8. F°. With acts and laws, 1784 edition.

1786. n. t. p. pp. 3-8. F°. With acts and laws, 1786 edition.

1796. n. t. p. 8 pp. F°. With acts and laws, 1796 edition.

1808. 9 pp. With acts and laws, 1808 revision.

1852. Hartford. Records Colony Conn. ii: 1-11.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc. ed. 2, pp. 252-257.

1888. Hartford. Case, Lockwood, Brainard co. 13 pp. 8°.

1900. id. 20 pp. 8°.

1900. In Ann. rept. Bd. of Education of Conn. 1899/00: 314-327.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1673. Book of the General laws for the people within the jurisdiction of Conn.; collected out of the records of the General Court, lately revised and with some emendations and additions established and published by the authority of the General Court holden at Hartford, 1672. Cambridge, (S. Green, prtr.), 1673. 1 l. (2), 71 (4) pp. F°.

See Brinley 2001, note. An exact reprint of this, the first edition of the colony laws, was printed for private distribution by Mr. George Brinley, in Hartford, 1865. Of this reprint an edition of 150 copies was made.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Records of the General Assembly.

1665, May, to 1677, Oct. Records Colony Conn. ii: 13-329.

1678, May, to 1687, Oct. ib. iii: 1-247.

1636, Apr., to 1649, Dec. Records Colony Conn. i: 1-203.

1650, Feb., to 1665, May. ib. 204-441.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1639. John Haynes.
- 1640. Edward Hopkins.
- 1641. John Haynes.
- 1642. George Wyllys.
- 1643. John Haynes.
- 1644. Edward Hopkins.
- 1645. John Haynes.
- 1646. Edward Hopkins.
- 1647. John Haynes.
- 1648. Edward Hopkins.
- 1649. John Haynes.
- 1650. Edward Hopkins.
- 1651. John Haynes.
- 1652. Edward Hopkins.
- 1653. John Haynes.
- 1654. Edward Hopkins.
- 1655. Thomas Welles.
- 1656. John Webster.
- 1657. John Winthrop.
- 1658. Thomas Welles.
- 1659. John Winthrop.
- 1676. William Leete.
- 1683. Robert Treat.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The first governor's council was constituted by an act of the general assembly held March 11, 1662/3, which was repealed at the session held April 20, 1665.

Journal.

- 1663, July 10. Public Records Colony Conn. 1: 406-407.
- 1663, Oct. 31-1664, Jan. 18. ib. xv: 531-543.

STANDING COUNCIL.

Journal and correspondence of the standing council, or Council of War, from the commencement of the great Indian War in June, 1675, to October, 1677.

Public Records of Colony of Connecticut. 1: pp. 331-510.

References.

List of documents relating to the Union of New Haven colony with Connecticut colony. Public records of colony of Connecticut prior to 1665. v. 1, pp. 586-590.

SUSPENSION OF CHARTER GOVERNMENT.

October, 1687-May, 1689.

(See under Colonial Confederation, these dates.)

RESUMPTION OF CHARTER GOVERNMENT.

May, 1689-June, 1776.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

- 1702. Acts and laws of His Majesties Colony of Conn. in New England; [rev. by J. Allyn, J. Fitch, and E. Kimberly]. Boston, Green & Allen, prtrs. 1702. 1 leaf, 118 pp. F°.

Second revision of the colony laws. Reissued in facsimile by the Acorn Club in 1901.

1715. Acts and laws of His Majesties Colony of Conn. in New England. New London, 1715. 1 l, 210, vii, (1). pp. F°.

The first Connecticut edition. It is the second book printed in Connecticut, sermons and primers excepted. Reprint of the 1702 ed. with session laws of 1702-1715 added.

1750. Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Colony of Conn. in New England in Amer.; [rev. by R. Wolcott, T. Fitch, J. Trumbull, and J. Bulkley, 1750]. New London, Timothy Green, 1750. 1 l., 1 l., 6, (2), 256 pp. F°.

The third revision. For notes as to variants see Bates no. 127.

- Same, 2d ed. New London, Timothy Green, 1750. 1 l., 1 l., 6, 10, 262 pp. F°.

1754. Acts and Laws of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut. . . . News-London, Timothy Green. . . . 1754. 1 l., 6, (4), 256 pp. F°.

A compilation, not a revision. Text of later varieties of the 1750 revision with acts of Oct., 1750, Oct., 1751, May, 1752, Oct., 1752, May, 1753, Oct., 1753, May, 1754, Oct., 1754, May, 1755, Oct., 1755, and Jan., 1756, bound in.

1768. Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut . . . [New-London, 1768.] pp. 263-336. F°.

A compilation, not a revision. Reprint of original issues of continuously paged session acts from May, 1752, to May, 1768, inclusive, . . . and the separately paged acts of March, 1760, and January, 1767.

See note in Bates, no. 180.

1769. Acts and Laws Of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut. . . . Re-printed . . . by Thomas and Samuel Green . . . New-London. 1769. 1 l., 3-8, 10, 345 pp. F°.

Made up of 2d edition of the 1750 revision, the compiled session acts of 1768, and the session acts of Oct., 1768, Jan., 1769, May, 1769.

SESSION LAWS.

- [1702-] 1709. [New London, 1709?] pp. 119?-142. F°.

- 1709, May. New-London, 1709. [4] pp. F°.

- 1709, June. New-London, 1709. [4] pp. F°.

- 1709, Oct. New-London, 1709. [11] pp. F°.

- 1710, May. New-London, 1710. [3] pp. F°.

- 1710, Aug. New-London, 1710. [2] pp. F°.

- 1710, Oct. New London, 1710. [3] pp. F°.

- 1711, May. New London, 1711. [16] pp. F°.

- 1711, June. [New London, 1711.] [4] pp. F°.

- 1711, Oct. New London, 1711. [3] pp. F°.

- 1712, May. New London, 1712. [8] pp. F°.

- 1712, Oct. [Boston, 1712.] pp. 59-61. F°.

- 1713, May. New-London, 1713. pp. 63-68. F°.

- 1713, Oct. [New London] 1713. pp. 69-72. F°.

- 1714, May. New-London, 1714. pp. 73-76. F°.

- 1714, Oct. New-London, 1714. pp. 77-82. F°.

- 1715, May. [New-London, 1715.] pp. 83-87. F°.

- 1715, Oct. [New-London, 1715.] [pp. 89-94.] F°.

- 1716, May. New-London, n. d. pp. 211-214. F°.

- 1716, Oct. New-London, 1716. pp. 215-218. F°.

- 1717, May. New-London, 1717. pp. 219-221. F°.

- 1717, Oct. [New-London, n. d.] pp. 223-232. F°.

- 1718, May. New-London, 1718. pp. 233-236. F°.

- 1718, Oct. New-London, 1718. pp. 237-240. F°.

- 1719, May. New-London, 1719. pp. 241-244. F°.

- 1719, Oct. New-London, 1719. pp. 245-252. F°.
 1720, May. New-London, 1720. pp. 253-256. F°.
 1720, Oct. New-London, 1720. pp. 257-260. F°.
 1721, May. New-London, 1721. pp. 261-266. F°.
 1721, Oct. New-London, 1721. pp. 267-272. F°.
 1722, May. New-London, 1722. pp. 273-274. F°.
 1722, Oct. [New-London, 1722.] pp. 275-286. F°.
 1723, May. New-London, 1723. pp. 287-294. F°.
 1723, Oct. New-London, 1723. pp. 295-298. F°.
 1724, May. N. London, 1724. pp. 299-303. F°.
 1724, Oct. New-London, 1724. pp. 305-310. F°.
 1725, May. N. London, 1725. pp. 311-312. F°.
 1725, Oct. New-London, 1725. pp. 313-315. F°.
 1726, May. N. London, 1726. pp. 317-328. F°.
 1726, Oct. New-London, 1726. pp. 329-336. F°.
 1727, May. New-London, 1727. pp. 337-342. F°.
 1727, Oct. N. London, 1727. pp. 343-350. F°.
 1728, May. N. London, 1728. pp. 351-356. F°.
 1728, Oct. New-London, 1728. pp. 357-364. F°.
 1729, May. N. London, 1729. pp. 365-368. F°.
 1729, Oct. N. London, 1729. pp. 369-372. F°.
 1730, May. N. London, 1730. pp. 373-376. F°.
 1730, Oct. N. London, 1730. pp. 377-379. F°.
 1731, May. N. London, 1731. pp. 381-386. F°.
 1731, Oct. N. London, 1731. pp. 387-389. F°.
 1732, May. N. London, 1732. pp. 391-398. F°.
 1732, Oct. N. London, 1732. pp. 399-402. F°.
 1732/3, Feb. N. London, 1733. pp. 403-404. F°.
 1733, May. N. London, 1733. pp. 405-416. F°.
 1733, Oct. N. London, 1733. pp. 417-420. F°.
 1734, May. N. London, 1734. pp. 421-426. F°.
 1734, Oct. N. London, 1734. pp. 427-429. F°.
 1735, May. N. London, 1735. pp. 431-436. F°.
 1735, Oct. N. London, 1735. pp. 437-439. F°.
 1736, May. N. London, 1736. pp. 441-443. F°.
 1736, Oct. N. London, 1736. pp. 445-447. F°.
 1737, May. New-London, 1737. pp. 449-451. F°.
 1737, Oct. N. London, 1737. pp. 453-459. F°.
 1738, May. N. London, 1738. pp. 451-454. F°.
 1738, Oct. N. London, 1738. pp. 465-466. F°.
 1739, May. N. London, 1739. pp. 467-468. F°.
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 1740, May. N. London, 1740. pp. 473-477. F°.
 1740, July. N. London, 1740. p. 478. F°.
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 1741, Oct. N. London, 1741. pp. 507-508. F°.
 1742, May. N. London, 1742. pp. 509-514. F°.
 1742, Oct. N. London, 1742. pp. 515-517. F°.
 1743, May. N. London, 1743. pp. 519-522. F°.
 1743, Oct. N. London, 1743. pp. 523-526. F°.
 1744, May. N. London, 1744. pp. 527-530. F°.
 1744, Oct. New London, 1744. pp. 531-539. F°.

- 1745, May. N. London, 1745. pp. 541-542. F°.
 1745, Oct. N. London, 1745. pp. 543-544. F°.
 1746, May. N. London, 1746. pp. 555-557. F°.
 1746, Oct. N. London, 1746. pp. 549-551. F°.
 1747, May. N. London, 1747. pp. 553-561. F°.
 1747, Oct. N. London, 1747. pp. 563-564. F°.
 1748, May. New London, 1748. pp. 565-566. F°.
 1748, Oct. N. London, 1748. pp. 567-570. F°.
 1750, Oct. N. London, 1750. pp. 257-258. F°.
 1751, Oct. New-London, 1751. pp. 259-262. F°.
 1752, May. New-London, 1752. pp. 263-266. F°.
 1752, Oct. N. London, 1752. pp. 267-268. F°.
 1753, May. New-London, 1753. pp. 269-271. F°.
 1753, Oct. New-London, 1753. pp. 273-279. F°.
 1754, May. N. London, 1754. p. 281. F°.
 1754, Oct. N. London, 1754. pp. 283-284. F°.
 1755, May. New-London, 1755. p. 285. F°.
 1755, Oct. New-London, 1755. pp. 287-293. F°.
 1756, Jan. New-London, 1756. pp. 295-297. F°.
 1756, May. New-London, 1756. pp. 299-302. F°.
 1756, Sept. New-London, 1756. pp. 303-305. F°.
 1756, Oct. New-London, 1756. pp. 307-312. F°.
 1757, May. New-London, 1757. pp. 313-317. F°.
 1758, Oct. New-London, 1758. pp. 319-322. F°.
 1759, Feb. New-London, 1759. }
 1759, Mar. New-London, 1759. } pp. 1-2, F°.
 1759, May. New-London, 1759. pp. 323-324. F°.
 1759, Oct. New-London, 1760. pp. 325-330. F°.
 1760, Mar. [New London, 1760.] pp. 1-2. F°.
 1760, May. New-London, 1760. pp. 325-326. F°.
 1760, Oct. New-London, 1760. pp. 327-328. F°.
 1761, Mar. New-London, 1761. pp. 1-2. F°.
 1761, May. New-London, 1761. pp. 335-338. F°.
 1761, Oct. New-London, 1761. pp. 339-340. F°.
 1762, Mar. New-London, 1762. pp. 341-342. F°.
 1762, May. New-London, 1762. pp. 343-344. F°.
 1762, Oct. New-London, 1762. pp. 345-346. F°.
 1763, May. New-London [1763]. pp. 347-352. F°.
 1763, Oct. New-London, 1763. pp. 353-355. F°.
 1764, Jan. New-London, 1764. p. 357. F°.
 1764, May. New-London, 1764. pp. 359-360. F°.
 1764, Oct. New-London, 1764. pp. 361-365. F°.
 1765, May. New-London, 1765. pp. 367-380. F°.
 1765, Oct. New-London, n. d. pp. 381-382. F°.
 1766, May. New-London, 1766. pp. 383-387. F°.
 1766, Oct. New-London, 1766. pp. 389-397. F°.
 1767, Jan. New-London, 1767. pp. 399-400. F°.
 1767, May. New-London, 1767. pp. 399-403. F°.
 1767, Oct. New-London, 1767. pp. 405-408. F°.
 1768, May. New-London, 1768. pp. 409-413. F°.
 1768, Oct. New-London, 1768. pp. 337-338. F°.
 1769, Jan. New-London, 1769. pp. 339-342. F°.
 1769, May. New-London, 1769. pp. 343-345. F°.

- 1769, Oct. New-London, 1769. pp. 347-348. F°.
 1770, May. New-London, 1770. pp. 349-350. F°.
 1770, Oct. New-London, 1770. pp. 351-358. F°.
 1771, May. New-London, 1771. pp. 359-361. F°.
 1771, Oct. New-London, 1771. pp. 363-367. F°.
 1772, May. New-London, 1772. pp. 369-371. F°.
 1772, Oct. New-London, 1772. pp. 373-375. F°.
 1773, May. n. p. 1773. pp. 377-383. F°.
 1773, Oct. New-London, 1773. pp. 385-391. F°.
 1774, Jan. New-London, 1774. pp. 393-396. F°.
 1774, May. New-London, 1774. pp. 397-400. F°.
 1774, Oct. New-London, 1774. pp. 401-406. F°.
 1775, Mar. n. p., n. d. p. 407. F°.
 1775, Apr. New-London, 1775. pp. 409-410. F°.
 1775, May. New-London, 1775. pp. 411-412. F°.
 1775, July. New-London, 1775. pp. (2). F°.
 1775, Oct. New-London, 1775. pp. 413-415. F°.
 1775, Dec. New-London, 1775. pp. 417-418. F°.
 1776, May. New-London, 1776. pp. 419-425. F°.
 1776, June. New-London, 1776. pp. 427-430. F°.

GENERAL COURT.

Up to 1698 the General Assembly sat as one body with the Governor as its presiding officer. It was then called the General Court. At the session of the General Court which adjourned on Oct. 26, 1698, it was ordered that the body should henceforth consist of two houses, of which the Governor and assistants would constitute the Upper House and the Deputies, representing the towns, would constitute the Lower House.

Records.

- 1689, May-June. Records Colony of Conn. iii: 250-253.
 1689, Aug.-1698, Oct. ib. iv: 1-282.
 1699, May-1706, May. ib. iv: 282-547.
 1706, Oct.-1716, Oct. ib. v: 1-583.
 1717, May-1725, Oct. ib. vi: 1-580.
 1726, May-1735, May. ib. vii: 1-570.
 1735, Oct.-1743, Oct. ib. viii: 1-580.
 1744, May-1750, Oct. ib. ix: 1-586.
 1751, May-1757, Feb. ib. x: 1-616.
 1757, May-1762, Mar. ib. xi: 1-627.
 1762, May-1767, Oct. ib. xii: 1-650.
 1768, May-1772, May. ib. xiii: 1-662.
 1772, Oct.-1775, Apr. ib. xiv: 1-444.
 1775, May-1776, June. ib. xv: 1-530.

Portions of the Record covering the revolutionary period have been reprinted in the American Archives as follows:

- 1774, Oct. 13. Amer. Archives. ser. 4, i: 858-867.
 1775, Mar. 2-29. ib. ser. 4, ii: 107-114.
 1775, Apr. 26. ib. ser. 4, ii: 409-422.
 1775, May 11. ib. ser. 4, ii: 559-576.
 1775, July 1. ib. ser. 4, ii: 1579-1588.
 1775, Oct. 11. ib. ser. 4, iii: 1017-1028.
 1775, Dec. 14. ib. ser. 4, iv: 267-278.
 1776, May 9. ib. ser. 4, v: 1601-1630.
 1776, June 14. ib. ser. 4, vi: 865-882.

COMMITTEE (OR COUNCIL) OF SAFETY.

Proceedings.

1775, June 7-1776, Oct. 2. Public Rec. Colony Conn. xv: 84-530.

Printed in one chronological sequence with the records of the General Assembly. A collation of these proceedings as printed in the American Archives is as follows:

- 1775, July 13, 24. Amer. Archives. ser. 4, ii: 1658, 1720.
 1775, Aug. 2-24. ib. ser. 4, iii: 263-270.
 1775, Sept. 4-8, 14, 22. ib. ser. 4, iii: 672-5, 710-2, 774-5.
 1775, Oct. 4-9. ib. ser. 4, iii: 945.
 1775, Nov. 2-3, 22-23. ib. ser. 4, iii: 1330-2, 1636-8.
 1775, Dec. 22. ib. ser. 4, iv: 382.
 1776, Jan. 5-11. ib. ser. 4, iv: 611-612.
 1776, Jan. 26-Feb. 3. ib. ser. 4, iv: 924-930.
 1776, Feb. 9-28. ib. ser. 4, iv: 967-973.
 1776, Mar. 5-27. ib. ser. 4, v: 76-81.
 1776, Apr. 1-2, 9-10, 15-29. ib. ser. 4, v: 754-755, 833-834, 1129-33.
 1776, May 6-31. ib. ser. 4, vi: 649-652.
 1776, June 6-7, 18-21, 26-27. ib. ser. 4, vi: 726-727, 970-971, 1086.
 1776, July 2-4. ib. ser. 4, vi: 1223-1227.
 1776, July 5-12, 15-19, 30-31. ib. ser. 5, i: 240-245, 378-380, 456-458, 683-684, 699-700.
 1776, Aug. 9-17, 27-28. Amer. Archives. ser. 5, i: 1005-9, 1189-90.
 1776, Sept. 2, 5-6, 9, 11-12, 18, 20-27. ib. ser. 5, ii: 129-30, 188-9, 266-7, 295, 305-6, 386-7, 422, 557-8, 575.
 1776, Oct. 23, 26, 30. ib. ser. 5, ii: 1208-9, 1259, 1302.
 1776, Nov. 4, 13, 15, 29-Dec. 5. ib. ser. 5, iii: 511-2, 665-6, 703-5, 907.
 1776, Dec. 6, 9, 12-14, 25, 30-31. ib. ser. 5, iii: 1102-3, 1141-2, 1192, 1207-8, 1221-2, 1421-2, 1500.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1689. May. Robert Treat.
 1698. Fitz John Winthrop.
 1708. Gurdon Saltonstall.
 1725. Joseph Talcott.
 1742. Jonathan Law.
 1751. Roger Wolcott.
 1754. Thomas Fitch.
 1766. William Pitkin.
 1769-1784. Jonathan Trumbull.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Journal.

1696, May 30 [sic Feb. 11, 1695/6] to 1698 May. Colon. Records Conn. iv.

Taken from a volume in office of secretary of state of Connecticut lettered Colonial Records, New England, 1664, 1702. This reprint is so much of the journal covering the period of the fourth volume of the printed Public Records, viz, 1689-1706, as was at the time found recorded in the secretary's office. It is printed in this volume in smaller type, but arranged in one chronological sequence with the Records of the General Court.

1702, July 29-1703, Dec. 22. xv, ib., 545-552.

1709, Jan. 22-1710, Oct. 27. xv, ib., 553-593.

1710, Oct. 30-1717, Feb. 19. v, ib.

Printed, as before, in chronological order between sessions of the general assembly in smaller type.

1717, May to 1726, Apr. vi, ib.

Printed as before.

1726, May to 1728, Feb. vii, ib.

Printed as before.

1728-1770. "The council journal is not now among our archives, and the editor is unaware of its existence." vii, ib., p. iii.

1770, May to 1772, May. xiii, ib., 662.

Printed as before.

1772, Oct. to 1773, Oct. xiv, ib.

Printed as before. So much as is preserved is printed in this volume. The journal after October, 1773, is not extant.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

1776-1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. Declaration of Rights and Privileges.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc. i: 257, 258.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILED LAWS.

1784. Acts and Laws. . . . New-London, 1784. 1 l., 3-8, 1-6 (2), 1-265 pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1784, May. Acts and Laws. New-London, 1784. pp. 267-307.

1784, Oct. Acts and Laws. New-London, 1784. pp. 309-315.

1785, May. Acts and Laws. Hartford, 1785. pp. 317-328.

1785, Oct. Acts and Laws. New-Haven. pp. 329-336.

1786, May. Acts and Laws. Hartford. pp. 337-346.

1786, Oct. Acts and Laws. New-Haven. pp. 347-350.

1787, May. Acts and Laws. Hartford. pp. 351-354.

1787, Oct. Acts and Laws. New-Haven. pp. 355-358.

1788, May. Acts and Laws. Hartford. pp. 359-366.

1788, Oct. Acts and Laws. New-Haven. pp. 367-370.

1789, Jan. Acts and Laws. New-Haven. pp. 371-378.

1789, May. Acts and Laws. Hartford. pp. 379-382.

1789, Oct. Acts and Laws. Hartford. pp. 383-389.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1769-1784. Jonathan Trumbull.

Judicial.

Reports of cases adjudged in the Superior Court of the State, 1785-May, 1788, with some determinations in the Supreme Court of Errors; by Ephriam Kirby. Litchfield, 1789. 456, 26 pp. 12°.

Earliest published American report. Reprinted, Waterbury, Dissell, 1898. 8°.

Report of cases adjudged in the Superior Court and in the Supreme Court of Errors, July, 1789-Jan., 1798. By Jesse Root. 1798-1802. 2 v. 8°.

v. 1 has introduction on government and laws of Connecticut and a variety of cases, 1764-1789. Reprinted, Waterbury, Dissell, 1898. 8°.

General References.

Report of committee on ancient court records of the State. (Sen. jol., Jan. sess., 1887: 64-65.)

Report of the Secretary of State and State Librarian to the General Assembly [of Connecticut] on ancient court records, by L. M. Hubbard and C. J. Hoadly. 1889. 38 pp. 8°. (Conn. Public documents, 1889, v. 2.)

Report on the public archives of Connecticut. Report of Public Archives Commission, 1900. (Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept. 1900. 1. 2: 26-36.)

A Bibliographical List of Editions of Connecticut Laws from the Earliest Issues to 1836. Compiled by Albert Carlos Bates. Hartford, 1900. 7, 120 pp. 4°.

Acorn Club Pubn. Two reports, preceding any of the above, were made in 1842 (Sen. jol., May, 1842: 43) and in 1845 (Sen. jol., May, 1845: 107). These reports were not printed in the journals, and the compiler has not seen a copy of them.

g. NEW YORK STATE.

1614-1775.

ARRANGEMENT.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Archives of the province of New Netherland, 1623-1664.

Collections.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Executive.

Directors general.

Register.

Commissions, instructions, etc.

Archives of the provinces of New Netherland and New York, 1664-1776.

Collections.

Province of New Netherland, British rule, 1664-1673.

Province of New Netherland, Dutch rule, 1673-1674.

Archives of the province of New York, British rule, 1674-1775.

Charters.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Legislative council.

General assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Proclamations.

Governor's council.

Court of lieutenantancy.

Archives of the province of New York, American rule, 1775-1776.

Provincial Congress.

Committee of Safety.

Council of Safety.

Committee of Correspondence.

Local committees.

Archives of the State of New York, 1777 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Senate.

Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Council of appointment.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The foundation of the New York Historical Society in 1804 may be recorded as the inception of public interest in New York in the preservation of historical material relating to the State. An outline of the efforts of the society to promote this interest, and of the enterprises on the part of the State in this field follows. Governor Clinton had already addressed the General Assembly in a message at the winter session of 1804, recommending the transcription of the journals and records of the Provincial Congress. This he urged because of the "deranged and decayed condition of those valuable documents." Governor Clinton continued to act in concert with every effort that was made for the preservation of the archives of New York.

In 1804 a law was passed directing the translation of the Dutch records then in the office of the secretary of state. These records commenced in 1638 and continued to 1664, the year in which subjection to England took place. In addition there were the records of the period of Dutch possession from the conquest in 1673 to the surrender under the peace of Westminster of February 9, 1674. Some work toward the completion of an index to these records had been begun by Benjamin Ford. Legislative sanction to continue and to compensate these labors was petitioned for in communications made in 1806 by Thomas Tillotson, Elisha Jenkins, and Simeon De Witt. No efficient measure was, however, adopted toward the accomplishment of these objects until February 7, 1818, when Francis Adrian Van Der Kemp, in the words of Governor Clinton, "a gentleman of eminent learning and talents, and distinguished worth," entered upon the office of translator, in pursuance of instructions given by Governor Clinton for that purpose. As a result of the industry of Mr. Van Der Kemp there were deposited in the office of the secretary of state twenty-four folio volumes of translations. On January 22, 1822, no provision for the purpose having been made in the act of 1804, Governor Clinton recommended the preparation of an index to these volumes. The select committee, to whom the governor's message was referred, made a favorable report on February 1, following, which was referred to the committee of the whole. No further action was taken.

References.

1804. Report of committee in favor of governor's recommendation concerning the records of the provincial congress. (Assem. jol., Jan., 1804: 188-189.)

1806. Communications from Messrs. Tillotson, Jenkins, and De Witt, praying for legislative authority to continue work begun by Benj. Ford. (Assem. jol., Jan. sess., 1806: 112-113.)

1822. Gov. Clinton's message relative to index to Dutch ms. records. (Assem. jol., Jan. sess., 1822: 246.)

1832. Report of secretary of state relative to transfer of the archives and documents of the Assembly of the State of New York, 1778-1831, to the office of the Secretary of State. 12 pp. (Assem. Doc. 302, 1832, v. 4.)

Brief general description of papers removed to secretary's office and of the disposition of the remaining papers. The greater part of the report relates to conspiracy to defraud the State by the mutilation of one of the transferred documents.

In 1814 the New York Historical Society memorialized the legislature, in a document prepared by DeWitt Clinton, on the necessity and importance of searching European archives for material for a history of the State. The memorial was read on March 4, 1814, both in the Senate and in the Assembly, and in each case was referred to a select committee. Both committees failed to make returns.

A second memorial was submitted by the society in 1839, again urging the importance of securing official documents from European sources. An appropriation and the appointment of an agent to do the work was asked for. Governor Seward, in transmitting the memorial, sent with it a special message of recommendation. As a result, a special committee was appointed by the House. After reviewing the situation in other States in comparison with that of New York, and emphasizing New York's backwardness, an appropriation of \$4,000 was asked for. Loring D. Chapin was chairman of the committee, the other members being Messrs. Clarke and Olney.

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD.

1839-1845.

As a consequence of the Chapin report of 1839 a bill was passed May 2, 1839, authorizing the appointment of an agent to visit England, Holland, and France to secure copies of all desirable documents, to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, subject to the use of the New York Historical Society. Four thousand dollars were appropriated to this object.

In January, 1841, J. Romeyn Brodhead was selected as such agent. On March 27 following he received specific instructions from Governor Seward, and on May 1 he sailed for Europe. During the following October Brodhead made a report of progress to Governor Seward. A message from Governor Seward, of date of March 25, 1842, announced that the moneys appropriated under act of May 2, 1839, were nearly exhausted, and a contingent provision for the continuation of the agency was asked for. A second appropriation was thereupon allowed, on April 11, 1842, of \$3,000.

On March 30, 1842, the Governor communicated to the legislature correspondence, received from Mr. Brodhead, and which had passed between the Hon. Edward Everett, American ambassador in London and Lord Aberdeen, H. B. M. Secretary of the Foreign Office. Presently Brodhead's second report was received and communicated to the legislature together with the governor's message of August 16, 1842. Accompanying this report is a very good list of documents relating to the colony of New York then to be found in the archives in London.

In his message of January, 1843, Governor Seward urged a further grant of money to Brodhead, and on April 13, 1843, the third appropriation was allowed. The amount in this case was \$5,000, the total now aggregating \$12,000. In the next year, 1844, a select committee, of which Sidney Lawrence was chairman, made a report which was most emphatic in its opposition to further financial aid to Brodhead, and which severely criticised his work. This report was referred to the committee on public printing by whom five times the usual number were ordered to be printed of the Lawrence report.

Brodhead embarked for home on July 7, 1844, arriving early in August. From that time until February, 1845, when he made his third and final report to the governor, he occupied himself in New York City with the arrangement, etc., of the material which he had brought with him. The final report is a volume of 374 pages, the larger portion of which is taken up with a "Calendar of Holland documents, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, etc."

This report, together with the governor's message transmitting it, was referred to a special committee, which reported on May 5, 1845. The documents remained for several years in the condition in which they had been deposited in the office of the secretary of state by Mr. Brodhead.

A deficiency appropriation of \$1,390.98 was allowed under chapter 246, laws of 1845, bringing the total expense for the collection of documents up to \$13,390.98.

References.

- 1814. Memorial N. Y. Historical Society. (Coll. N. Y. Hist. Socy., v. 2: v-xi.)
- 1839. Gov's. message with memorial of N. Y. Historical Society. 5 pp. (N. Y. Assem. Docs., 1839, v. 3: 153.)
- 1839. Rept. of select committee on Gov's. message and Historical Society memorial (Chapin). 6 pp. (N. Y. Assem. Docs., 1839, v. 4: 231.)
- 1841. Text of Gov. Seward's instructions to Brodhead. (Sen. Doc. 111, 1845, pp. 11-13.)
- 1841. Brodhead's first report. Doc. D, accompanying gov's. message of Jan. 4, 1842. (Assem. Docs., 1842, v. 1: 2 pp. 145-148.)
- 1842. Gov's. message asking further apprn. 1 p. (Sen. Docs., 1842, v. 4: 85.)
- 1842. Gov's. message transmitting correspondence from J. R. Brodhead. 9 pp. (Sen. Docs., 1842, v. 4: 88.)
- 1842. Brodhead's second report. Doc. C, accompanying gov's. message of Aug. 16, 1842. (Assem. Docs., 1842, v. 7: 195. pp. 29-113.)
- 1844. Report of select committee (Lawrence). 11 pp. (Sen. Docs., 1844, v. 1: 42.)
- 1845. Brodhead's third and final report. 374 pp. (Sen. Docs., 1845, v. 1: 47.)
- 1845. Rept. select committee (Folsom). 16 pp. (Sen. Docs., 1845, v. 2: 111.)

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

1849-1856.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

On March 13, 1849, an "act to provide for the publication of certain documents relating to the colonial history of the State" was passed. Mr. J. R. Brodhead at once wrote to the secretary of state tendering his services in the superintendence of the publication. His offer being declined, Doctor O'Callaghan, then employed in the office of the secretary of state in the arrangement of manuscripts and the preparation of the Documentary History, was selected for the task by the governor and by Mr. Secretary Morgan.

Pursuant to Assembly resolution, the governor and secretary of state made a report on February 13, 1851, on the progress, expenses, etc., of the publication of the Colonial History. An opposition to further expenditures for this purpose is plainly indicated in the act introduced in the same year for the repeal of the act of March 13, 1849. The abandonment of the printing of the documents, intended by the act, was averted by its failure. No definite appropriation had so far been made for the publication of the Colonial History. Doctor O'Callaghan and two permanent assistants had been employed on a salary under the secretary of state, but their duties were not exclusively confined to the Colonial History. They were also occupied in the preparation of the Documentary History already ordered printed. In 1852, chapter 407, an appropriation of \$15,000 for publication and of \$600 for translation was made. This was followed in 1854, chapter 290, by an appropriation of \$20,000 for publication and of \$1,700 for translation, and a second appropriation in the same year, chapter 397, of \$1,400 for translation. In 1855, chapter 538, a further \$1,400 was allowed for translation. In 1856, chapter 168, the publication of the work was transferred to the charge of the regents of the University. The amount appro-

printed by these several laws on account of the Colonial History is \$53,490.98, leaving a balance paid from appropriations for printing on account of legislative documents of \$54,010.82, the aggregate sum expended for this work therefore being \$107,501.80.

References.

1851. Communication from gov. and secy. of state. 3 pp. (Assem. docs., 1851, v. 3: 66.)

1851. Contracts with Doctor O'Callaghan for the translation and with the printers for publishing the Colonial History. (Ann. rept. comptroller, 1851-2: 108-110.)

1853. Rept. of comptroller in relation to expenses of Colonial History; together with letter from E. B. O'Callaghan. 14 pp. (Sen. docs., 1853, v. 1: 24.)

1857. Stmt. of secy. of state relative to disposal of copies of the Colonial History. 2 pp. (Assem. docs., 1857, v. 2: 70.)

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

An Assembly resolution of 1848 authorized the Secretary of State to submit copies of such historical documents in his office as might be of public interest. Doctor O'Callaghan, then employed in the secretary's office, was directed by him to prepare such papers. These were afterwards published as the Documentary History. Between January 4, 1849, and April 15, 1852, some ten resolutions to print copies of the Documentary History were passed. By these resolutions there had been ordered 32,611 copies of the first volume, 24,721 copies of the second volume, 31,531 copies of the third volume, and 8,151 copies of the fourth volume. Of this number there were published, including a uniform edition of 3,000 copies of each volume of the quarto edition, 29,422 copies of the first volume, 30,000 copies of the second volume, 27,678 copies of the third volume, and 13,137 copies of the fourth volume, the total expense being \$199,309.86.

References.

1852. Rept. comptroller on expenses of printing the Documentary History. 3 pp. (Sen. docs., 1852, v. 1: 5.)

1854. Communication from the Secy. of State relative to total no. of copies ordered and printed of Documentary History. 64 pp. (Assem. docs., 1854, v. 4: 136.)

1857. Rept. of secy. of state re expense of printing the Documentary and Colonial Histories. 4 pp. (Assem. docs., 1857, v. 2: 134.)

1857. Rept. of comptroller relative to printing the Documentary and Colonial Histories. 5 pp. (Assem. docs., 1857, v. 2: 81.)

BERTHOLD FERNOW.

1876-1889.

Before 1876 Mr. Fernow's work on manuscripts had been quite desultory and confined to family documents. In December, 1875, the Hon. John Bigelow, secretary of state elect, asked Mr. Fernow to come with him to Albany as clerk in charge of the historical records in the secretary's office. Mr. Fernow remained in this position during Mr. Bigelow's term of office, 1875-1877, having translated and edited Volume XII of the Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York.

When Gen. Joseph E. Carr was elected secretary of state in 1879, Mr. Fernow was reappointed to the office of Custodian of Historical Records. During General Carr's term of service, and with his help, Mr. Fernow had the law passed transferring all the historical records in the offices of the secretary of state and of the comptroller to the State Library. The trustees of the library,

regents of the University, being directed and authorized to appoint a custodian of the records, appointed Mr. Fernow. In this position he remained until his resignation, April 1, 1889.

During Mr. Fernow's incumbency of this office the State published as his work Volumes XIII and XIV of the Documents of the Colonial History of New York and Volume I State Archives, New York in the Revolution.

STATE ARCHIVIST.

1889-1907.

Upon Mr. Fernow's resignation, in 1889, his work was at once assumed by Mr. George R. Howell, with the title of "Archivist" in the State Library. Mr. Howell held this position until his death, on April 5, 1899. He was immediately succeeded by the present archivist, Mr. A. J. F. van Laer, who was officially appointed on June 12, 1899. This post is under the jurisdiction of the State Library.

STATE HISTORIAN.

1895-1907.

HUGH HASTINGS.

Pursuant to chapter 393, laws of 1895, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints a state historian. His duty shall be to collect collate, compile, edit, and prepare for publication all official records, memoranda, and data relative to the colonial wars, war of the revolution, war of 1812, Mexican war, and war of the rebellion, together with all official records, memoranda, and statistics affecting the relations between New York and foreign powers, between New York and other States, and between New York and the United States.

The annual reports which have been made by the state historian are listed on pages 363-365.

1907.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

Early in the summer of 1907 Mr. Paltsits succeeded, by appointment, the late incumbent, Mr. Hastings.

COLLECTIONS.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; procured in Holland, England, and France, by John Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., Agent, under . . . an act of Legislature . . . to appoint an agent to procure . . . documents in Europe, relative to the Colonial History of the State, passed May 2, 1839. Published under . . . an act of Legislature . . . passed April 12, 1856. Edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D. With a general introduction by the Agent. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Co., printers. 1856-1883.

Vol. 3 contains an introduction written by Brodhead on the history of the office of secretary of state of England with lists of the principal secretaries and the under secretaries, a history of the board of trade and plantations and of the state paper office.

v. 1. 1856. Transcripts of documents in the royal archives at The Hague and in the stad-buys of the city of Amsterdam. Holland documents: i-viii. 1603-1656. pp. i-ixx, 1-646. 3 maps.

v. 2. 1858. Same, and in the office of the secretary of state, Albany, New York. Holland documents: viii-xvi. 1657-1678. pp. i-xix, 1-770, 1 l.

v. 3. 1853. Transcripts of documents in the Queen's State Paper Office; in the office of the Privy Council; in the British Museum; and in the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, in London. London documents: i-viii. 1614-1692. pp. i-xxv, 1-862.

v. 4. 1854. London documents: ix-xvi. 1693-1706. pp. i-xix, 1-1192, 1 l.

v. 5. 1855. London documents: xvii-xxiv. 1707-1733. pp. i-xix, 1-985.

v. 6. 1855. London documents: xxv-xxxii. 1734-1755. pp. i-xx, 1-1028.

v. 7. 1856. London documents: xxxiii-xl. 1756-1767. pp. i-xvi, 1-1006, 1 l.

v. 8. 1857. London documents: xli-xlvi. 1768-1782. pp. i-xix, 1-817.

v. 9. 1855. Transcripts of Documents in the Archives of the "Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies;" of the "Ministère de la Guerre," and in the "Bibliothèque du Roi," at Paris. Paris documents: i-viii. 1631-1744. pp. i-xxi. 1 p. l., 1-1112.

v. 10. 1858. Paris documents: ix-xvii. 1745-1774. pp. i-xxi, 1-1167.

v. 11. 1861. General index to the documents relative to the colonial history of the state of New York, published under... an act of the Legislature... in relation to the colonial history... passed April 12, 1856; April 13, 1857; April 2, 1858. Prepared by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D. Albany, Weed, Parsons & Co., printers. 1861. pp. 1-686, 1 l.

v. 12. 1877. Documents relating to the history of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River, Translated and compiled from original manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the royal archives, at Stockholm, By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records. Albany: The Argus Company, printers. 1877. pp. i-l, 1-669.

v. 13. 1881. Documents relating to the history and settlements of the towns along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers (with the exception of Albany), from 1630 to 1684. And also illustrating the relations of the settlers with the Indians. Translated, compiled, and edited from the original records in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and other sources, under direction of the Hon. Jos. B. Carr, Secretary of State, by B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records. Albany, N. Y., Weed, Parsons & Co., printers, 1881. pp. i-xxxii, 1-617.

v. 14. 1883. Documents relating to the history of the early colonial settlements principally on Long Island, with a map of its western part, made in 1666. Translated, compiled, and edited from the original records in the Office of the Secretary of State and the State Library, under direction of the Hon. Jos. B. Carr, Secretary of State, by B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records. Albany, N. Y., Weed, Parsons & Co., 1883. pp. i-xxxiii, 1-800. 1 map.

Report of the Secretary of State, relative to the records, etc., in his office. Jan. 4, 1820. (N. Y. Senate doc. 2, 1820.) 43 pp. 4°.

Catalogue of historical papers and parchments received from the office of the Secretary of State, and deposited in the New-York State Library. Made by the Regents of the University Feb. 13, 1849. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., public printers, 1849. 55 pp. 8°. (N. Y. Assembly, doc. 148.)

Report of the Regents of the University on the Historical and other papers and parchments received from the office of the Secretary of State for deposit in the State Library. 3 pp.

Extracts from a Report of John G. Palfrey, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Mass., to the Legislature, dated Jan. 8, 1845. pp. 5-7.

Manuscripts, received from the office of the Secretary of State, and deposited in the State Library, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, passed Dec. 15, 1847. pp. 9-55.

Calendar of N. Y. colonial manuscripts indorsed land papers; in the office of the Secretary of State of New York. 1643-1803. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., printers and publishers, 1864. 1087 pp. 8°.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. Edited by E. B. O'Callaghan. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., printers, 1865-1866. 2 vols. 4°.

Part 1. Dutch manuscripts. 1630-1664. pp. i-xi, 1-423.

Part 2. English manuscripts. 1664-1776. pp. i-xiv, 1-893.

Contents.

Part 1—

Calendar of register of Provincial Secretary's Office, 1638-1662, in 3 ms. vols. pp. 1-60.

Calendar of Council Minutes, 1638-1665, in 7 ms. vols. pp. 61-269.

Calendar of Correspondence, 1646-1665, in 5 ms. vols. pp. 269-308.

Calendar of Ordinances, Writs and Fort Orange Records, 1647-1664, in 1 ms. vol. pp. 309-327.

Calendar of Curaçao papers, 1640-1665, in 1 ms. vol. pp. 327-335.

Calendar of Delaware papers, 1645-1681, in 4 ms. vols. pp. 335-363.

Land papers (Patents and Deeds), 1630-1664, in 2 ms. vols. pp. 364-387.

Part 2. Calendar of English manuscripts, 1664-1776.

Pursuant to Senate resolution of April 24, 1863, 500 copies of this calendar were printed. In the preface to part 1 is given a list of manuscripts then wanting to complete this series of records.

Catalogue of records of the office of Secretary of State with information pertaining to the office. Compiled by F. G. Jewett. Albany: Brandow prtg. co., 1898. 142 pp. 5 plates. 8°.

The plates are black and white copies of the arms and great seal of the State as established by the laws of 1882, and copies of variants of earlier arms of the State.

The Documentary History of the State of New York; arranged under direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State. By E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D. 4 vols.

There are two editions of this collection, viz, one octavo and one quarto.

Quarto edition.

v. 1 1850. Albany, Weed, Parsons and Co. 536 pp. maps and illus.

no. 1. Papers relating to the Iroquois and other Indian tribes. 1666-1763. pp. 9-26.

no. 2. Papers relating to the first settlement at Onondaga, and the discovery of the salt springs at Salina. 1654-1658. pp. 27-40.

no. 3. Papers relating to De Courcelles' and De Tracy's expeditions against the Mohawk Indians. 1665-1666. pp. 41-56.

no. 4. Reports on the province of New York. 1669, 1678. pp. 57-62.

no. 5. Papers relating to M. de la Barre's expedition to Hungry Bay, Jefferson co. 1684-1685. pp. 63-92.

no. 6. Gov. Dongan's report on the province of New York. 1687. pp. 93-118.

no. 7. Papers relating to M. de Denonville's expedition to the Genesee country and Niagara. 1687. pp. 119-169.

no. 8. Names of the male inhabitants of Ulster county. 1689. pp. 171-175.

no. 9. Papers relating to the invasion of New-York and burning of Schenectady by the French. 1690. pp. 177-195.

no. 10. Civil list of the province of New York. 1693. pp. 197-204.

no. 11. Papers relating to count de Frontenac's expedition against the Onondagoes. 1696. pp. 205-226.

no. 12. New York army list. 1700. pp. 227-236.

no. 13. Census of the counties of Orange, Dutchess, and Albany. 1702, 1714, 1720. pp. 237-246.

no. 14. Cadwallader Colden on the lands of New York. 1732. pp. 247-256.

no. 15. Papers relating to the Susquehannah river. 1683-1757. pp. 257-274.

no. 16. Papers relating to the early settlement at Ogdensburgh, New York. 1749. pp. 275-286.

no. 17. Papers relating to the first settlement and capture of Fort Oswego. 1727-1756. pp. 287-326.

no. 18. Papers relating to the Oneida country and Mohawk valley. 1756, 1757. pp. 327-344.

no. 19. Papers relating to the French seigniories on Lake Champlain. pp. 345-376.

- no. 20. Boundary line between the whites and Indians. 1765. Deed executed at Fort Stanwix, Nov. '5, 1768, establishing a boundary line between the whites and Indians of the northern colonies. pp. 377-382.
- no. 21. Papers relating to the city of New York. pp. 383-408.
- no. 22. Papers relating to Long Island. pp. 409-464.
- no. 23. Statistics of the population of the province of New York. 1647-1774. pp. 465-474.
- no. 24. Statistics of revenue, imports, exports, etc. 1691-1768. pp. 475-482.
- no. 25. Papers relating to the trade and manufactures of the province of New York. 1705-1757. pp. 483-500.
- no. 26. Report of Governor William Tryon on the state of the province of New York. 1774. pp. 501-526.
- v. 2. 1850. Albany: Weed, Parsons and co. 4 ll., 711 pp. maps and illus.
 - no. 1. Papers relating to the administration of Lieut. Gov. Leisler. 1689-1691. pp. 1-250.
 - no. 2. Rate lists of Long Island. 1675, 1676, & 1683. pp. 251-314.
 - no. 3. Manuscripts of Sir William Johnson. pp. 315-584.
 - no. 4. A short treatise on the application of steam, whereby is clearly shewn from actual experiments that steam may be applied to propel boats or vessels of any burthen against rapid currents with great velocity, etc. . . . By James Rumsey of Berkeley County, Virginia. 1788. pp. 585-640.
 - no. 5. Papers relating to western New York. pp. 641-692.
- v. 3. 1850. Albany: Weed, Parsons and co. 4 ll., 748 pp. maps and illus.
 - no. 1. Champlain's expeditions to northern and western New York. 1609-1615. pp. 1-16.
 - no. 2. Papers relating to the first settlement of New York by the Dutch. pp. 17-42.
 - no. 3. Papers relating to the restoration of New York to the English; and to the charges against captain Manning for its previous surrender to the Dutch. 1674, 1675. pp. 43-66.
 - no. 4. Papers relating to the state of religion in the province. 1657-1712. pp. 67-84.
 - no. 5. Papers relating to Kings county, Long Is. pp. 85-116.
 - no. 6. Papers relating to the churches in Queens county. pp. 117-206.
 - no. 7. Papers relating to Suffolk county. pp. 207-238.
 - no. 8. Papers relating to the city of New York. pp. 239-324.
 - no. 9. Papers relating to the palatines and to the first settlement of Newburgh, Orange county. pp. 325-364.
 - no. 10. Papers relating to the manor of Livingston, including the first settlement of Schoharie. 1680-1795. pp. 365-502.
 - no. 11. Census of slaves. 1755. pp. 503-522.
 - no. 12. Papers relating to Albany and adjacent places. pp. 523-554.
 - no. 13. Papers relating to Westchester county. pp. 555-579.
 - no. 14. Papers relating to Ulster and Dutchess counties. pp. 580-602.
 - no. 15. Papers relating to Quakers and Moravians. pp. 603-624.
 - no. 16. Rev. Gideon Hawley's journey to Oghquaga, (Broome co.). 1753. pp. 625-634.
 - no. 17. State of anglo-american church in 1776, by Rev. Charles Inglis, Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., and afterwards bishop of Nova Scotia. With notes by the editor. pp. 635-646.
 - no. 18. Prices of land in the state of New York. 1791. pp. 647-658.
 - no. 19. Report of a committee appointed to explore the western waters in the state of New York, for the purpose of prosecuting the inland lock navigation. 1792. pp. 659-670.
 - no. 20. Journal of the Rev. John Taylor's missionary tour through the Mohawk and Black river countries in 1802. pp. 671-696.
 - no. 21. Rectors of St. Peter's Church, Albany. pp. 697-700.
 - no. 22. Appendix. pp. 701-714.
 - no. 23. Medals and Coins. illus. pp. 715-720.
 - no. 24. Miscellany. pp. 721-728.
- v. 4. 1851. Albany: Charles Van Benthuysen. xvii, (1), 700 pp. illus.
 - 1. Journal of New Netherland, 1647. Written in the years 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, and 1646. pp. 1-12.
 - 2. A description of New Netherland in 1644, by Father Isaac Jogues, Jesuit missionary. pp. 13-18.

3. Information relative to taking up land in New Netherland, by Cornelius Van Tienhoven, secretary of the province. 1650. Translated from the Dutch. pp. 19-26.

4. Journal of the second Esopus war; by Capt. Martin Kregier. With an account of the massacre at Wildwyck (now Kingston), and the names of those killed, wounded, and taken prisoners by the Indians on that occasion. 1663. (Translated from the original Dutch ms.) pp. 27-62.

5. Extracts from a work called Breeden Raedt aen de vereenighde Nederlandsche Provintien. Printed in Antwerp in 1649. (Translated from the Dutch Original by Mr. C. Amsterdam, 1850. Fr. Muller.) pp. 63-72.

6. Description of New Netherland 1671. (Translated from *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld: of Beschryving van America en't Zuidland; door Arnoldus Montanus*. Amsterdam, 1671.) pp. 73-84.

7. Trial for witchcraft. pp. 85-88.

8. Assessment rolls of the five Dutch towns in King's county, Long Is. 1675. (Translated from the Original Dutch ms.) pp. 89-104.

9. State of the province of New York. 1675 [sic i. e., 1738.] pp. 105-156.

10. Reasons in support of triennial elections in the province of New York with the King's veto on the triennial act. 1738. pp. 157-166.

11. Journals of Sir Wm. Johnson's scouts. 1755, 1756. pp. 167-186.

12. Papers relating principally to the conversion and civilization of the six nations of Indians, interspersed with letters on other subjects of public interest. 1642-1776. pp. 187-322.

13. Fort Stanwix. pp. 323-328.

14. Controversy between New York and New Hampshire, respecting the territory now the state of Vermont. pp. 329-624.

15. Memoir of the Hon. James De Lancey, lieutenant governor of the province of New York, by Edward F. de Lancey. pp. 625-640.

16. Memoir of the Hon. James Duane, judge of the district court of the United States for New York, by Hon. Samuel W. Jones. pp. 641-654.

17. Proclamation of the last of the royal governors of New York. pp. 655-658.

18. A memorial concerning the Iroquois or Five Confederate Nations of Indians in the province of New York. . . Humbly addressed to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Hillsborough. By Rev. Charles Inglis, of Trinity Church, N. Y. pp. 659-676.

Octavo edition.

v. 1. 1849. Albany, Weed, Parsons and co. 786 (1) pp.

v. 2. 1849. Same. 5 ll., 1211 pp.

v. 3. 1849. Same. 4 ll., iv, 2 ll., 1215 pp.

v. 4. 1851. Albany, Chas. Van Benthuysen. xxii, (2), 5, 1144 pp.

The sequence of the contents is the same as in the quarto edition, though, naturally, the paging varies.

ANNUAL REPORT STATE HISTORIAN.

[1st] Annual report of the state historian: [Hugh Hastings.] Wynkoop Hallenbeck, Crawford Co., state printers. Albany and New York, 1896. 24 pp. 8°.

Also in Assembly docs. 1897, no. 65. Contains note of appointment and text of prescription of duties by governor under ch. 393, laws of 1895. A résumé of previous attempts on the part of the state to collate original historical material is also given.

Second annual report of the state historian . . . Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co., state printers. Albany and New York, 1897. 1029 pp. 10 port. 8°.

Also in Assembly docs. 1898, no. 68. Volume is lettered on back Colonial series. v. 1."

Contents.

App. A. 1861. Battles, engagements, actions and skirmishes in which New York troops took part during the first year of the war of the rebellion, pp. 65-86.

App. B. A stirring episode. What happened to a company of troops of the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers who were detailed aboard the ill-fated *Congress*, pp. 87-92.

App. C. Captain Baxter's predicament. Facing death after the war was virtually ended—the last shot of the war of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, pp. 93–98.

App. D. The Battle of Cedar Mountain, Heroic Work of the One Hundred and Second New York which does not appear in the official records of the rebellion, pp. 99–108.

App. E. A very close call for the colors. The color bearer shot dead; the flag falls under him; Albert Bauer discovers it, rescues and makes off with it, regardless of the enemy's demand to surrender, pp. 109–117.

App. F. Exploding a wicked slander. Gen. P. J. Claassen and Captain Cusick effectually dispose of a confederate story that New York State Indians scalped prisoners of war at Batchelder's Creek, N. C., pp. 119–131.

App. G. Colonial records of the state. Covering a decade of one of the most interesting historical epochs in the Province of New York, pp. 133–369.

App. H. Muster rolls of a century. From 1664 to 1760, pp. 371–956.

App. I. Our heroic dead. List of the members of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers who fell in the battles around Atlanta, Ga., and who are buried in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., pp. 957–961.

App. J. Crown Point. Map and description of the most expensive fortress ever constructed on the continent of North America, pp. 963–967. map.

Third annual report of the state historian. Wynkoop, Hallenbeck Crawford Co., state printers. Albany and New York, 1898. pp. i–v, 1–1158. 8°. 1 plate.

Also in Assembly docs. 1899, no. 68. Volume is lettered on back "Colonial Series, v. 2."

Contents.

App. A. The first infantry affair of the war of the rebellion. Letter of Lieut. John B. Woodward of G Company, Thirteenth New York State Militia, in regard to the capture of the Smith's Point Lightship at Mill Creek, Chesapeake Bay, Md., May 17, 1861, pp. 13–19.

App. B. A brilliant capture. How four companies of the Thirty-third New York Infantry corralled the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, at the Battle of Golding's Farm, Va., pp. 21–32.

App. C. The Sixty-ninth Regiment at Fredericksburg. General Nugent's description of the splendid work that was performed by the Irish Brigade before Marye's Heights, December 11–15, 1862, pp. 32–45. 1 port.

App. D. The Eighty-ninth Infantry at Fredericksburg. One hundred volunteers cross the Rappahannock in boats, capture confederate sharpshooters and thus insure the laying of the pontoon bridges, pp. 47–56.

App. E. Unappreciated services of the engineers. Two New York Regiments, the Fifteenth and Fiftieth, and their work during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg Campaigns, pp. 57–66.

App. F. The Sabine Pass Expedition. The thrilling experience of detachments from the Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-first New York aboard two gun-boats on that unfortunate trip, pp. 67–75.

App. G. The lost colors of the Seventh Heavy Artillery. With a brief sketch of the campaign in which they were lost. Why Petersburg was not captured, June 15, 1864, pp. 77–96. 1 plan; 2 plans.

App. H. The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry at Fort Fisher. List of the men who most distinguished themselves for gallantry in the assault on Jan. 15, 1865, pp. 97–101.

App. I. The last fight in Tennessee. The Eleventh New York Cavalry winds up the struggle at Germantown, April 18, 1865, pp. 103–106.

App. J. From Wauhatchie to the capture of Savannah. An interesting narrative from the diary of Charles Van Wagoner, late of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Infantry, pp. 107–127.

App. K. For a better system of keeping military records. The state historian's project for the creation of the office of regimental recorder. Arguments for and against it by distinguished soldiers. pp. 129–155.

App. L. New York's colonial archives. Transcription of the records between the years 1673 and 1675. pp. 157–435. 2 plans, 1 plate, 3 maps.

App. M. Colonial muster rolls. Completion of the work of publishing all rolls deposited in the state capitol, up to the outbreak of the war of the revolution. pp. 437–898. 2 *fd.* plans.

App. N. Public papers of George Clinton. 1777-1795, 1801-1804. v. 1-8. Albany, 1899-1904.

It is a little difficult to collate this official's annual reports. The volumes listed below as "Ecclesiastical Records, etc.," are preceded by brief statements of transmittal in which the document is referred to as annual report. These words, however, do not appear on the title page.

Ecclesiastical records of New York State. Published by the state under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, state historian. Albany: J. B. Lyon, 1901-1905. 6 v. 8°.

Contents.

v. 1. Introduction. Worth of historical documents by Rev. Edw. T. Corwin, pp. 5-31; transcripts of records covering the administration from that of Peter Minuit, to that of Edmund Andros, 1626-1683. pp. 43-744. 7 plates, 1 port.

v. 2. Continues transcripts as above from the administration of Edmund Andros to that of Richard Bellomont, 1680-1701. pp. i-xxviii, 745-1442.

v. 3. Continues transcripts as above from the administration of Richard Bellomont to that of Richard Ingoldesby, 1701-1725. pp. i-xl, 1443-2308. Also in N. Y. Senate docs. 1904, v. 6. no. 11.

v. 4. Continues transcripts as above from the administration of Richard Ingoldesby to that of George Clinton, 1725-1750. pp. i-lix, 2309-3146. Also in N. Y. Senate docs. 1904, v. 7. no. 11.

v. 5. Continues transcripts as above from the administration of George Clinton to that of Cadwallader Colden, 1751-1760. pp. i-xlix, 3147-3800.

v. 6. Continues transcripts as above from the administration of Cadwallader Colden to that of John Jay, 1761-1801. pp. i-lix, 3801-4413.

Military minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York, 1783-1821. Compiled and edited by H. Hastings and H. H. Noble. Albany, J. B. Lyon, state prtr., 1901-1902. 4 vols. 8°.

Also in Sen. docs. 1902, v. 9-12.

PROVINCE OF NEW NETHERLAND.

1623-1664.

COLLECTIONS.

Calendar or ordinances, writs, and Fort Orange Records, 1647-1664, in one manuscript volume. pp. 309-327.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscripts.

Calendar of council minutes, 1638-1665, in seven manuscript volumes. pp. 61-269.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state, Albany. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscripts.

Transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives at the Hague; in the Stad-Huys of the City of Amsterdam. Holland Documents, i-viii. 1603-1656. pp. i-xxx, 1-646. 3 maps.

Documents relative to the colonial history of . . . New York. Brodhead. vol. 1.

Transcripts of ecclesiastical records covering the administration from that of Peter Minuit to that of Edmund Andros, 1626-1683. pp. 43-744. 6 pls. 1 part.

Ecclesiastical records of New York State. Published by the State historian. vol. 1.

Calendar of Curaçao papers, 1640-1665, in one manuscript volume. pp. 327-335.

Ecclesiastical records of New York State. Published by the State historian.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscripts.

Calendar of Delaware papers, 1645-1681, in four manuscript volumes. pp. 335-363.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscripts.

Calendar of correspondence, 1646-1665, in five manuscript volumes. pp. 269-308.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state, Albany. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscripts.

Transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives at The Hague; in the Stad-Huys of the City of Amsterdam, and in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, New York. Holland Documents: viii-xvi. 1657-1678. pp. i-xix, 1-770, 1 l.

Documents relative to the colonial history of . . . New York. Brodhead. vol. 2.

Documents relating to the History of the Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Delaware River, Translated and compiled from original manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state, at Albany, and in the Royal Archives, at Stockholm. 1624-1682. By B. Fernow, keeper of the historical records. Albany: The Argus Company, printers. 1877. pp. i-l, 1-669. 4°.

Documents relative to the colonial history of . . . New York. Brodhead. vol. 12.

Land papers (Patents and Deeds), 1630-1664, in two manuscript volumes. pp. 364-387.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscript.

Calendar of register of Provincial Secretary's Office, 1638-1662, in three manuscript volumes. pp. 1-60.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state, Albany. O'Callaghan. Part 1. Dutch manuscripts.

Index to vol. 1-3 of translations of Dutch mss. in the office of the secretary of state; by E. B. O'Callaghan. Albany, 1870. 118 pp. 8°.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 1638-1674. Compiled and translated from the original Dutch records in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. By E. B. O'Callaghan. Albany: Weed, Parsons and co., printers and stereotypers, 1868. xxxii, 602 pp. 8°.

Executive.

DIRECTORS GENERAL.

REGISTER.

1623. Adriaen Joris.

1624. Cornelis Jacobsen May.

1625. William Verhulst.

1626, May 4. Peter Minuit.

1632, Mar. Bastiaen Janssen Crol.

1633, Apr. Wouter Van Twiller.

1638, Mar. 28. William Kieft.

1647, May 11. Peter Stuyvesant to 1664.

COMMISSIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

1645, May 5. West India Company's commission to Stuyvesant as director of New Netherland.

1856. N. Y. Colon. Docs. 1: 492-493.

1645, July 7. Instructions of commissioners at Assembly of Nineteen to the director and council of New Netherland.

ib., 495-502.

1646, July 28. Commission of States General to Peter Stuyvesant as director general.

ib., 178.

1664, Aug. 27, o. s. Capitulation of the Dutch to the English.

Munsell. Annals of Albany, iv: 21-24.

PROVINCES OF NEW NETHERLAND AND NEW YORK.

1664-1776.

Proprietary government 1664-1685; royal government 1685-1776.

COLLECTIONS.

Calendar of English manuscripts, 1664-1776. pp. 1-xiv, 1-893.

Calendar of historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state. O'Callaghan. Part 2. English manuscripts.

New York's colonial archives. Transcription of the records between the years 1673 and 1675. pp. 157-435. 2 plans, 1 plate, 3 maps.

3d annual report of the state historian, 1898. app. L.

Transcripts of documents in the Archives of the "Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies;" of the "Ministère de la Guerre," and in the "Bibliothèque du Roi," at Paris. Paris Documents: i-viii, 1631-1744. pp. i-xxi, 1 p. l., 1-1112. ix-xviii, 1745-1774. pp. i-xxi, 1-1167.

N. Y. Colon. docs., ix-x.

Transcripts of records covering the administration from that of Peter Minuit to that of Edmund Andros, 1626-1683, pp. 43-744. 6 plates, 1 port.

Ecclesiastical records of New York state. vol. 1. Published by the state historian.

— Same. Edmund Andros to Richard Bellomont, 1680-1701. pp. i-xxviii, 745-1442.

ib., ii.

— Same. Richard Bellomont to Richard Ingoldesby, 1701-1725. pp. i-xl, 1443-2308.

ib., iii.

— Same. Richard Ingoldesby to George Clinton, 1725-1750. pp. i-lix, 2309-3146.

ib., iv.

— Same. George Clinton to Cadwallader Colden, 1751-1760. pp. i-xlix, 3147-3800.

ib., v.

— Same. Cadwallader Colden to John Jay, 1761-1801. pp. i-lix, 3801-4413.

ib., vi.

Transcripts of documents in the Queen's State Paper Office; in the Office of the Privy Council; in the British Museum; and in the Library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, in London. London Documents: i-viii. 1614-1692. pp. i-xxv, 1-862.

N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii.

Transcripts of documents in the Queen's State Paper Office, etc., in the Office of the Privy Council; in the British Museum; and in the Library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, in London. London documents: ix-xvi, 1693-1706. pp. i-xix, 1-1192 (1).

ib., iv.

— Same. London documents: xvii-xxiv. 1707-1733. pp. i-xix, 1-985.
ib., v.

— Same. London documents: xxv-xxxii. 1734-1755. pp. i-xx, 1-1028.
ib., vi.

— Same. London document: xxxiii-xl. 1756-1767. pp. i-xvi, 1-1006 (1).
ib., vii.

— Same. London documents: xli-xlvi. 1768-1782. pp. i-xix, 1-817.
ib., viii.

PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, BRITISH RULE.

1664-1673.

CHARTER.

1664, Mar. 12. Grant to Duke of York. 16 Charles II.^a

1758. Leaming and Spicer, 3-8.

1858. N. Y. Colon. Docs., ii: 295-298.

1871. Brodhead. Hist. N. Y., ii: 651-652.

1874. Rept. regents on boundaries of N. Y., 10-20. 2 variations.

1882. Barnes. N. Y. charter.

1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 1-5.

The New York charter, 1664 and 1674. By O. H. Marshall. N. Y. Barnes, 1882. 7 pp. 8°. [Repr. from Mag. Amer. Hist., Jan. 1882.]

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

Laws established by the Authority of his Majesties Letters patents, granted to . . . James, Duke of Yorke . . . Digested into one volume for the publicke use of the Territoryes in America under the Government of his Royall Highnesse. Collected out of the Several Laws now in force in his Majesties American Colonies . . . Published March the 1st . . . 1664 . . . at Hemsted . . . by virtue of a Commission . . . given to Colonell Richard Nicolls . . . N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., ser. 1, v. 1, 1811: 305-428.

The above copy of the "Duke's Laws" was made from the records of Hempstead, Long Island. Half-title: East Hampton Book of Laws. Also printed in Colon. Laws of N. Y., v. 1: 6-100, and Charter and Laws of Pa., 3-57.

The colonial laws of New York from 1664 to the revolution, 1664-1775. 5 vols. Albany, 1894. 8°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1664, Sept. 8. Richard Nicolls.

1667, Aug. 17. Francis Lovelace to 1673.

^a Counting regnal year from death of Charles I.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1664, Apr. 2. Proprietary commission to Richard Nicolls, deputy governor.
 1758. Leaming and Spicer, 665-667.
 1858. Brodhead. Hist. N. Y., ii: 653.
 1877. Penn. Archives, ser. 2, v: 509.
- 1667-1673. Francis Lovelace. Neither commission nor instructions were found. See New York Documents, iii: 174-175, for request, dated Aug. 28, 1667, from Lovelace for instructions.

COUNCIL.

Minutes.

- 1673-1674. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, v. 1: 122-149.

Judicial.

COURT OF ASSIZE.

Established under authority of "The Duke's Laws," in 1665. It was composed of the governor, members of the council, the high sheriff, and such justices of the peace as might attend. It sat in New York once a year, and had original jurisdiction in all criminal matters and in civil matters when the value was £20 and upward. In addition to judicial, the court exercised a sort of legislative power, as it was invested with "the supreme power of making, altering, and abolishing any laws," except the customs laws, in which it could only recommend changes. The court was abolished in 1683.

Records of the Court of Assize. 1666, Sept. 27-Oct., 1672. Munsell, Annals of Albany, iv: 1-20.

Amendments of Duke of York's Laws by Court of Assize, 1665-1675. Charter and Laws of Pa., 58-77.

PROVINCE OF NEW NETHERLAND, DUTCH RULE.

1673-1674.

Legislative.

- 1673-1674. Minutes of Council of the administration of commanders Evertsen and Benckes, and of Anthony Colve, Governor of New Netherland.
 N. Y. Colon. Docs., 11: 569-730.

Executive.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

REGISTER.

- 1673-1674. Anthony Colve.

COMMISSIONS, ETC.

- 1673, Aug. 12. Commission of Anthony Colve to be governor general.

N. Y. Colon. Docs., ii: 609.

See "Papers relating to the restoration of New York to the English," Doc. Hist. N. Y., iii: 45-52; reprinted in Valentine's Manual, 1852: 415-421. For correspondence between Andros and Colve relative to the surrender see Brodhead, Hist. N. Y., ii: 653-658.

PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

1674-1775.

CHARTERS.

- 1674, June 29. Grant to Duke of York. 26 Charles II.^a
 1874. Regents' rept. on boundaries, 21-22.
 1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 104-105.
 Practically a confirmation of grant of 1664, see p. 368.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

- 1664-1775. The Colonial laws of New York from the year 1664 to the revolution. 5 vols. Albany, 1894. 8°.
 1694. The Laws & Acts of the General Assembly for their Majesties Province of New York, as they were Enacted in divers sessions, the first of which began April, the 9th, Annoq., Domini, 1691. New York, William Bradford, 1694. 1 l., 84 pp. 4°.
 — Same. Facsimile reprint, together with an historical introduction, notes on the laws, and appendices by Robert Ludlow Fowler. The Grolier Club of New York, 1894. 4 ll., clxiii, 84, 3, 4 pp., 3 ll., 11 pp. 4°.
 1710. Laws of Her Majesties Colony of New-York . . . New York, Bradford, 1710. pp. 1-72. F°.

This book is usually found bound up with a variety of other documents of the time, instructions, ordinances, etc. As the documents bound up with the law book are not always the same no collation of them is given here.

1713. Laws of Her Majesties Colony of New-York . . . New York, Bradford, 1713. 2, 182 pp. F°.
 1719. Laws of His Majesties Colony of New-York . . . New York, Bradford, 1719. 5 ll., 324 pp. F°.
 1725. Laws of the Province of New York Relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and Learning. (Trott. Laws of Brit. Colon. in America Relating to the Church, etc. London, 1725. pp. 259-298.)
 1726. Acts of Assembly Passed . . . 1691-1725. New York, Bradford, 1726. 4 ll., 319 pp. F°.
 1730. Laws or Acts Passed . . . [1726-1730]. 1 l., 320-348 pp. F°.
 1751. Laws of New York . . . 1691-1751. New York, Parker, 1752. 3 ll., iii, 488 pp. F°.
 1762. Laws of New York . . . 1752-1762. New York, Weyman, 1762. 4 ll., 268 pp. F°.
 1774. Laws of New York . . . 1691-1774. New York, Gaine, 1774. 2 v. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1.

1. 1691, Apr. 9-May 18. Not printed.
2. 1691, Sept. 8-Oct. 2. Not printed.
3. 1692, Apr. 20-29. Not printed.
4. 1692, Aug. 16-Sept. 10. Not printed.

^a Counting regnal year from death of Charles I.

2.

1. 1692, Oct. 26–Nov. 14. Not printed.
2. 1693, Mar. 20–Apr. 10. Not printed.

3.

1. 1693, Sept. 7–22. Not printed.

4.

1. 1694, Mar. 1–26. n. t. p. pp. 85–92. F°.
2. 1694, Sept. 25–Oct. 23. n. t. p. 2 ll. F°.
3. 1695, Mar. 21–Apr. 13. No laws passed.

5.

1. 1695, June 20–July 4. [New York, Bradford, 1695.] pp. 101 [–106.] F°.
2. 1695, Oct. 1–26. n. p., n. d. pp. 107–113. F°.
3. 1696, Mar. 25–Apr. 24. [New York, Bradford, 1695.] 5 ll. F°.
4. 1696, Sept. 29–Nov. 3. n. p., n. d. 2 ll. F°.
5. 1697, Mar. 25–Apr. 22. n. p., n. d. pp. 1–5. F°.

6.

1. 1698, May 18–June 14. No laws passed.

7.

1. 1699, Mar. 2–May 16. New York, Bradford, 1699. pp. 119–150. F°.
2. 1700, July 25–Aug. 9. n. p., n. d. pp. 151–155. F°.
3. 1700, Oct. 2–Nov. 2. n. p., n. d. pp. [155–]196 for 164. F°.
4. 1701, Apr. 2–May 19. No laws passed.

8.

1. 1701, Aug. 19–Oct. 18. n. p., n. d. pp. 157–176. F°.
2. 1702, Apr. 21–May 2. Not found; 7 acts were passed.

9.

1. 1702, Oct. 20–Nov. 27. n. p., n. d. pp. [177–]202. F°.
2. 1703, Apr. 6–June 19. [New York, Bradford, 1753.] pp. 203–226. F°.
3. 1703, Oct. 5–23. n. p., n. d. pp. 1–5. F°.
4. 1704, Apr. 11–June 27. n. p., n. d. pp. [229–]238. F°.
5. 1704, Oct. 6–Nov. 4. No laws passed.

10.

1. 1705, June 7–Aug. 4. n. p., n. d. pp. 233–239. F°.
2. 1705, Sept. 19–Oct. 13. No laws passed.
3. 1706, May 24–June 27. No laws passed.
4. 1706, Sept. 27–Oct. 21. n. p., n. d. 3 ll. F°.

11.

1. 1708, Aug. 18–Nov. 27. n. p., n. d. 6 ll. F°.

12.

1. 1709, Apr. 5-July 5.
2. 1709, Aug. 16-Nov. 12. } n. p., n. d. pp. [85-113]. F°.

13.

1. 1710, Sept. 1-Nov. 25. n. p., n. d. pp. 115-128. F°.
2. 1711, Apr. 3-20. No laws passed

14.

1. 1711, July 2-Aug. 4. n. p., n. d. pp. 129-144. F°.
2. 1711, Sept. 10-Nov. 24. Not found.
3. 1712, Apr. 30-June 26. n. p., n. d. pp. 151-154. F°.
4. 1712, Aug. 25-Dec. 10. n. p., n. d. pp. 155-163. F°.

15.

1. 1713, May 12-July 7. n. p., n. d. pp. 168-169. F°.
2. 1713, Oct. 1-Nov. 4. n. p., n. d. pp. 170-182. F°.
3. 1714, Mar. 22-Sept. 4. n. p., n. d. pp. 183-202. F°.

16.

1. 1715, May 3-July 21. n. p., n. d. pp. 207-238. F°.

17.

1. 1716, June 5-30. No laws passed.
2. 1716, Aug. 7-Sept. 1. n. p., n. d. pp. 239-245. F°.
3. 1717, Apr. 3-May 28. } n. p., n. d. pp. 246-302. F°.
4. 1717, Aug. 27-Dec. 23. }
5. 1718, May 21-July 3. n. p., n. d. pp. 303-306. F°.
6. 1718, Sept. 24-Oct. 16. n. p., n. d. pp. 307-310. F°.
7. 1719, Apr. 20-June 25. n. p., n. d. pp. 311-324, 349-351. F°.
8. 1720, Oct. 13-Nov. 19. n. p., n. d. pp. 325-348. F°.
9. 1721, May 21-July 27. n. p., n. d. pp. [353-]390. F°.
10. 1722, May 29-July 7. n. p., n. d. pp. 391-401. F°.
11. 1722, Oct. 2-Nov. 1. n. p., n. d. pp. 403-406. F°.
12. 1723, May 8-July 6. n. p., n. d. pp. 407-416. F°.
13. 1724, May 12-July 24. n. p., n. d. 56 pp. F°.
14. 1725, Aug. 31-Nov. 10. n. p., n. d. pp. 1-7. F°.
15. 1726, Apr. 5-June 17. New York, Bradford, 1726. pp. 1-46. F°.

18.

1. 1726, Sept. 27-Nov. 11. New York, Bradford, 1726. pp. 1-36. F°.

19.

1. 1727, Sept. 30-Nov. 25. n. p., n. d. pp. 1-36 F°.

20.

1. 1728, July 23–Sept 21, n. p., n. d. pp. 11–55. F°.
2. 1729, May 13–July 12. n. p., n. d. pp. 1–48. F°.
3. 1730, Aug. 25–Oct. 29, n. p., n. d. pp. 348–373. F°.
4. 1731, Aug. 25–Sept. 30. n. p., n. d. pp. 374–399. F°.
5. 1732, Aug. 9–Oct. 14. n. p., n. d. pp. 344–403. F°.
6. 1733, Oct. 15–Nov. 1. n. p., n. d. pp. 405–411. F°.
7. 1734, Apr 25–June 22. n. p., n. d. pp. 413–426. F°.
8. 1734, Oct. 2–Nov. 28. n. p., n. d. pp. 427–454. F°
9. 1735, Oct. 16–Nov. 8. n. p., n. d. pp. 427–438 F°.
10. 1736, Oct. 13–Nov. 10. n. p., n. d. pp. 439–454. F°.
11. 1737, Apr. 5–May 3. No laws passed.

21.

1. 1737, June 15–Dec. 16. New York, Zenger, 1738. 100 pp. F°.
2. 1738, Apr. 4–Oct. 20. No laws passed.

22.

1. 1739, Mar. 27–Apr. 14. Not found.
2. 1739, Aug. 28–Oct. 3. [New York, Bradford, 1739.] 10 pp. F°.
3. 1739, Oct. 9–Nov. 17. n. p., n. d. pp. 11–53. F°.
4. 1740, Apr. 8–July 12. [New York, Bradford, 1740.] 4 pp. F°.
5. 1740, Sept. 9–Nov. 3. New York, Bradford, 1741. 60 pp. F°.
6. 1741, Apr. 14–June 13. Not found.
7. 1741, Sept. 15–Nov. 27. New York, Bradford, 1741. 44 pp. F°.
8. 1742, Mar. 16–Sept. 29. } New York, Bradford, 1742. 35 pp. F°.
9. 1742, Oct. 12–29. }
10. 1743, Apr. 19–Sept. 27. Not found.

23.

1. 1743, Nov. 8–Dec. 17. New York, Parker, 1743. 42 pp. F°.
2. 1744, Apr. 17–May 19. Not found.
3. 1744, July 17–Sept. 21. New York, Parker, 1744. 57 pp. F°.
4. 1744/5, Nov. 6–May 14. New York, Parker, 1744. 4 pp. F°.

24.

1. 1745, June 25–July 6. } New York, Parker, 1746. 61 pp. F°.
2. 1745/6, Aug. 6–May 3. }
3. 1746, June 3–July 15. New York, Parker, 1746. 47 pp. F°.
4. 1746, July 29–Dec. 6. n. p., n. d. 47 pp. F°.
5. 1747, Mar. 24–Sept. 22. Not found.
6. 1747, Sept. 29–Nov. 25. Not found.

25.

1. 1748, Feb. 12–Aug. 30. New York, Parker, 1747. 39 pp. F°.
2. 1748, Sept. 20–Nov. 12. Not found.
3. 1749, June 27–Aug. 4. No laws passed.

26.

1. 1750, Sept. 4–Nov. 24. Not found.
2. 1751, May 30–June 6. Not found.
3. 1751, Oct. 1–Nov. 25. Not found.

27.

1. 1752, Oct. 24–Nov. 11. Not found.
2. 1753, May 30–July 4. Not found.
3. 1753, Sept. 30–Dec. 12. Not found.
4. 1754, Apr. 9–May 1. Not found.
5. 1754, May 2–4. Not found.
6. 1754/5, Aug. 20–Sept. 11. Not found.
7. 1755/6, Dec. 2–July 9. Not found.
8. 1756, Sept. 21–Dec. 1. Not found.
9. 1757/8, Feb. 15–Feb. 4. }
10. 1757/8, Mar. 7–June 3. } New York, Parker, 1759. 66 pp. F°.
11. 1758, Nov. 14–Dec. 16. }

28.

1. 1759, Jan. 31–Oct. 18. [New York, Weyman, n. d.] pp. 23–28. F°.
2. 1759/60, Dec. 4–June 10. Not found.
3. 1760, Oct. 12–Nov. 7. Not found.

29.

1. 1761, Mar. 10–May 19. Not found.
2. 1761, Sept. 1–11. Not found.
3. 1761/2, Nov. 24–Jan. 7. Not found.
4. 1762, Mar. 2–May 22. Not found.
5. 1762, Nov. 16–Dec. 11. Not found.
6. 1763, Nov. 8–Dec. 20. Not found.
7. 1764, Apr. 17–21. Not found.
8. 1764, Sept. 4–Oct. 20. Not found.
9. 1765, Nov. 12–Dec. 23. Not found.
10. 1766, June 11–July 3. Not found.
11. 1766, Nov. 10–Dec. 19. Not found.
12. 1767, May 27–June 6. Not found.
13. 1767/8, Nov. 17–Feb. 6. Not found.

30.

1. 1768/9, Oct. 27–Jan. 2. Not found.

31.

1. 1769, Apr. 4–May 20. Not found.
2. 1769/70, Nov. 21–Jan. 27. Not found.
3. 1770/1, Dec. 11–Mar. 4. New York, Gaine, 1771. pp. 731–822. F°.
4. 1772, Jan. 7–Mar. 24. New York, Gaine, 1772. pp. 823–949. F°.
5. 1773, Jan. 5–Mar. 8. Not found.
6. 1774, Jan. 6–Mar. 19. n. p., n. d. pp. 81–200. F°.
7. 1775, Jan. 10–Apr. 3. Not found.

COUNCIL.

For the executive minutes of the council see below under Executive. The legislative minutes were not printed currently.

Extracts from council minutes of N. Y., April 10, 1675, to September 29, 1772.

Collections of the New York Historical Society. 1869. Publication Fund series. pp. 281–528.

Selected with a view to illustrating the history of the New Hampshire grants. A chronological list of the extracts is given in the index to the above-mentioned volume.

Journal of the legislative council of the colony of New York. Published by order of the senate of the State of New York, Albany: Weed, Parsons & Company, printers. 1861. 2v. F°.

vol. 1. Apr. 9, 1691–Sept. 27, 1743. xxx, 1 l., 814 pp.

Historical Introduction by E. B. O'Callaghan.

vol. 2. Dec. 8, 1743–Apr. 3, 1775. 817–2078, 1 l., pp. Index pp. 1999–2078.

ASSEMBLY.

COMPILATIONS.

1691–1765. Journal of the votes and proceedings of the general assembly of the colony of New York. Published by order of the general assembly. New York: printed by Hugh Gainé, at his book store and printing office at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover Square. 2 vols. F°.

vol. 1. Apr. 9, 1691–Sept. 27, 1743. 1764. iv, 840 (1) pp. Preface by Abraham Lott, clerk of the assembly.

vol. 2. Nov. 8, 1743–Dec. 23, 1765. 1766. (1), 811, viii pp. Index to both vols.

Lott, in his quaint preface says . . . "A Few of the Votes, in the Infancy of this Government, could not be found, as the Reader will observe by the Notes I have made, whenever that happened to be the Case; but he will at the same Time meet with very few such Instances.

"And in order to make the Work as useful and ornamental as possible, I have added at the Head of every Page, the Years of the Reign of the Kings and Queens, and the Names of the Governors, or Commanders in Chief. And in the Body of the Votes, I have distinguished the most material Passages in a larger Type than the Common, or by *Italicks*; which will be of great Use and Facility to the curious Reader, by directing him more readily to any subject he may chuse to search for. . . ."

The appendix of one leaf in the first volume is a copy of the act of Parliament relating to the Leisler execution, preceded by this note: "Inasmuch as a few of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, relative to the Affair of Capt. Jacob Leisler, are missing, and consequently the Public not fully informed, as to the Justice or Injustice of his Suffering: It was therefore thought necessary, for the Satisfaction of the Public, and in Justice to the Family and Descendants of the said Capt. Leisler, to publish the following Act of Parliament, relating to the Catastrophe."

1766–1776. Journal of the votes and proceedings of the general assembly of the colony of New York, from 1766 to 1776, inclusive. Reprinted in pursuance of a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of New York, passed 30th April, 1820. Albany: Printed by J. Buel, Printer to the State. 1820. F°. 4, 92, iii, 76, iii, 82, iii, 106, iii, 82 1 l., iii, 113, iii, 118, iii, 103 iv, 117, iii pp.

The original title page of each journal is reprinted. Fifty copies of the volume were printed pursuant to Assembly resolution of March 31, 1820. The work was undertaken primarily through the efforts of Aaron Clark, clerk of the Assembly. Of the fifty copies ordered printed, the distribution of twenty-six was specifically provided for in the resolution. Remaining copies were ordered deposited with the secretary of state.

1702–1708. A journal of the votes of the general assembly. . . . [Oct. 20, 1702–Nov. 27, 1708.] [New York, 1708.] 78 pp. F°. 2 eds.

SESSION ISSUES.

1.

1. 1691, Apr. 9–May 18. Not printed.^a
2. 1691, Sept. 8–Oct. 2. Not printed.
3. 1692, Apr. 20–29. Not printed.
4. 1692, Aug. 16–Sept. 10. Not printed.

^a There is an extr. of the proc. of Apr. 17 in Calend. of St. Papers, Amer. and W. I., 1689–1692, no. 1405–1406.

2.

1. 1692, Oct. 26–Nov. 14. Not printed.
2. 1693, Mar. 20–Apr. 10. Not printed.

3.

1. 1693, Sept. 7–22. Not printed.

4.

1. 1694, Mar. 1–26. Not printed.^b

^b Extr. in Calend. St. Papers, Amer. and W. I., 1693–1695

2. 1694, Sept. 25–Oct. 23. Not printed.
3. 1695, Mar. 21–Apr. 13. Not printed.

5.

1. 1695, June 20–July 4. New York, Bradford, 1695. 20 pp. F°. Reprint New York, 1903. iv, 20 pp. F°.
2. 1695, Oct. 1–26. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1696, Mar. 25–Apr. 24. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1696, Sept. 29–Nov. 3. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
5. 1697, Mar. 25–Apr. 22. Fragment only. Mar. 25–31, pp. 70–73, found.

6.

1. 1698, May 18–June 14. n. p., n. d. 12 pp. F°.

7.

1. 1699, Mar. 2–May 16. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1700, July 25–Aug. 9. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1700, Oct. 2–Nov. 2. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1701, Apr. 2–19. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

8.

1. 1701, Aug. 19–Oct. 18. [New York, Bradford, 1701.] 38 pp. F°.
2. 1702, Apr. 21–May 2. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

9.

1. 1702, Oct. 20–Nov. 27. [New York, Bradford, 1702.] 20 pp. F°.
2. 1703, Apr. 6–June 19. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1703, Oct. 5–23. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1704, Apr. 11–June 27. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
5. 1704, Oct. 6–Nov. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

10.

1. 1705, June 7–Aug. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1705, Sept. 19–Oct. 13. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1706, May 24–June 27. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1706, Sept. 27–Oct. 21. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

11.

1. 1708, Aug. 18–Nov. 27. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

12.

1. 1709, Apr. 5–July 5. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 24 pp. F°.
2. 1709, Aug. 16–Nov. 12. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] pp. 25–40. F°.

13.

1. 1710, Sept. 1–Nov. 25. [New York, Bradford, 1710.] [31] pp. F°.
2. 1711, Apr. 3–20. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

14.

1. 1711, July 2–Aug. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1711, Sept. 10–Nov. 24. n. p., n. d. 22 pp. F°.
3. 1712, Apr. 30–June 26. [New York, Bradford, 1712.] 18 pp. F°.
4. 1712, Aug. 25–Dec. 10. n. p., n. d. 17 pp. F°.

15.

1. 1713, May 12–July 7. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1713, Oct. 1–Nov. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1714, Mar. 22–Sept. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

16.

1. 1715, May 3–July 21. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

17.

1. 1716, June 5–30. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1716, Aug. 7–Sept. 1. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1717, Apr. 3–May 28. n. d., n. p. 17 pp. F°.
4. 1717, Aug. 27–Dec. 3. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
5. 1718, May 21–July 3. Fragment only, May–June, found. n. p., n. d. pp. 1–8. F°.
6. 1718, Sept. 24–Oct. 16. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
7. 1719, Apr. 20–June 25. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
8. 1720, Oct. 13–Nov. 19. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 30 pp. F°.
9. 1721, May 21–July 27. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 37 pp. F°.
10. 1722, May 29–July 7. Fragment only, June 1–July 7, found. n. p., n. d. pp. 3 [–29]. F°.
11. 1722, Oct. 2–Nov. 1. Fragment only, Oct. 16–22, found. n. p., n. d. pp. 9–12. F°.
12. 1723, May 8–July 6. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 26 pp. F°.
13. 1724, May 12–July 24. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 27 pp. F°.
14. 1725, Aug. 31–Nov. 10. [New York, Bradford, 1725.] 38 pp. F°.
15. 1726, Apr. 5–June 17. [New York, Bradford, 1726.] 40 pp. F°.

18.

1. 1726, Sept. 27–Nov. 11. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 26 pp. F°.

19.

1. 1727, Sept. 30–Nov. 25. [New York, Bradford, 1727.] 28 pp. F°.

20.

1. 1728, July 23–Sept. 21. [New York, Bradford, 1728.] 37 pp. F°.
2. 1729, May 13–July 12. [New York, Bradford, 1729.] 36 pp. F°.
3. 1730, Aug. 25–Oct. 29. [New York, Bradford, 1730.] 34 pp. F°.
4. 1731, Aug. 25–Sept. 30. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 21 pp. F°.

5. 1732, Aug. 9–Oct. 14. [New York, Bradford, 1732.] 44 pp. F^o.^a
6. 1733, Oct. 15–Nov. 1. [Bradford, n. d.] 12 pp. F^o.
7. 1734, Apr. 25–June 22. [New York, Bradford, 1734.] 36 pp. F^o.
8. 1734, Oct. 2–Nov. 28. [New York, Bradford, 1734.] 20 pp. F^o.
9. 1735, Oct. 16–Nov. 8. [New York, Bradford, 1735.] 22 pp. F^o.
10. 1736, Oct. 13–Nov. 10. [New York, Bradford, 1736.] 16 pp. F^o.
11. 1737, Apr. 5–May 3. [New York, Bradford, n. d.] 15 pp. F^o.

21.

1. 1737, June 15–Dec. 16. [New York, Zenger, n. d.] 107 pp. F^o.
2. 1738, Apr. 4–Oct. 20. [New York, Zenger, n. d.] 35 pp. F^o.

22.

1. 1739, Mar. 27–Apr. 14. [New York, Bradford, 1739.] 16 pp. F^o.
2. 1739, Aug. 28–Oct. 3. [New York, Bradford, 1739.] 51 pp. F^o.
3. 1739, Oct. 9–Nov. 17. [New York, Bradford, 1739.] 51 pp. F^o.
4. 1740, Apr. 8–July 12. Fragment only found, May 13–July 12. v. p. F^o.
5. 1740, Sept. 9–Nov. 3. [New York, Bradford, 1740.] 34 pp. F^o.
6. 1741, Apr. 14–June 13. [New York, Bradford, 1741.] 29 pp. F^o.
7. 1741, Sept. 15–Nov. 27. [New York, Bradford, 1741.] 47 pp. F^o.
8. 1742, Mar. 16–Sept. 29. } [New York, Bradford, 1742.] 9, 14 pp. F^o.
9. 1742, Oct. 12–29. }
10. 1743, Apr. 19–Sept. 27. [New York, Bradford, 1743.] 8 pp., 1 l. F^o.

23.

1. 1743, Nov. 8–Dec. 17. New York, Parker, 1743. 45 pp. F^o.
2. 1744, Apr. 17–May 19. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 26 pp. F^o.
3. 1744, July 17–Sept. 21. [New York, Parker, 1744.] 59 pp. F^o.
4. 1744/5, Nov. 6–May 14. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 38 pp. F^o.

24.

1. 1745, June 25–July 6. [New York, Parker, 1745.] 20 pp. F^o.
2. 1745/6, Aug. 6–May 3. [New York, Parker, 1746.] 101 pp. F^o.
3. 1746, June 3–July 15. [New York, Parker, 1746.] 28 pp. F^o.
4. 1746, July 29–Dec. 6. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 41 pp. F^o.
5. 1747, Mar. 24–Sept. 22. [New York, Parker, 1747.] 58 pp. F^o.
6. 1747, Sept. 29–Nov. 25. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 64 pp. F^o.

25.

1. 1748, Feb. 12–Aug. 30. } New York, Parker, 1747–8. 96 pp. F^o.
2. 1748, Sept. 20–Nov. 12. }
3. 1749, June 27–Aug. 4. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 28 pp. F^o.

26.

1. 1750, Sept. 4–Nov. 24. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1751, May 30–June 6. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1751, Oct. 1–Nov. 25. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 47 pp. F^o.

^a Pages 7–10, 15–18 not found.

27.

1. 1752, Oct. 24–Nov. 11. [New York, Parker, 1752.] 21 pp. F°.
2. 1753, May 30–July 4. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 42 pp. F°.
3. 1753, Sept. 30–Dec. 12. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1754, Apr. 9–May 1. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
5. 1754, May 2–4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
6. 1754/5, Aug. 20–Sept. 11. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
7. 1755/6, Dec. 2–July 9. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
8. 1756, Sept. 21–Dec. 1. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
9. { 1757, Feb. 4–Sept. 3. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
1757, Dec. 6–24. [New York, Parker, n. d.] 20 pp. F°.
1758, Jan. 24–Feb. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
10. 1758, Mar. 7–June 3. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
11. 1758, Nov. 14–Dec. 16. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

28.

1. 1759, Jan. 31–Oct. 18. [New York, Weyman, n. d.] June 26–Oct. 18, pp. 39–48, only, found.
2. 1759/60, Dec. 4–June 10. Fragment, Dec. 4–11, 1759, May 13–21, 1760, pp. 43–52, 95–98, only, found.
3. 1760, Oct. 12–Nov. 7. Fragment, Oct. 29, pp. 9–10, only, found.

29.

1. 1761, Mar. 10–May 19. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
2. 1761, Sept. 1–11. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
3. 1761/2, Nov. 24–Jan. 7. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1762, Mar. 2–May 22. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
5. 1762, Nov. 16–Dec. 11. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
6. 1763, Nov. 8–Dec. 20. Fragment, Nov. 8–25, pp. 1–24, only, found.
7. 1764, Apr. 17–21. [New York, Weyman, n. d.] 9 pp. F°.
8. 1764, Sept. 4–Oct. 20. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
9. 1765, Nov. 12–Dec. 23. Fragment, Nov. 12–13, p. 1, only, found.
10. 1766, June 11–July 3. Fragment, June 11–19, pp. 1–11, only, found.
11. 1766, Nov. 10–Dec. 19. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
12. 1767, May 27–June 6. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
13. 1767/8, Nov. 17–Feb. 6. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.

30.

1. 1768/9, Oct. 27–Jan. 2. [New York, Gaine, n. d.] 80 pp. F°.

31.

1. 1769, Apr. 4–May 20. New York, Gaine, 1769. 88 pp. F°.
2. 1769/70, Nov. 21–Jan. 27. New York, Gaine, 1770. 120 pp. F°.
3. 1770/1, Dec. 11–Mar. 4. Contemporaneously printed copy not found.
4. 1772, Jan. 7–Mar. 24. New York, Gaine, 1772. 118 pp. F°.
5. 1773, Jan. 5–Mar. 8. New York, Gaine, 1773. 120 pp. F°.
6. 1774, Jan. 6–Mar. 19. New York, Gaine, 1774. 105 pp. F°.
7. 1775, Jan. 10–Apr. 3. New York, Gaine, 1775. 131 pp. F°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1674, Nov. 10. Maj. Edmund Andros, governor.
 1677, Nov. 16. Anthony Brockholls, comdr. in chief.
 1678, Aug. 7. Sir Edmund Andros, governor.
 1681, Jan. 13. Anthony Brockholls, comdr. in chief.
 1682, Aug. 27. Col. Thomas Dongan, governor.
 1688, Aug. 11. Sir Edmund Andros, governor.
 1688, Oct. 9. Francis Nicholson, lieut. gov.
 1689, June 3. Jacob Leisler, lieut. gov.
 1691, Mar. 19. Henry Sloughter, governor.
 1691, July 26. Richard Ingoldesby, lieut. gov.
 1692, Aug. 30. Benjamin Fletcher, governor.
 1698, Apr. 13. Earl of Bellomont, governor.
 1699, May 17. John Nanfan, lieut. gov.
 1700, July 24. Earl of Bellomont, governor.
 1701, Mar. 5. William Smith, senior councillor, actg. executive.
 1701, May 19. John Nanfan, lieut. gov.
 1702, May 3. Lord Cornbury, governor.
 1708, Dec. 18. Lord Lovelace, governor.
 1709, May 6. Peter Schuyler, president.
 1709, May 9. Richard Ingoldesby, lieut. gov.
 1709, May 25. Peter Schuyler, president.
 1709, June 1. Richard Ingoldesby, lieut. gov.
 1710, Apr. 10. Gerardus Beekman, president.
 1710, June 14. Robert Hunter, governor.
 1719, July 21. Peter Schuyler, president.
 1720, Sept. 17. William Burnet, governor.
 1728, Apr. 15. John Montgomerie, governor.
 1731, July 1. Rip Van Dam, president.
 1732, Aug. 1. William Cosby, governor.
 1736, Mar. 10. George Clarke, governor.
 1743, Sept. 2. George Clinton, governor.
 1753, Oct. 10. Sir Danvers Osborne, governor.
 1753, Oct. 12. James De Lancey, lieut. gov.
 1755, Sept. 3. Sir Charles Hardy, governor.
 1757, June 3. James De Lancey, lieut. gov.
 1760, Aug. 4. Cadwallader Colden, president.
 1761, Oct. 26. Robert Monckton, governor.
 1761, Nov. 18. Cadwallader Colden, lieut. gov.
 1762, June 14. Robert Monckton, governor.
 1763, June 28. Cadwallader Colden, lieut. gov.
 1765, Nov. 13. Sir Henry Moore, governor.
 1769, Sept. 12. Cadwallader Colden, lieut. gov.
 1770, Oct. 19. Lord Dunmore, governor.
 1771, July 9. William Tryon, governor.
 1774, Apr. 7. Cadwalader Colden, lieut. gov.
 1775, June 28. William Tryon, governor.
 1780, Mar. 23. James Robertson, governor.
 1783, Apr. 17. Andrew Elliot, lieut. gov.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1674, July 1/11. Proprietary commission for Edmund Andros.
 1829. Stmt. of U. S. under Anglo-Amer. convention of 1827.
 1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 215.
 1880. N. J. archives, i: 156.
 1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 106-107.
 1901. Farnham Papers, i: 327.
 —, July 1/11. Proprietary instructions to Edmund Andros.
 1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 216-219.

- 1681, Sept. 30. Proprietary commission for Thomas Dongan.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 328-329.
- 1683, Jan. 27. Proprietary instructions for Thomas Dongan.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 331.
1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 108-109.
- 1685, June 10. Royal commission for Thomas Dongan. 2 James II.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 377-382.
1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 177-178 (in part only).
- 1686, May 29. Royal instructions for Thomas Dongan. 2 James II.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 369-375.
1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 178-180.
- 1689, Nov. 14. Draft of royal commission for Henry Sloughter.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 623-629.
1894. Colon. laws of N. Y., v. 1: 221-222 (in part only)
- 1690, Jan. 31. Royal instructions. 1 William and Mary.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 685.
- 1692, Mar. 18. Royal commission for Benjamin Fletcher. 4 William and Mary.
1852. Colon. Records Penn., i: 357-364.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 827-833.
1903. Mss. House of Lords, ii: 431-437.
- 1692, Mar. 7. Royal instructions. 4 William and Mary.
1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 818-824.
- 1697, June 18. Royal commission for Lord Bellomont. 9 William III.
1854. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iv: 266-273.
1901. Farnham Papers, ii: 25 et seq.
- 1697, Aug. 31. Royal instructions. 9 William III.
1854. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iv: 284.
- 1709, Oct. 19. Royal commission for Robert Hunter. 9 Anne.
1855. N. Y. Colon. Docs., v: 92.
- 1709, Dec. 27. Royal instructions (draft). 9 Anne.
1855. N. Y. Colon. Docs., v: 124-143.
- 1709, Dec. 30. Additional instructions.
1855. N. Y. Colon. Docs., v: 143.
- 1715, Mar. 17. Royal commission. 1 Geo. I.
1855. N. Y. Colon. Docs., v: 391.
- 1727, Oct. 4. Royal commission for John Montgomerie. 1 Geo. II.
1855. N. Y. Colon. Docs., v: 834-841.
- 1741, Aug. 20. Lords Justices' commission for George Clinton.
1855. N. Y. Colon. Docs., vi: 189-201.
- 1753, Aug. 1. Royal commission for Danvers Osborne. 27 Geo. II.
1757. Smith. Hist. N. Y., 229-237.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Thomas Dongan.

1684, June-July. Calendar St. Papers. Amer. and W. I. 1681-1685.
1685-1688. ib. 1685-1688.

Henry Sloughter.

1690-1691. Calendar St. Papers. Amer. and W. I. 1689-1692,

Jacob Leisler.

Papers relating to the Administration of Lieut. Gov. Leisler. 1689-1691. pp. 1-250.

Documentary history of the State of New York. O'Callaghan. vol. 2, no. 1.

Documents relating to the administration of Jacob Leisler.

N. Y. Hist. Socy. Fund Pubs. 1868: 237-426.

Benjamin Fletcher.

1692, Sept. Calendar St. Papers. Amer. and W. I. 1689-1692.

1693-1695. ib. 1693-1695.

1696-1697. ib. 1696-1697.

Cadwalader Colden.

The Colden Letter Books. vol. 1-11. 1760-1775.

Coll. N. Y. Hist. Socy. Publication Fund ser. x. ix-x. 1876. 1 l., 480; 1 l., 516 pp.

The first part of Lieut. Governor Colden's official letter books. There is neither calendar nor table of contents, but a very full index accompanies the second volume.

Proclamation of the last of the Royal Governors of New York. Apr. 15, 1780. pp. 655-658.

Documentary history of the State of New York. O'Callaghan. vol. 4, no. 17.

COUNCIL.

The council journals were not printed currently. For the legislative journals of the council see above under legislature.

Calendars.

Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668-1783. New York State Library Bulletin 58. History 6. Albany, 1902. 720 pp. 8°. [Index pp. 581-720.]

This calendar covers the executive minutes of the New York colonial council from 1668 to 1783. It was prepared by Mr. Berthold Fernow, keeper of historical records, shortly before his resignation on April 1, 1889, and was intended to form with other calendars an additional volume of the series of "Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York."

The council became a legislative body, coordinate with the assembly, with the first regular colonial legislature convened in 1691 by Governor Sloughter. Its legislative minutes have been printed as the "Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York, 1691-1775." 2 v. Albany, 1861; see above under Legislative.

University of the State of New York. State Library Bulletin History No. 2. May, 1899. Colonial Records General Entries, v. 1, 1664-65. Albany, 1899. 204 pp. 8°.

The volume known as "General Entries, v. 1," is the first book of records of the executive department including papers pertaining to the surrender of the colony by the Dutch to the English in 1664, and extending to September 25, 1665. Besides the papers relating to the change of government, it contains the records of the secretary on various topics illustrating the early history of the colony. Among these are correspondence with neighboring colonies, appointment of civil officers, orders, and official determination of disputes or differences as to possession of lands, etc., arising between adjoining towns or private individuals, permits for trade or of the departure of ships from New York harbor, etc.

The volume itself is a folio of some 180 pages. It was removed from the office of the Secretary of State to the State Library by act of legislature of April 19, 1881.

The calendar prefixed to the volume is arranged in chronological order and contains a brief abstract of the contents of each paper.

Minutes.

- 1686, Sept. 14-Dec. 27. Calend. St. Papers. Amer. and W. I. 1685-1688.
 1687, Jan. 3-Feb. 28. ib.
 1688, Jan. 3-Aug. 29. ib.
 1689, Mar. 1-June 10. ib. 1689-1692.
 1691, Mar. 19-Dec. 31. ib.
 1692, Jan. 8-Dec. 29. ib.
 1693, Jan. 12-Dec. 28. ib. 1693-1695. (73 meetings.)
 1694, Jan. 4-Dec. 31. ib. (59 meetings.)
 1695, Jan. 10-Dec. 19. ib. (60 meetings.)
 1696, July 16. ib. no. 217 (long abstract).
 1696, Sept. 15. ib. 1696-1697. no. 536, ix. (short extract).

While, in all cases, these minutes are given in abstracted form only, in many cases the abstract is so full that this, together with the continuity of the abstracts, will, it is believed, enable students to learn that of the functions of this body which calendar entries would not. For this reason these references have been included here.

COURT OF LIEUTENANCY.

Records. Oct. 16, 1686-1696. Coll. N. Y. Hist. Secy. Publication Fund ser. v., xiii, 1880: 389-438.

Printed from the original ms. in the library of the society. "The volume is one of singular interest and value. Its relation to the history of the period to which it belongs is as follows: The common law of England gave the sovereign no absolute power to control his troops, and Parliament was never forward, or even disposed, to confer it by statute. All parties in the high councils of the nation had regarded the standing armies of the Stuarts with great aversion as the tools of tyranny. That jealousy of the control of the militia was signally displayed by the first English colonists in Massachusetts, from whose laws were derived the earliest regulations of the militia in New York when it came under English authority at the conquest. The Duke's governors during the whole period down to 1691 were constantly at issue with the people when this topic came up. As this Court of Lieutenancy was begun under the sway of James II and was continued under the reign of William and Mary, it furnishes many singular instances of the methods pursued in such tribunals." (Preface to vol.)

PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, AMERICAN RULE.

1775-1776.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Journals.

1775-1777. Journals of the provincial congress, provincial convention, committee of safety, and council of safety of the state of New York. Albany: Printed by Thurlow Weed, printer to the state, 1842. 2 v. F°.

vol. 1. 3 p. l., 1196 pp.; index pp. 1119-1196.

vol. 2. 2 p. l., 543 pp.; index pp. 521-543.

250 copies were printed pursuant to Senate resolution of April 17, 1841. The designated distribution of thirty copies, in addition to those to be deposited in each state library, was provided for in the resolution. Remaining copies were to be distributed or sold by the secretary of state, William H. Seward.

Journals of the 1st to the 3d congress are also printed, though not in full, in the American Archives, as follows:

1.

1. 1775, May 22-July 8. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 1241-1348.
2. 1775, July 26-Sept. 2. ib., ser. 4, ii: 1800-1820; iii: 523-582.
3. 1775, Oct. 4-Nov. 4. ib., ser. 4, iii: 1267-1324.

2.

1. 1775, Nov. 14-Dec. 2. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 1751-1763.
2. 1775, Dec. 6-22. ib., ser. 4, iv: 383-440.
3. 1776, Feb. 12-Mar. 16. ib., ser. 4, v: 251-396.
4. 1776, May 8-13. ib., ser. 4, v: 1491-1508.

3.

1. 1776, May 14-June 30. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, vi: 1299-1444.

4.

1. 1776, July 9-Oct. 5.
 2. 1776, Dec. 5-6.
 3. 1777, Mar. 6-May 13.
- } Not reprinted.
- 1775, May 22-Oct. 15. Munsell. Annals of Albany, vii: 203-231.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

SESSIONS.

1775, July 11-25. New York.
 1775, Sept. 4-Oct. 3. New York.
 1776, Jan. 3-Feb. 12. New York.
 1776, Mar. 18-May 8. New York.
 1776, Aug. 19. New York.
 1776, Aug. 27, 29. Harlem.
 1776, Aug. 30. Kingsbridge.
 1776, Aug. 31. Philipse's Manor.
 1776, Sept. 2-4. Fishkill.
 1776, Sept. 8-13. Fishkill.
 1776, Sept. 23-25. Fishkill.
 1776, Sept. 26-27. Fishkill.
 1776, Oct. 4-14. Fishkill.
 1776, Oct. 16-Dec. 4. Fishkill.
 1776/7, Dec. 5-Feb. 14. Fishkill.
 1777, Feb. 19-Mar. 5. Kingston.

The proceedings of the Committee of Safety have been printed in the Journals of the Provincial Congress, etc., see above, and also in the American Archives. The abrupt cessation of the latter series left the reprint there incomplete. As the division of the reprints does not always correspond, it has been necessary to give the collation of both.

Proceedings.

- 1775, July 11-25. Journals Provincial Congress, etc. i: 70-87.
 1775, Sept. 4-Oct. 3. ib., i: 137-163.
 1776, Jan. 3-Feb. 12. ib., i: 236-292.
 1776, Mar. 18-May 8. ib., i: 368-433.
 1776, Aug. 19, 27. ib., i: 578, 593-594.
 1776, Aug. 29-Sept. 4. ib., i: 601-607.
 1776, Sept. 8-13. ib., i: 615-624.
 1776, Sept. 26-27. ib., i: 645-648.
 1776, Oct. 7-Dec. 4. ib., i: 666-735.
 1776, Dec. 5-1777, Mar. 5. ib., i: 739-824.

- 1775, July 11-25. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 1777-1799.
 1775, Sept. 4-Oct. 3. ib., ser. 4, iii: 877-924.
 1776, Jan. 3-Feb. 12. ib., ser. 4, iv: 1017-1126.
 1776, Mar. 18-May 8. ib., ser. 4, v: 1367-1492.
 1776, Aug. 29-Sept. 3. ib., ser. 5, i: 1557-1566.
 1776, Sept. 4. ib., ser. 5, ii: 659-662.

- 1776, Sept. 8-13. ib., ser. 5, ii: 673-690.
 1776, Sept. 18. ib., ser. 5, ii: 703-705.
 1776, Sept. 23-25. ib., ser. 5, ii: 716-719.
 1776, Sept. 26-27. ib., ser. 5, ii: 720-726.
 1776, Oct. 7-14. ib., ser. 5, iii: 230-246.
 1776, Oct. 16-Dec. 13. ib., ser. 5, iii: 250-374.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Minutes.

1. 1777, May 14-Sept. 10. Journals Provincial Congress, i: 933-1060.
 2. 1777/8, Oct. 8-Jan. 7. ib., i: 1063-1109.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Minutes.

- 1774, May 16-Nov. 22. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 293-330.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

Minutes.

- 1775, May 1-4. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 468-471, 479-482.
 1775, May 8-18. ib., ser. 4, ii: 529-33, 603-5, 617-8, 636.
 1775, May 22, 29. ib., ser. 4, ii: 670-1, 727-8.
 1775, June 3, 8, 12, 21. ib., ser. 4, ii: 898-9, 933, 965-6, 1046.
 1775, July 5-7, 11. ib., ser. 4, ii: 1574-6, 1645.
 1775, Aug. 3, 4, 10, 15-16. ib., ser. 4, iii: 15, 20-21, 78-79, 139.
 1775, Sept. 19-21. ib., ser. 4, iii: 736.
 1775, Oct. 3. ib., ser. 4, iii: 940-941.
 1775, Nov. 10, 21-29. ib., ser. 4, iii: 1624-30.

TRYON COUNTY.

The minute book of the committee of safety of Tryon county. . . . Now printed for the first time. With an introduction by J. H. Hanson and notes by S. L. Frey. New York, Dodd, Mead & co., 1905. 1 p. l, xv, 2 ll., 151 pp. 1 facs., 1 map, 15 pls. 8°.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

1777 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

An address of the convention of the representatives of the state of New York to their constituents. Fish-kill, S. Loudon. n. d. 19 pp. 12°.

English text.

1776. Fish-kill, Loudon. 19 pp. 12°.
 [1776]. Norwich, Green and Spooner. 16 pp. 12°.
 1777. Philadelphia, Dunlap. 12 pp. 12°.
 1777. Baltimore, Goddard. 15 pp. 12°.

Dutch text.

1777. Aaanspraak van de vergadering der gevolmagtigde van den staat van New York aan hare principalen. Fish-kill, S. Loudon, 1777. 24 pp. 8°

An ordinance of the convention of the state of New York, for organizing and establishing the government, agreed to by the said convention. Fish-kill, S. Loudon, 1777. 12 pp. 8°.

The Constitution of the State of New York. Fish-kill, S. Lpdon, 1777. 34 pp. 8°.

- 1777. Philadelphia, Styner & Cist. 32 pp. 8°.
- 1783. New York, S. Loudon. 43 pp. 8°.
- 1785. New York, E. Holt. 48 pp. 8°.
- 1789. Laws of New York, 1-12 session. F°.
- 1792. ib., 1-15 session. F°.
- 1802. Laws of the state, v. 1: 1-18.
- 1815. Constitutions of U. S. and of N. Y. Coopertown, Phinney. 46 pp. 16°.
- 1821. Reports, etc., of convention of 1821, pp. 1-20.
- 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., v. 2: 1328-1340.

References.

New York Public Library Bull., v. 8: 178. For an account of the convention of 1777 see Reports, etc., of the convention of 1821, pp. 691-696.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

SESSION LAWS.

- 1.
1. 1777, Sept.-Oct. }
 2. 1778, Jan.-Apr. } n. t. p. pp. 3-43. F°.
 3. 1778, June. }
- 2.
1. 1778, Oct.-Nov. n. t. p. pp. 44-48. F°.
 2. 1779, Jan.-Mar. n. t. p. pp. 49-72. F°.
- 3.
1. 1779, Aug.-Oct. n. t. p. pp. 73-100. F°.
 2. 1780, Jan.-Mar. n. t. p. pp. 101-129. F°.
 3. 1780, May-July. n. t. p. pp. 131-148. F°.
- 4.
1. 1780, Sept.-Oct. n. t. p. pp. 149-165. F°.
 2. 1781, Jan.-Mar. n. t. p. pp. 166-195. F°.
 3. 1781, June-July. n. t. p. pp. 196-206. F°.
- 5.
1. 1781, Oct.-Nov. n. t. p. pp. 207-218. F°.
 2. 1782, Feb.-Apr. n. t. p. pp. 219-255. F°.
- 6.
1. 1782, July. n. t. p. pp. 257-268. F°.
 2. 1783, Jan.-Mar. n. t. p. pp. 269-300. F°.
- 7.
1. 1784, Jan.-May. New-York, 1784. iii, 3-127 pp. F°.
- 8.
1. 1784, Oct.-Nov. New-York, 1784-85. 34 pp. F°.
 2. 1785, Jan.-Apr. New-York, 1785. 104 pp. F°.
- 9.
1. 1786, Jan.-May. New-York, 1786. 137 pp. F°.
- 10.
1. 1787, Jan.-Apr. New-York, 1787. 212 pp. F°.

11.

1. 1788, Jan.-Mar. New-York, 1788. 222 pp. F°.

12.

1. 1788, Dec. 11-1789, Mar. 2. None passed.

SENATE.

Journal and votes and proceedings.

1.

1. 1777, Sept. 9-Oct. 7. Fishkill, S. Loudon, 1777. 26 pp. F°.
 2. 1778, Jan. 5-Apr. 14. n. t. p. pp. 27-110. F°.
 3. 1778, June 9-30. n. t. p. pp. 111-123. F°.

2.

1. 1778, Oct. 13-Nov. 6. n. t. p. pp. 123-157. F°.
 2. 1779, Jan. 27-Mar. 16. n. t. p. pp. 157-216. F°.

3.

1. 1779, Aug. 24-Oct. 25. Fishkill, S. Loudon, 1779. 56 pp. F°.
 2. 1780, Jan. 27-Mar. 14. n. t. p. 57-106 pp. F°.
 3. 1780, May 23-July 2. n. t. p. 109-134 pp. F°.

4.

1. 1780, Sept. 7-Oct. 10. n. t. p. 3-34 pp. F°.
 2. 1780, Nov. 17-1881, Mar. 31. n. t. p. 35-95 pp. F°.
 3. 1781, June 15-July 1. n. t. p. 96-114 pp. F°.

5.

1. 1781, Oct. 10-Nov. 23. n. t. p. 3-35 (1) pp. F°.
 2. 1782, Feb. 23-Apr. 14. n. t. p. (1), 38-77 pp. F°.

6.

1. 1782, July 8-25. n. t. p. (1), 80-96 pp. F°.
 2. 1783, Jan. 27-Mar. 28. n. t. p. (1), 98-165 pp. F°.

7.

1. 1784, Jan. 6-May 12. New-York, 1784. 147 pp. F°.

8.

1. 1784, Oct. 18-Nov. 29. n. t. p. 42 pp. F°.
 2. 1785, Jan. 24-Apr. 27. New-York, 1785. 109 pp. F°.

9.

1. 1786, Jan. 12-May 5. New-York, 1786. 104 pp. F°.

10.

1. 1787, Jan. 12-Apr. 21. New-York, 1787. 103 pp. F°.

11.

1. 1788, Jan. 11-Mar. 22. Poughkeepsie, 1788. 78 pp. F°.

12.

1. 1788, Dec. 11-1789, Mar. 12. Albany, 1788. 88 pp. F°.

ASSEMBLY.

Journal and votes and proceedings.

1.

1. 1777, Sept. 10-Oct. }
 2. 1778, Jan.-Apr. } Kingston, 1777. 125 pp. F°.
 3. 1778, June 9-30. }

2.

1. 1778, Oct.-Nov. }
 2. 1779, Jan.-Mar. } Poughkeepsie, 1779. 107 pp. F°.

3.

1. 1779, Aug.-Oct. }
 2. 1780, Jan.-Mar. } Fish-Kill, 1779. 86 pp. F°.
 3. 1780, May-July. }

4.

1. 1780, Sept.-Oct. Albany, 1859. 59 pp. F°.
 2. 1781, Jan.-Mar.^a Albany, 1820. 94, v pp. F°.
 3. 1781, June 15-July 1. Not found.

5.

1. 1781, Oct. 10-Nov. 23. n. t. p. 3-47 (1) pp. F°.
 2. 1782, Feb. 21-Apr. 14. n. t. p. (1), 50-100 pp. F°.

6.

1. 1782, July 11-25. n. t. p. (1), 105-122 (for 128) pp. F°.
 2. 1783, Jan. 27-Mar. 28. n. t. p. (1), 98-179 pp. F°.

7.

1. 1784, Jan. 6-May. New York, Holt, 1784. 16 pp. F°.

8.

1. 1784, Oct. 18-Nov. 29. n. t. p. 79 pp. F°.
 2. 1785, Jan. 24-Apr. New York, 1785. 183 pp. F°.

9.

1. 1786, Jan 12-May 5. New York, 1786. 176 pp. F°.

10.

1. 1787, Jan. 12-Apr. 21. New York, 1787. 179 pp. F°.

11.

1. 1788, Jan. 9-Mar. 22. Poughkeepsie, 1788. 144 pp. F°.

12.

1. 1788, Dec. 11-1789, Mar. 2. Albany, London, 1788. 163 pp. F°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1777-1795. George Clinton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York. 1777-1795—1801-1804. Military. Published by the State as Appendix "N" Third Annual report of the State Historian. Albany, 1899-1904. 8 vols. 8°.

Report of the Trustees of the State Library in relation to arranging and indexing the Clinton Manuscripts and other State Papers. n. p. [Albany, 1882.] 6 pp. 8°. (Assem. Docs. 22, 1882. v. 2.)

Containing a rept. on the Clinton papers by George W. Clinton.

^a Fifty copies were ordered printed by Assembly res. of March 31, 1820. The distribution of 26 copies was specifically provided for, remaining copies being ordered deposited with the secretary of state.

COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

Military minutes of the Council of Appointment of the state of New York, 1783-1821. Compiled and edited by H. Hastings [and] H. H. Noble. Albany: J. B. Lyon, state prtr., 1901-1902. 4 v. 8°.

Succeeded the executive council of the colonial period. It was composed of one Senator from each of four great districts into which the State was divided openly nominated and appointed yearly by the Assembly.

General references.

Calendar of historical manuscripts relating to the war of the revolution, in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. Albany: Weed, Parsons and co., printers, 1868. 2 v. 4°.

v. 1. pp. 2 p. l., 1-682, 1 map, 1 plan.

v. 2. pp. 1 p. l., 1-495, 2 plans.

500 copies of this calendar were printed pursuant to provisions of Senate resolution of April 24, 1863.

Report on the public archives of New York, by Herbert L. Osgood. First report Public Archives Commission, 1900, pp. 67-293. In Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1900, v. 2. Also issued separately.

Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, 1693-1775. By A. R. Hasse. (N. Y. Public Library Bull. 1903: 51-151.)

Origin of legislative assemblies in the state of New York, including titles of laws passed previous to 1691. By E. B. O'Callaghan. Albany, 1861. 39 pp. sq. 4°.

Index to Articles in Historical Collections relating to New York Colony and State. A. P. C. Griffin, Boston, 1887. 8 pp. 4°.

General index of the laws, 1777-1896. Albany, 1866-1897. [6] vols.

v. 1. 1777-1857.

v. 2. 1858-1865.

v. 3. 1866-1870.

v. 4. 1871-1875.

v. 5. 1876-1885.

[v. 6.] 1886-1896.

v. 5 marked v. 6 on title page.

General index to the laws of the state of New York, 1777-1901. Albany, 1902. 3 v.

General index to the documents of New York [1777-1857]. Prepared by T. S. Gillett. Albany, 1860. 526 pp.

Index to the documents of the Legislature of New York, from 1842 to 1854, inclusive. Albany, 1855. 278 pp. (Sen. doc. 33, 1855. v. 1.)

General index to the documents of New York, 1777-1865. Prepared by O. Archer. Albany, 1866. 544 pp.

General index to the documents of New York, 1777-1871, inclusive. Prepared by W. A. Cook. Albany, 1871. 575 pp.

General index to the documents of New York, 1777-1877. Prepared by Chas. R. Dayton. Albany, 1878. 808 pp.

General index to the legislative documents of the state of New York, from 1777 to 1888, inclusive. Albany, 1891. 975 pp.

h. NEW JERSEY.^a

1664-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Prefatory Note.

Collections.

Proprietary era, 1664-1703.

Collections.

East Jersey.

Collections.

Constitutions.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Council.

West Jersey.

Collections.

Charter.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions.

Royal Government, Union era, 1703-1738.

Collections.

Legislative.

Statutes.

General Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Council.

Royal Government (continued), Provincial era, 1738-1776.

Collections.

Legislative.

Statutes.

General Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Official correspondence.

Council.

Judicial.

Provincial government, American rule, 1775-1776.

Collections.

Provincial Congress.

Council of Safety.

State of New Jersey, 1776 to 1789.

Constitutions.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Legislative council.

General Assembly.

Joint meetings.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Official correspondence.

General references.

^a The Commission desires to acknowledge its obligation to Mr. William Nelson, chairman of the New Jersey Record Commission, for his assistance in examining the following portion of this bibliography.

PREFATORY NOTE.

With the exception of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, among the colonies, was the earliest to show any concern for her ancient records.

In 1794 a committee composed of Messrs. Kitchel, Southard, Blackwood, Stillwell, and Frazer, reported on "An Act for the Removal and Preservation of the Public Records of the State of New Jersey." The committee urges the construction of a 30 by 24 foot building on the State House lot in Trenton, and recommends that the records then in the office of the secretary of state at Burlington ought not to be removed until the building at Trenton was ready to receive them.

At the end of the assembly votes of the session of February, 1796, is given a list of books then on hand belonging to the legislature.

A precautionary measure was the report of a joint committee in January, 1797, on the condition of papers in the office of the secretary of state. The recommendation of the committee, viz. the passage of a law to prevent the original papers from being taken from the secretary's office for any purpose whatever, throws some light on methods which may have assisted in the depletion of files of early records. In the following year, 1798, an act was passed "for the better security of the Office of Secretary of State, and for arranging the irregular files of original papers in the Register's Office." Not again until 1822 do the archives appear to have claimed any legislative attention. On October 23 of that year, Mr. William J. Prall, clerk of the house, reported on an examination and arrangement of the documents and papers filed in the hall of the house.

In 1843 the gentlemen who two years later were instrumental in organizing the New Jersey Historical Society, called to the attention of the New Jersey legislature the efforts then being made by New York to procure from the English archives copies of those relating to her colonial history. The following session Governor Daniel Haines alluded to the subject in his annual message. This led to the introduction of a series of resolutions drafted by Mr. William A. Whitehead, of Newark, and presented by the judiciary committee, and which were intended to effect the contemplated object through Mr. John Brodhead, the agent of New York. Mr. Brodhead was then abroad engaged in securing documents relating to that State. These resolutions, although preceded by a favorable report, were defeated. This report, made by William Paterson, chairman, Stephen Congar, John C. Deacon, and Samuel Copner, was presented to the house on January 16, 1844. An appropriation of \$1,000 was recommended to carry out the purposes of the report. Five hundred copies of this report were ordered to be separately printed.

The following year, on January 25, 1845, a select committee of the senate reported in favor of the same object. This committee was composed of William J. Shinn, Jos. S. Dodd, and Richard R. Paulison. The report was ordered to be separately printed in an edition of 300 copies, but the document itself was ordered to lie on the table. The memorial presented by the Historical Society in 1846 likewise met with defeat.

The society, however, continued its endeavors to carry out the object in view. In 1849, through private subscriptions, it had secured sufficient funds to take the preparatory step. An index to the New Jersey Colonial Documents in the State Paper Office was arranged through an agent in London. This index, or calendar, was completed in 1851, and was published by the society in 1858, as volume 5 of its "Collections."

This action of the Historical Society developed the interesting nature of the documents sought to be obtained. It was not, however, until 1872 that, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, member of the legislature from Morris County, and Speaker of the assembly, authority was given to the society to procure copies of all papers directly referring to the history of the State which might be found in the State Paper Office in England. This was modified in 1874 to include the procurement of documents of a like import that might be found elsewhere. In 1878 the authority was still further extended to the arranging, collating, and publishing the papers thus procured. (N. J. Archives, ser. 1, v. 1 Gen. intr.)

References.

- 1794. Report of Committee. (Votes Gen. Assembly, Oct. sess., pp. 99-100.)
- 1797. Report joint committee. (ib., Jan. sess., p. 59.)
- 1822. Report clerk of House. (Minutes House of Assembly, 1822: 10-12.)
- 1844. Report House Committee on Judiciary on examination of colonial records of the state deposited in the public offices of Great Britain. (Minutes. House of Assembly, 1844: 257-263.)
- 1845. Report of select committee on so much of governor's message as relates to, and on certain memorials relating to the securing of information respecting the character and extent of N. J. colonial documents deposited in the English archives. (Sen. journal, 1845: 695-699.)
- 1846. Committee report on memorials from the N. J. Historical Society relative to documents connected with the history of the state at present in the archives of England or of the other states of the Union. (Minutes House of Assembly, 1846: 421-425.)
- 1848. Message of governor transmitting a communication from the N. J. Historical Society relative to N. J. colonial documents now in English archives. (Minutes House of Assembly, 1848: 411-414.)
- 1851. Communication from the surveyor general of the eastern division of New Jersey relative to the erection of a building for the safe-keeping of the proprietary records at Perth Amboy. (Sen. journal, 1852, app. p. 636-639.)
- 1873. Recommendation for additional appropriation for better preservation of the early records of N. J. (Govs. message, Jan. 1873: 16.)
- 1877. Recommendation for an appropriation to aid in continuing the work and printing copies of the colonial records. (Govs. message, Jan. 1877: 28.)
- 1895. Fifty Years of Historical Work in New Jersey. Address by William Nelson, A. M., at the semi-centennial celebration of the New Jersey Historical Society. Society's "Collections," viii: 29-30, 117-122.

COLLECTIONS.

Archives of the State of New Jersey; 1st series: Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey; v. 1-26. v. p., 1880-1904. 8°.

- v. 1. Edited by Wm. A. Whitehead. 1631-1687. Newark, Daily Journal Establishment, 1880. 1 p. l., xxiii, 556 pp.
- v. 2. 1687-1703. Newark, Daily Advertiser Prtg. House, 1881. xxi, 559 pp.
- v. 3. Administrations of Lords Cornbury and Lovelace, and of Lieutenant Governor Ingoldesby. 1703-1709. Newark, 1881. xiii, 512 pp.
- v. 4. Administrations of Governor Robert Hunter and President Lewis Morris. 1709-1720. Newark, 1882. xv, 464 pp.
- v. 5. Administrations of Gov. Burnet, Gov. Montgomerie, President Lewis Morris, Gov. Cosby, President Anderson and President Hamilton. 1720-1737. Newark, 1882. xvi, 520 pp.
- v. 6. Administrations of Governor Lewis Morris, President John Hamilton and President John Reading. 1738-1747. Newark, 1882. v-xvi, 482 pp.
- v. 7. Part of Administration of Gov. Jonathan Belcher. 1746-1751. Newark, 1883. xvi, 663 pp.
- v. 8. The Administration of Gov. Jonathan Belcher, Completed. In 2 pts. 1751-1757. Newark, 1885. 1 p. l., xix, 1 l., 299, 1 l., 285 pp.

v. 9. Edited by Frederick W. Ricord and Wm. Nelson. Administrations of President John Reading, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Pownall, Gov. Francis Bernard, Gov. Thomas Boone, Gov. Josiah Hardy, and part of the administration of Gov. Wm. Franklin. 1757-1767. Newark, 1885. 1 p. l., xxi, 656 pp.

v. 10. Administration of Gov. Wm. Franklin. 1767-1776. Newark, 1886. 2 p. l., xx, 748 pp.

v. 11. Edited by Wm. Nelson. I. Some account of American newspapers, particularly of the eighteenth century, and libraries in which they may be found. part. 1. Alabama-Maryland. II. Extracts from American newspapers, relating to New Jersey. v. 1. 1704-1739. cxxvi, 1 l., 623 pp. Paterson, N. J.: The Press Prtg. and Publishing co., 1894.

v. 12. ib. Part 2. Massachusetts. II. Extracts from American newspapers, relating to New Jersey. v. II. 1740-1750. Paterson, 1895. 7 p. l., cxxvii-cclxviii, 1 l., 729 pp.

v. 13. Edited by Frederick W. Ricord and Wm. Nelson. Journal of the Governor and Council. v. I. 1682-1714. Trenton: The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., prtrs., 1890. xi, 580 pp.

v. 14. ib. v. II. 1715-1738. Trenton, 1890. ix, 567 pp.

v. 15. ib. v. III. 1738-1748. Trenton, 1891. vii, 656 pp. 1 pl.

v. 16. Edited by Frederick W. Ricord. ib. v. 4. 1748-1755. Trenton, 1891. 2 p. l., 596 pp.

v. 17. ib. v. 5. 1756-1768. Trenton, 1892. 2 p. l., 538 pp.

v. 18. ib. v. 6. 1769-1775. 2 p. l., 581 pp. Trenton, 1893.

v. 19. Edited by Wm. Nelson. I. Some account of early American newspapers and libraries in which they may be found. part 3. Michigan-New Hampshire. II. Extracts from American newspapers, relating to New Jersey. v. 3. 1751-1755. Paterson: The Press prtg. and pub. co., 1897. lxxviii, 1 l., 614 pp.

v. 20. Extracts from American newspapers relating to New Jersey. v. 4. 1756-1761. Paterson: The Call prtg. and pub. co., 1898. xii, 704 pp.

v. 21. Calendar of records in the office of the Secretary of State. 1664-1703. Edited by Wm. Nelson. In 2 parts. East Jersey Records and West Jersey Records. Paterson: The Press prtg. and pub. co., 1899. xii, 1 l., 770 pp.

v. 22. Marriage Records, 1665-1800. Edited, with an historical introduction on the early marriage laws of New Jersey, and the precedents on which they were founded, by Wm. Nelson. Paterson, 1900. i-xii, vii-cxxvi, 678 pp., 2 pl.

v. 23. Calendar of New Jersey wills, v. 1. 1670-1730. Edited, with an introductory note on the early testamentary laws and customs of New Jersey, by Wm. Nelson. Paterson, 1901. lxxxix, 662 pp., 3 pl.

v. 24. Extracts from American newspapers, relating to New Jersey. v. 5. 1762-1765. Paterson, 1902. xi, 745 pp.

v. 25. Extracts, &c. v. 6. 1766-1767. Paterson, 1903 [1906]. xii, 568 pp.

v. 26. Extracts, &c. v. 7. 1768-1769. Paterson, 1904 [1907]. viii, 649 pp.

General index to the documents relating to the colonial history of the state of N. J.; 1 ser., in 10 vols. Prepared by Frederick W. Ricord. Newark: Daily Advertiser prtg. house, 1888. 2 p. l., 198 pp. 8°.

2nd series: Documents relating to the revolutionary history of New Jersey. 1902-1903. 8°.

v. 1. Extracts from American newspapers. v. 1, 1776-1777. Edited by Wm. S. Stryker, A. M., LL. D., Adj. Gen'l of N. J. Trenton: The John L. Murphy pub. co., prtrs., 1901. vi, 5-614 pp.

v. 2. ib. v. 2. 1778. Edited by Francis B. Lee. Trenton, 1903. vii, 648 pp.

First report of the public record commission of New Jersey. 1899. Somerville, 1899. 116 pp. 8°.

No more issued. Wm. Nelson, record comr., appointed by the governor in July, 1897, under ch. 105, laws of 1897.

The grants, concessions and original constitutions of the province of New Jersey. . . . By Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer. Philadelphia, Bradford [1758]. (5), 763 pp. F°.

PROPRIETARY ERA.

1664-1703.

EAST JERSEY-WEST JERSEY.

COLLECTED ARCHIVES.

Documents relating to the colonial history of New Jersey. 1631-1687. Newark, 1880. 1 p. l., xxiii, 556 pp.

Archives of N. J., ser. 1, v. 1. The table of contents for this and the succeeding volume is full enough to serve as a calendar. There is besides a good index in each volume. The contents of both volumes comprise letters to and from governors, proclamations, grants, commissions, memorials to the home government, etc.

— Same, 1687-1703. Newark, 1881. xxi, 559 pp.

ib. ser. 1, v. 2.

EAST JERSEY.

COLLECTIONS.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey. Calendar of Records in the office of the Secretary of State [of New Jersey]. 1664-1703. Part I. East Jersey Records.

Archives of N. J., ser. 1, xxi: 1-335.

In the table of contents is given a brief description of the volumes, and the preface summarizes their historical bearing.

CONSTITUTIONS.

1683. The fundamental constitutions for the Province of East New Jersey in America.

1758. Leaming and Spicer. Grants: 153-166.

— Proviso and addition.

1758. ib., 179-181.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1. 1668, May 26-30. Elizabeth.

2. 1668, Nov. 3-7. Elizabeth.

1. 1675, Nov. 5-13. Elizabeth.

2. 1675, Dec. 2-?. Elizabeth.

1. 1676, Apr. 6-?. (?)

(?) 1676, Oct. 5-8. Woodbridge.

(?) 1677, Oct. 10-19. Woodbridge and Elizabeth.

(?) 1678, Oct. 21-29. Elizabeth.

(?) 1679, Apr. 3-?. Elizabeth.

(?) 1679, May 8-?. Middletown.

(?) 1679, Nov. 1-?. (?)

(?) 1681, July 23-?. Elizabeth.

1. 1682, Mar. 1-28. Elizabeth.

2. 1682, May 30-?. Elizabeth.

3. 1683, Nov. ?-Dec. 5. Elizabeth.

1. 1686, Apr. 6-?. Amboy Perth (*sic*).

2. 1686, Oct. 29-?. New-Perth (*sic*).

1. 1688, May 14-24. Perth Amboy.

1. 1692, Sept. 28-Oct. 6. Perth Amboy.

1. 1693, Oct. 12-Nov. 3. Perth Amboy.

1. 1694, Oct. 2-22. Perth Amboy.

1. 1695, July 25-Aug. 3. Perth Amboy.

1. 1695/6, Feb. 20-Mar. 7. Perth Amboy.

1. 1697/8, Feb. 21-Mar. 13. Perth Amboy.

Leaming and Spicer, 75-138.

Leaming and Spicer, 227-381.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1665. Philip Carteret, governor.
- 1682. Robert Barclay, governor.
- 1683. Thomas Rudyard, deputy governor.
- 1683. Gawen Laurie, deputy governor.
- 1685. Lord Niel Campbell, governor.
- 1697. Andrew Hamilton, governor.
- 1698. Jeremiah Basse, governor.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1665, Feb. 10. Proprietary commission to Philip Carteret.
1880. N. J. Archives, i: 20.
- 1665, Feb. 10. Proprietary instructions to Philip Carteret.
1758. Leaming and Spicer, 28-31.
1880. N. J. Archives, i: 21-25.
- 1674, July 31. Proprietary commission to Philip Carteret.
1758. Leaming and Spicer, 58-60.
- 1674, July 31. Proprietary instructions to Philip Carteret.
1880. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, i: 167.
- 1683, July 5. Proprietary commission to Robert Barclay, governor of East Jersey.
1765. Smith. Hist. of N. J., 166.
- 1683, July (?). Proprietary commission to Gawen Laurie as deputy governor of East New Jersey.
1758. Leaming and Spicer, 168-170.
1880. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, i: 423-425.
- 1683, July 20. Proprietary instructions to Gawen Laurie.
1758. Leaming and Spicer, 171-178.
1880. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, i: 426-433.
- 1684, Aug. 1. Proprietary instructions to Gawen Laurie.
1758. Leaming and Spicer, 195-197.
- 1698, Apr. 14. Proprietary instructions to Jeremiah Basse, governor of East New Jersey.
1758. Leaming and Spicer, 220 et seq.
1881. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, ii: 209.

COUNCIL.

- Journal of the governor and council of East Jersey. Dec. 1, 1682-April 29, 1703. Documents relating to the colonial history of New Jersey. v. 13. Journal of the governor and council. v. 1. 1682-1714. pp. 1-298.
Archives of N. J., ser. 1, v. 13.
Historical preface and full index.
- The Journal of the procedure of the governor and council of the province of East New Jersey from and after the first day of December, Anno Dmni, 1682. Published by Authority of the Legislature. Jersey City: Printed by John H. Lyon, 1872. 245 pp. 8°.

Pursuant to provision of act of April 6, 1871, "Act for the better preservation of the early records of New Jersey." There is no index for the volume, and the last entry is 1703. Reprinted in N. J. Archives, v. 13, as above, with the utmost care, from the original MS.

WEST JERSEY.

COLLECTIONS.

Documents relating to the colonial history of New Jersey. Calendar of records in the office of the Secretary of state. 1664-1703. Part II. West Jersey Records.

Archives of N. J., ser. 1, xxi: 337-684.

In the table of contents is given a brief description of the volumes, and the preface summarizes their historical bearing.

CHARTER.

1676, Mar. 3. Charter, or fundamental laws of West Jersey.

1758. Leaming and Spicer, 393-411.

1680, Aug. 6. Duke of York's second grant for the soil and government of West Jersey.

1758. *ib.*, 412-419.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

1681, Nov. 21-28. Burlington.

1682, May 2-6. Burlington

1682, Sept. 26-28. Burlington.

1683, May 2-15. Burlington.

1683, Sept. 5-8. Burlington.

1683, Nov. 3-9. Burlington.

1684, Mar. 29-Apr. 5. Burlington.

1684, May 20 (2?)-14. Burlington.

1684, Nov. 3. Burlington.

1685, May 12-13. Burlington.

1685,^a Nov. 25-?. Burlington.

1692, Nov. 3-12. (?)

1693, Oct. 3-18. (?)

1694, May 12-17. (?)

1695, May 12-23. (?)

1696, May 12-23. (?)

1697, May 12-21. (?)

1697, Nov. 4-13. Burlington.

1699, Dec. 20-Jan. 1, 1700. (?)

1700, May 12-25. (?)

1701, May 12-21. (?)

Leaming and Spicer, 421-587.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1681. Samuel Jenings, deputy governor.

1684. Thomas Olive.

1685. John Skein, deputy governor.

1686. William Welsh, deputy governor.

1687. Daniel Coxe.

1692. Andrew Hamilton, governor.

1697. Jeremiah Basse, deputy governor.

1699. Andrew Hamilton to 1702.

^a In nature of journal rather than laws.

COMMISSIONS.

1692, Apr. 11. Proprietary commission to Andrew Hamilton, governor of West New Jersey.

1881. N. J. Archives, ii: 87.

1697, May 18. Draft of commission to Jeremiah Basse, governor of West New Jersey.

1881. N. J. Archives, ii: 143-144.

1699, Aug. 19. Proprietary commission to Andrew Hamilton, governor of West New Jersey.

1881. N. J. Archives, ii: 301.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT, UNION ERA.

1703-1738.

East and West Jersey united and office of governor of New York and New Jersey combined.

COLLECTIONS.

Documents, relating to the colonial history of New Jersey. v. 3. Administrations of Lords Cornbury and Lovelace and of Lieutenant Governor Ingoldesby. 1703-1709. xiii, 512 pp.

Archives of N. J., ser. 1, iii.

— Same, v. 4. 1709-1720. Administrations of Governor Robert Hunter and President Lewis Morris. xv, 464 pp.

ib., iv.

— Same, v. 5. 1720-1737. Administrations of Governor Burnet, Governor Montgomerie, President Lewis Morris, Governor Cosby, President Anderson, and President Hamilton. xvi, 520 pp.

ib., v.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

1709. Laws and acts . . . 1703-1709. n. p., Bradford, 1709. (1), 20 pp. 4°.

1717. The laws, and acts of the general assembly . . . 1703-1717. n. p., Bradford, 1717. 2 ll., 60 pp. 4°.

1732. The acts of the general assembly . . . [1703-31.] Philadelphia, Bradford, 1732. (1), (12), 281 pp. F°.

1725. Laws of the Province of N. J. relating to the church and the clergy, religion and learning. (Trott. Laws of Brit. Colon. in Amer. Relating to the church, etc. London, 1725. pp. 245-257.)

SESSION LAWS.

1. 1703, Nov. 10-Dec. 13. New York, Bradford, 1703. 4 pp. F°.

2. 1704, Sept. 1-23. New York, Bradford, 1704. 20 pp. F°.

1. 1704, Nov. 13-Dec. 12. Not found.

2. 1705, Oct. 15-Nov. 8. No laws passed.

3. 1706, Oct. 25-? No laws passed.

1. 1707, Apr. 5-May 16. No laws passed.

2. 1707, Oct. 16-31. No laws passed.

3. 1708, May 5-12. No laws passed.

1. 1708/9, Mar. 3-Apr. 4. Not found.
2. 1709, May 25-June 30. n. p., n. d. pp. 21-27 (1). F°.
1. 1709, Nov. 21-1709/10, Jan. 31. n. p., n. d. pp. 28-38. F°.
Page 32 omitted.
1. 1710, Dec. 6-1710/11, Feb. 10. n. p., n. d. pp. 39-48. F°.
2. 1711, July 6-16. n. p., n. d. pp. 49-58. F°.
3. 1713, Dec. 7-1714, Mar. 17. n. p., Bradford, 1714. 1 l., 29-101 pp. F°.
1. 1716, Apr. 4-28. New York, William Bradford, 1716. 20 pp. F°.
2. 1716, May 21-June 1. New York, William Bradford, 1716. 28 pp. F°.
3. 1716, Nov. 27-1716/17, Jan. 26. [New York, Bradford, 1716-17.] pp. 61-78.^a
F°.
4. 1718, Apr. 8-12. [New York, Bradford, 1718.] pp. 79-91 (1). F°.
5. 1718/19, Jan. 13-Mar. 28. [New York, Bradford, 1719.] pp. 95-123 (1). F°.
1. 1721/22, Mar. 7-May 5. New York, Bradford, 1722. 123-145 p. F°.
2. 1723, Sept. 27-Nov. 30. New York, Bradford, 1723. 1 l., 3-32 pp. F°.
2. 1723, Sept. 27-Nov. 30. Perth Amboy, Bradford, 1723. 1 l., 3-33, (5) pp.
F°.
3. 1725, May 25-Aug. 23. New York, Bradford, 1725. 1 l., 117-132, 19-24 [for
133-138] pp. F°.
3. 1725, May 25-Aug. 23. W. Bradford, New York, A. Bradford, Phila., 1725.
1 l., 117-138 pp. F°.
1. 1727, Dec. 9-1728 Feb. 10. Burlington, Keimer, 1728. 1 l., (1), 4-51 (1) pp.,
1 l. F°.
2. 1728, Dec. 12-1728/29, Jan. 9. No laws passed.
1. 1730, May 7-July 8. Phila., Bradford, 1730. 1 l., 3-39 (1) pp., 1 l. F°.
2. 1732. (?) Phila., Bradford, 1732. 283-299 pp. F°.
3. 1733, Apr. 26-Aug. 17. Phila., Franklin, 1733. 1 l., 301-343 (1) pp., 1 l. F°.
- 1734.^b (?) Phila., Franklin, 1734. (1), 347-366 pp. F°.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Votes and proceedings.

COLLECTION.

Journal and Votes of the House of Representatives of the Province of Nova
Cesarea, or New Jersey, in their First Sessions of Assembly, began at Perth
Amboy, the 10th day of November, 1703-[1710]. Jersey City: Printed by
John H. Lyon. 1872. 270 pp. 8°.

SESSIONS.

1. 1703, Nov. 10-Dec. 13. Not found.
2. 1704, Sept. 1-28. Not found.
1. 1704, Nov. 13-Dec. 12. Not found.
2. 1705, Oct. 15-Nov. 8. Not found.
3. 1706, Oct. 25-? Not found.
1. 1707, Apr. 5-May 16. Not found.
2. 1707, Oct. 16-31. Not found.
3. 1708, May 5-12. Not found.

^a Paged in continuation of 1717 collections.

^b Hildeburn, no. 490. "The only copy I have seen lacks the title page."

1. 1709, Mar. 3-Apr. 4. Not found.
2. 1709, May 25-June 30. Not found.
1. 1709, Nov. 21-1710 Jan. 31. Not found.
1. 1710, Dec. 6-1711 Feb. 10. n. t. p. 40 pp. 4°.
2. 1711, July 6-16. n. t. p. 5 pp. 4°.
3. 1713, Dec. 7-1714 Mar. 17. Not found.
1. 1716, Apr. 4-28.
2. 1716, May 21-June 1. } n. t. p. [New York, Bradford, 1716.] 20 pp. 4°.
3. 1716, Nov. 27-1717 Jan. 26. n. t. p. 28 pp. 4°.
4. 1718, Apr. 8-12. Not found.
5. 1719, Jan. 13-Mar. 28. Not found.
1. 1722, Mar. 7-May 5. Not found.
2. 1723, Sept. 27-Nov. 30. n. t. p. 23 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1725, May 25-Aug. 23. Not found.
1. 1727, Dec. 9-1728 Feb. 10. Not found.
2. 1728, Dec. 12-1729 Jan. 9. Not found.
1. 1730, May 7-July 8. Not found.
2. 1733, Apr. 26-Aug. 17. [Philadelphia] A. Bradford [1733]. 41 (1) pp. F°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1703. Lord Cornbury.
- 1708. Lord Lovelace.
- 1709. Richard Ingoldesby, lieutenant-governor.
- 1710. Robert Hunter.
- 1731. Lewis Morris, president of council.
- 1720. William Burnet.
- 1728. John Montgomerie.
- 1731. Lewis Morris, president of council.
- 1732. William Cosby.
- 1736. John Anderson, president of council.
- 1736. John Hamilton, president of council to 1738.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1702, Dec. 5. Royal commission to Edward, Lord Cornbury, governor of New Jersey. 1 Anne.
 - 1758. Leaming and Spicer, 647-656.
 - 1765. Smith. Hist. of N. J., 230 et seq.
 - 1881. N. J. Archives, ii: 489-500.
- 1702, Nov. 16. Royal instructions to Edward, Lord Cornbury, governor of New Jersey. 1 Anne.
 - 1758. Leaming and Spicer, 619-646.
 - 1765. Smith. Hist. of N. J., 220 et seq.
 - 1881. N. J. Archives, ii: 506-536.

COUNCIL.

Journal.

- 1703, Aug. 14-1714, Jan. 24. Archives of N. J., ser. 1, v. 13.
- 1715, Aug. 5-1738, June 24. ib., ser. 1, v. 14.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL ERA.

1738-1776.

Separation of New Jersey from New York.

COLLECTIONS.

Documents relating to the colonial history of New Jersey. v. 6. Administrations of Governor Lewis Morris, President John Hamilton, and President John Reading. 1738-1747. v-xvi, 482 pp.

Archives of N. J., ser. 1, v. 6.

— Same, v. 7-8. Administration of Governor Jonathan Belcher. 1746-1757. v. 7, xvi, 663 pp. v. 8 (1), xix (1), 299 (1), 285 pp.

ib., v. 7.

— Same, v. 9. Administrations of President John Reading, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Pownall, Governor Francis Bernard, Governor Thomas Boone, Governor Josiah Hardy, and part of the administration of Governor William Franklin. 1757-1767. 1 p. l., xxi, 656 pp.

ib., v. 9.

v. 10. Administration of Governor William Franklin. 1767-1776. 2 p. l., xx, 748 pp.

Archives of N. J., ser. 1, v. 10. The table of contents is full enough to serve as a calendar, and there is besides a very good index.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

1749. Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of Nova-Caesarea, or New Jersey. . . . [1743-1748.] Philadelphia, Bradford, 1749. 56 (1), pp. F°.

1752. Acts of the General Assembly. . . . [1703-1752.] n. p., Bradford, 1752. 1, 1, (1), 507 pp. F°.

1758. The grants, concessions, and original constitutions of the province of New Jersey. . . . By A. Leaming and J. Spicer. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1, 1, (3), 763 pp. F°.

1761. Acts of the General Assembly. . . . [1753-1761.] Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. (2), x, (2), 401, (1), 56, (1), 64 pp. F°.

1776. Acts of the General Assembly. . . . [1702-1776.] By S. Allinson. Burlington, Collins, 1776. (1), viii, 493, 6, 6, 4, 4, 3, 15 pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1. 1738, Oct. 27-1738/9, Mar. 15. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1739. 1 l., 369-395, (1) pp., 1 l. F°.

1. 1740, Apr. 10-July 31. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1740. 1 l., 397-433, (1) pp., 1 l. F°.

2. 1741, Oct. 2-Nov. 4. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1742. 1 l., 17 (1) pp. F°.

3. 1742, Oct. 16-Nov. 25. Not found.

1. 1743, Oct. 10-Dec. 10. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1743. 1 l., 21-61 (1) pp. F°.

1. 1743, Oct. 10-Dec. 10. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1749. 1 l., 3-56, pp., 1 l. F°.

2. 1744, June 22-July 3. No laws passed.

1. 1744, Aug. 18-Dec. 8. Not found.

2. 1744, Oct. 4-? Not found.

1. 1745, Apr. 4-Aug. 24. Not found.

2. 1745, Sept. 24-Oct. 28. No laws passed.

1. 1745/46, Feb. 24–May 8. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1746. 1 l., 3–14 pp. F°.
2. 1746, May 9–June 28. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1746. 1 l., 3–22 pp. F°.
3. 1746, Oct. 9–Nov. 1. Original print not found.
4. 1747, May 4–9. Original print not found.
5. 1747, Aug. 20–25. No laws passed.
6. 1747, Nov. 17–1747/8, Feb. 18. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1748. 1 l., 3–53 (1) pp. F°.
6. 1747, Nov. 17–1747/8, Feb. 18. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., (1), 4–18 pp. F°.
7. 1748, July 6–8. No laws passed.
8. 1748, Oct. 21–Dec. 16. Not found.
1. 1748/9, Feb. 20–1749, Mar. 28. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1749. 1 l., (1), 4–11 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1749, Sept. 25–Oct. 20. No laws passed.
3. 1749/50, Feb. 13–27. No laws passed.
4. 1750, Sept. 20–Oct. 8. Not found.
5. 1750/51, Jan. 24–Feb. 22. Not found.
1. 1751, May 20–June 7. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–15, (1) pp. F°.
2. 1751, Sept. 10–Oct. 23. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1751. 1 l., 3–21 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1752, Jan. 25–Feb. 12. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–27 (1) pp. F°.
4. 1752, Dec. 14–22. No laws passed.
5. 1753, May 16–June 8. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–59 (1) pp. F°.
6. 1754, Apr. 17–29. } Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–36 pp. F°.
7. 1754, June 3–21. }
1. 1754, Oct. 1–21. Not found.
2. 1755, Feb. 24–Mar. 3. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–8 pp. F°.
3. 1755, Apr. 7–23. }
4. 1755, Apr. 24–26. } Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–24 pp. F°.
5. 1755, Aug. 1–Aug. 20. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–62 pp.^a F°.
6. 1755, Nov. 12–14. No laws passed.
7. 1755, Dec. 16–24. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–17, (1) pp. F°.
8. 1756, Mar. 9–16. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., (1), 4–12 pp. F°.
9. 1756, May 20–June 2. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., 3–78 pp. F°.
10. 1756, July 22–27. No laws passed.
11. 1756, Oct. 12–15. No laws passed.
12. 1756, Dec. 17–24. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., (1), 4–5, (1) pp. F°.
13. 1757, May 15–31. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., (1), 4–56 pp. F°.
14. 1757, May 24–July 3. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1757. 27 pp. F°.
15. 1757, Aug. 19–Sept. 13. No laws passed.
16. 1757, Oct. 10–22. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 1 l., (1), 4–30 pp. F°.
17. 1758, Mar. 23–Apr. 18. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 28, 8 pp. F°.
18. 1758, July 25–Aug. 12. Woodbridge, Parker, 1758. 1 l., 3–60 pp. F°.
19. 1759, Mar. 8–17. Woodbridge, Parker, 1759. 1 l., 3–41, (1) pp. F°.
20. 1760, Mar. 11–26. Woodbridge, Parker, 1760. 1 l., 3–24 pp. F°.
21. 1760, Oct. 27–Dec 5. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 1 l., 3–80 pp. F°.
1. 1761, Mar. 27–Apr. 7. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 1 l., 3–28 pp. F°.
2. 1761, July 4–8. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 1 l., 11 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1761, Nov. 30–Dec. 12. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 1 l., 3–20 pp. F°.

^a Hildeburn, 64 pp.

4. 1762, Mar. 3-10. Woodbridge, Parker, 1762. 1 l., 3-33 (1) pp. F°.
5. 1762, Apr. 26-28. [Woodbridge, Parker, 1762.] 4 pp. F°.
6. 1762, Sept. 14-28. Woodbridge, Parker, 1762. 1 l., 3-36 pp. F°.
7. 1763, May 25-June 3. Woodbridge, Parker, 1763. 1 l., 3-19 (1) pp. F°.
8. 1763, Nov. 15-Dec. 7. Woodbridge, Parker, 1764. 1 l., 3-74, pp. 1 l. F°.
- 9-10. 1764, Feb. 14-23. Woodbridge, Parker, 1764. 1 l., 3-40 pp. F°.
11. 1765, May 21-June 20. Woodbridge, Parker, 1765. 1 l., 3-87 (1) pp. F°.
12. 1765, Nov. 26-30. No laws passed.
13. 1766, June 11-28. Woodbridge, Parker, 1766. 1 l., 3-50 pp., 1 l. F°.
14. 1767, June 9-24. Woodbridge, Parker, 1767. 1 l., 3-30 pp. F°.
15. 1768, Apr. 12-May 10. Woodbridge, Parker, 1768. 1 l., 3-60 pp. F°.
1. 1769, Oct. 10-Dec. 6. Woodbridge, Parker, 1769. 1 l., 3-123, (1) pp. F°.
2. 1770, Mar. 14-27. Woodbridge, Parker, 1770. 1 l., 3-23, (1) pp. F°.
3. 1770, Sept. 26-Oct. 27. Burlington, Collins, 1770. 1 l., (1), 4-28 pp., 1 l. F°.
4.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1771, \text{ Apr. } 17-29. \\ 1771, \text{ May } 28\text{-}June\ 1. \\ 1771, \text{ Nov. } 20\text{-}Dec. 21. \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$ Burlington, Collins, 1771. 1 l. (1), 4-74 pp., 1 l. F°.
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1. 1772, Aug. 19-Sept. 26. Burlington, Collins, 1772. 1 l., 3-67 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1773, Nov. 10-1774 Mar. 11. Burlington, Collins, 1774. 160 pp., 1 l. F°.
3. 1775, Jan. 11-Feb. 13. Burlington, 1775. 1 l., 3-28 pp. F°.
4.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1775, \text{ May } 15\text{-}20. \\ 1775, \text{ Nov. } 15\text{-}Dec. 6. \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{No laws passed.} \\ \text{Burlington, Collins, 1775. } 1\ l.,\ 20\ \text{pp.},\ 1\ l.\ F^\circ. \end{array} \right.$
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Votes and proceedings.

1. 1738, Oct. 27-1738/39, Mar. 15. New York, Zenger, 1730 (*sic*). 68 for 72 pp. F°.
1. 1740, Apr. 10-July 31. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1740. 92 pp. F°.
2. 1741, Oct. 2-Nov. 4. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1741. 46 pp. F°.
3. 1742, Oct. 16-Nov. 25.^a Philadelphia, Franklin, 1742. 41 pp. F°.
1. 1743, Oct. 10-Dec. 10. Philadelphia, Bradford [1743]. 73+pp.^b F°.
2. 1744, June 22-July 3. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1744. 28 pp. F°.
1. 1744, Aug. 18-25. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1744. 10 pp. F°.
2. 1744, Oct. 4-Dec. 8. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1744. 110 pp. F°.
1. 1745, Apr. 4-Aug. 24. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1745. 73 pp. F°.
2. 1745, Sept. 24-Oct. 28. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1745. 26 pp. F°.
1. 1745/46, Feb. 24-May 8. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1746. 46 pp. F°.
2. 1746, May 9-June 28. Philadelphia, Bradford, 1746. 23 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1746, Oct. 9-Nov. 1. n. t. p. pp. 25-38. F°.
4. 1747, May 4-9. n. p., n. d. pp. 39-46. F°.
5. 1747, Aug. 20-25.
6. 1747, Nov. 17-1747/48 Feb. 18.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Philadelphia, Bradford, 1747. } 108\ \text{pp. } F^\circ. \\ \text{Philadelphia, Bradford, 1748. } 60\ \text{pp. } F^\circ. \end{array} \right.$
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7. 1748, July 6-8.
8. 1748, Oct. 21-Dec. 16.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Philadelphia, Bradford, 1748. } 60\ \text{pp. } F^\circ. \\ \text{Philadelphia, Bradford, 1749. } 90\ \text{pp. } F^\circ. \end{array} \right.$
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1. 1748/49, Feb. 20-1749, Mar. 28.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Philadelphia, Bradford, 1749. } 90\ \text{pp. } F^\circ. \\ \end{array} \right.$
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2. 1749, Sept. 25-Oct. 20.

^a Also extracts from the Minutes and Votes of the House of Assembly . . . met . . . October 16, 1742. [Philadelphia] 1743. 56 pp. 4°.

^b Imperfect copy only found.

3. 1749/50, Feb. 13-27. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 18 pp. F°.
4. 1750, Sept. 20-Oct. 8. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 18 pp. F°.
5. 1750/51, Jan. 24-Feb. 22. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 58 pp. F°.
1. 1751, May 20-June 7. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 25 pp. F°.
2. 1751, Sept. 10-Oct. 23. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 48 pp. F°.
3. 1752, Jan. 25-Feb. 12. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 22 pp. F°.
4. 1752, Dec. 14-22. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 12 pp. F°.
5. 1753, May 16-June 8. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 52 pp. F°.
6. 1754, Apr. 17-29. Woodbridge, Parker, 1754. 40 pp. F°.
7. 1754, June 3-21.
1. 1754, Oct. 1-21. Woodbridge, Parker, 1754. 27 pp. F°.
2. 1755, Feb. 24-Mar. 3. Woodbridge, Parker, 1755. 13 pp. F°.
3. 1755, Apr. 7-22. } Woodbridge, Parker, 1755. 22 pp. F°.
4. 1755, Apr. 24-26. }
5. 1755, July 31-Aug. 20. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 33 pp. F°.
6. 1755, Nov. 12-14. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 9 pp. F°.
7. 1755, Dec. 15-24. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 20 pp. F°.
8. 1756, Mar. 9-16. Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 15 pp. F°.
9. 1756, May 20-June 2.^a
10. 1756, July 22-Aug. 27. Woodbridge, Parker, 1756. 11 pp. F°.
11. 1756, Oct. 12-15. Woodbridge, Parker, 1756. 7 pp. F°.
12. 1756, Dec. 17-24. Woodbridge, Parker, 1756. 8 pp. F°.
13. 1757, Mar. 15-31. Woodbridge, Parker, 1756. 27 pp. F°.
14. 1757, May 24-July 3. Woodbridge, Parker, 1757. 19 pp. F°.
15. 1757, Aug. 19-Sept. 13. Woodbridge, Parker, 1757. 17 pp. F°.
16. 1757, Oct. 10-22. Woodbridge, Parker, 1757. 15 pp. F°.
17. 1758, Mar. 23-Apr. 18. Woodbridge, Parker, 1758. 28 pp. F°.
18. 1758, July 25-Aug. 12. Woodbridge, Parker, 1758. 38 pp. F°.
19. 1759, Mar. 8-17. Woodbridge, Parker, 1759. 23 pp. F°.
20. 1760, Mar. 11-26. Woodbridge, Parker, 1760. 15 pp. F°.
21. 1760, Oct. 29-Dec. 5. Woodbridge, Parker, 1760. 67 pp. F°.
1. 1761, Mar. 27-Apr. 7. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 19 pp. F°.
2. 1761, July 4-8. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 8 pp. F°.
3. 1761, Nov. 30-Dec. 12. Woodbridge, Parker, 1761. 28 pp. F°.
4. 1762, Mar. 3-10. Woodbridge, Parker, 1762. 20 pp. F°.
5. 1762, Apr. 26-28. Woodbridge, Parker, 1762. 8 pp. F°.
6. 1762, Sept. 14-28. Woodbridge, Parker, 1762. 24 pp. F°.
7. 1763, May 25-June 3. Woodbridge, Parker, 1763. 27 pp. F°.
8. 1763, Nov. 15-Dec. 7. Woodbridge, Parker, 1764. 38 pp. F°.
- 9-10. 1764, Feb. 14-23. Woodbridge, Parker, 1764. 22 pp. F°.

^a Not found. There is no copy in the N. J. State Library. To supply the deficiency, there is inserted in the file of printed votes, belonging to this Library, a manuscript copy bearing the attest of David Brearley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1779-1789. It is to Mr. Justice Brearley that New Jersey owes the credit for collecting and saving the very fine set of early laws and votes now in the State Library.

Of the votes of the May session, 1756, James Parker was ordered to print 295 "sets," vide minutes of June 1, 1756. Writing under date of Feb. 23, 1906, the State Librarian of N. J., Mr. Henry C. Buchanan, says: "I have looked through the minutes of the following sessions, and find nothing to indicate that the 'sets' were not printed, and think it is fair to assume that they were published and distributed; but that more than a century and a quarter ago copies of the proceedings of that session were so scarce that the then Chief Justice Brearley had a manuscript copy made from the original, which was bound up in the State Library set, or rather the set that many years afterwards came into the possession of the Library, from, as I understand, Mr. Brearley."

11. 1765, May 21-June 20. Woodbridge, Parker, 1764. 74 pp. F°.
12. 1765, Nov. 26-30. Burlington, Parker, 1765. 11 pp. F°.
13. 1766, June 11-28. Woodbridge, Parker, 1766. 54 pp. F°.
14. 1767, June 9-24. Woodbridge, Parker, 1767. 34 pp. F°.
15. 1768, Apr. 12-May 10. Woodbridge, Parker, 1768. 43 pp. F°.
1. 1769, Oct. 10-Dec. 6. Woodbridge, Parker, 1769. 94 pp. F°.
2. 1770, Mar. 14-27. Woodbridge, Parker, 1770. 25 pp. F°.
3. 1770, Sept. 26-Oct. 27. Burlington, Collins, 1770. 53 pp. F°.
4. { 1771, Apr. 17-29. } Burlington, Collins, 1771. 39 pp. F°.
4. { 1771, May 28-June 1. } Burlington, Collins, 1771. 79 pp. F°.
4. { 1771, Nov. 20-Dec. 21. } Burlington, Collins, 1771. 79 pp. F°.
1. 1772, Aug. 19-Sept. 26. Burlington, Collins, 1772. 105 pp. F°.
2. 1773, Nov. 10-1774, Mar. 11. Burlington, Collins, 1774. 215 pp. F°.
3. 1775, Jan. 11-Feb. 13. Burlington, Collins, 1775. 62 pp. F°.
4. { 1775, May 15-20. Burlington, Collins, 1775. 31 pp. F°.
4. { 1775, Nov. 15-Dec. 6. Burlington, Collins, 1775. 39 pp. F°.

These last three sessions have been reprinted as follows :

3. 1775, Jan. 11-Feb. 13. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 1117-1134.
4. { 1775, May 15-20. ib., ii: 589-604.
4. { 1775, Nov. 15-Dec. 6. ib., iii: 1849-1866.
3. 1775, Jan. 11-Feb. 13. Minutes Prov. Council, etc., 1879, p. 63-93.
4. { 1775, May 15-20. ib., 116-148.
4. { 1775, Nov. 15-Dec. 6. ib., 282-323.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1738. Lewis Morris.
1746. John Hamilton, president of council.
1747. John Reading, president of council.
1747. Jonathan Belcher.
1757. Thomas Pownall, lieutenant governor.
1757. John Reading, president of council.
1758. Francis Bernard.
1760. Thomas Boone.
1761. Josiah Hardy.
1763. William Franklin to 1776.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

1738. Jan. ?. Royal commission to Lewis Morris.
1882. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, vi: 2-13 (draft).
1738. April. ?. Royal instructions to Lewis Morris.
1882. ib., ser. 1, vi: 15 (draft).
1758. (?) Royal commission to Francis Bernard.
1885. N. J. Archives, ser. 1, ix: 23 (draft).
1898. Greene. Provincial governor, 226-233.
1758. (?) Royal instructions to Francis Bernard.
1885. ib., ser. 1, ix: 40 (draft).
1898. Greene. Provincial governor, 234-260.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of the province of New Jersey, from 1738 to 1746. Published by the New Jersey Historical Society. New York: Geo. P. Putnam, 1852. xxxii, 336 pp. 1 port. 8°.

In Coll. N. J. Hist. Socy., v. 4.

There is a preface stating the source of some of the papers, a long table of contents more in the nature of a calendar, and a biographical memoir. A copy of the text of Gov. Morris's will is given in the appendix. The only index is an index to some names. The preparation of the explanatory matter of the volume was entrusted to Wm. A. Whitehead. Facing the title page is an engraved portrait purporting to be that of Gov. Morris, but which is actually that of his son, Lewis Morris, done by Charles Burt from an original sketch by John Watson, then in the possession of Mr. Whitehead. Accompanying the portrait is a facs. a. s. of Gov. Morris, and an engraved copy of the Morris coat of arms. No portrait of the Governor is known to exist.

COUNCIL.

The council met for the first time as a distinct body separate and apart from the assembly, on Oct. 26, 1738.

Journal.

1738, Oct. 26—1747/8, Feb. 18. Archives of N. J., ser. 1, v. 15.

1748, Nov. 10—1755, Dec. 24. *ib.*, ser. 1, v. 16.

1756, Feb. 24—1768, July 26. *ib.*, ser. 1, v. 17.

1769, Feb. 21—1775, Nov. 24. *ib.*, ser. 1, v. 18.

Nov. 15—24, 1775, proceedings have also been printed in the American Archives, ser. 4, iii: 1865—1867.

Jan. 13—Feb. 13, 1775, have also been printed in the 1879 issue of the Minutes of the Provincial Congress, etc., 56—62.

Judicial.

1765. Extracts from the minutes of New Jersey Supreme Court, May term. (N. J. Hist. Socy. Proc., IX: 66—67.)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN RULE.

1775—1776.

COLLECTIONS.

Minutes of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey. Trenton: Printed by Naar, Day & Naar. 1879. 2 p. l., 618 pp. 8°.

Contains proceedings of committees of correspondence, of committees of observation, of the various town meetings, township and town committees.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Journal of proceedings.

1. 1775, May, June, Aug., held at Trenton.

1775. Burlington, Collins. 42 pp. 8°. (Extr. from Journal.)

1835. Woodbury, Sailer. 35 pp. 8°.

1839. Amer. Archives, ser. 4 ii: 685—92; iii: 41—46.

1879. In Minutes Prov. Congress, etc., 169—194.

2. 1775, Oct. 3—28, held at Trenton.

1775. Burlington, Collins. 78 (1) pp. 8°.

1835. Woodbury, Sailer. 37—123 pp. 8°.

1840. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 1217—1244.

1879. In Minutes Prov. Congress, etc., 197—255.

3. 1776, Jan. 31-Mar. 2, held at New Brunswick.
 1776. New York, Anderson. 146 (1) pp. 8°.*
 1843. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv : 1579-1626.
 1835. Woodbury, Sailer. 125-241 (1) pp. 4°.
 1879. In Minutes Prov. Congress, etc., 339-405.
4. 1776, June 10-Aug. 21, held at Burlington, Trenton, and New Brunswick.
 1776. Burlington, Collins, 1774. 149. (1) pp.
 1831. Trenton, Justice. 100 pp.
 1879. In Minutes Prov. Congress, etc., 445-547.

COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

- 1775, Aug.-Sept., held at Princeton.
 1879. Minutes Prov. Congress, etc., 1879, p. 195-196.
- 1776, Jan. 9-13, held at Princeton.
 1776. New York, Anderson, 1776. 146 (1) pp. 8°
 1843. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv : 660-666.
 1879. Minutes Prov. Congress, etc., 1879, p. 327-338.
1776. Mar. 26.
 1844. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, v : 508-509.
- 1777, Mar. 18-1778, Oct. 8.
 1872. Jersey City. 287 pp. 8°.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1776 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. [Constitution adopted July 2.]
 1776. Jol. proc. Provincial Congress, June, 1776.
 1783. Wilson's Acts of Council and General Assembly, pp. iii-x.
 1823. Dufau. Collection des constitutions, v. 5.
 1831. Jol. proc. Provincial Congress, June, 1776.
 1878. Poore. Charters, etc. p. 1310-1314.

Reference.

History of the first constitution of N. J. Read before N. J. Hist. Socy., May 19, 1870. By L. Q. C. Elmer. (N. J. Hist. Socy. Proc. ser. 2, v. 2 : 133-153.)

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

1784. Acts of the Council and the General Assembly . . . from the establishment of the present government . . . Trenton, Collins, 1784. 1 l, x, 389, 28, 4, 4, 30 pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. 1776, Aug. 27-Oct. 18. | } Burlington, Collins, 1777. 1 l, iii-x, 128 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1776, Nov. 13-30. | |
| 3. 1777, Jan. 22-24. | |
| 4. 1777, Jan. 29-Mar. 18. | |
| 5. 1777, May 7-June 7. | |
| 6. 1777, Sept. 3-24. | |
| 7. 1777, Sept. 29-Oct. 11. | |

* Full title: Journal of the votes and proceedings as well of the Committee of Safety, at a sitting in Jan., 1776, as the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, at a sitting at New Brunswick, begun Jan. 31 . . .

2.

1. { 1777, Oct. 28–Nov. 1. Burlington, Collins, 1778. 1 l., (1), 4–24 pp., 1 l. F°.
 1777, Nov. 3–Dec. 12. Trenton, Collins, 1778. 1 l., 29–84 pp. F°.
2. { 1778, Feb. 11–Apr. 4. n. t. p. 85–91 (1) pp. F°.
 1778, Apr. 6–18. Trenton, Collins, 1778. 1 l., 95–109, (1) pp. F°.
3. 1778, May 27–June 22. No acts passed.
4. 1778, Sept. 9–Oct. 8. No acts passed.

3.

1. 1778, Oct. 27–Dec. 12. Trenton, Collins, 1779. 1 l., 3–45, (1) pp. F°.
2. 1779, Apr. 20–June 12. Trenton, Collins, 1779. 1 l., 49–123, (1) pp. F°.
3. 1779, Sept. 15–Oct. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1779. 1 l., 127–139, (1) pp. F°.

4.

1. 1779, Oct. 26–Dec. 26. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 3–54 pp. F°.
2. 1780, Feb. 16–Mar. 21. Trenton Collins, 1780. 1 l., 57–76 pp., 1 l. F°.
3. 1780, May 10–June 19. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 81–126 pp. F°.
4. 1780, Sept. 13–Oct. 7. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 129–139 (1) pp. F°.

5.

1. 1780/1, Oct. 24–Jan. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1781. 1 l., 3–67 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1781, May 15–June 28. Trenton, Collins, 1781. 1 l., 71–118 pp., 1 l. F°.
3. 1781, Sept. 19–Oct. 6. Trenton, Collins, 1781. 1 l., 121–136 pp. F°.

6.

1. 1781, Oct. 23–Dec. 29. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 1 l., 3–61 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1782, May 15–June 24. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 1 l., 65–114 pp. F°.
3. 1782, Sept. 18–Oct. 5. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 1 l., 117–126 pp. F°.

7.

1. 1782, Oct. 22–Dec. 26. Trenton, Collins, 1783. 1 l., 3–28 pp. F°.
2. 1783, May 15–June 19. Trenton, Collins, 1783. (1), 31–76 pp., 1 l. F°.

8.

1. 1783, Oct. 28–Dec. 24. }
2. 1784, Aug. 5–Sept. 2. } Trenton, Collins, 1784. 1 l., 75–121 (1) pp. F°.

9.

1. 1784, Oct. 26–Dec. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1784. 1 l., 125–186 pp., 1 l. F°.

10.

1. 1785, Oct. 25–Nov. 29. Trenton, Collins, 1785. 1 l., 191–230 pp., 1 l. F°.
2. 1786, Feb. 15–Mar. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 1 l., 235–288 pp., 1 l. F°.
3. 1786, May 17–June 2. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 1 l., 293–334 pp. F°.

11.

1. 1786, Oct. 24–Nov. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 1 l., 337–383 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1787, May 16–June 7. Trenton, Collins, 1787. 1 l., 387–435 (1) pp. F°.

12.

1. 1787, Oct. 23–Nov. 7. Trenton, Collins, 1787. 1 l., 439–452 pp. F°.
2. 1788, Aug. 27–Sept. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1788. 1 l., 455–470 pp. F°.

13.

1. 1788, Oct. 28–Dec. 1. Trenton, Collins, 1788. 1 l., 473–514 pp., 1 l. F°.

14.

1. 1789, Oct. 27–Dec. 1. New Brunswick, Blauvelt, 1789. 1 l., 515–579 (1) pp. F°.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1.

Journal of proceedings.

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|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. 1776, Aug. 27–Oct. 18. | } | Burlington, Collins, 1777. 2 ll., 5–95 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1776, Nov. 13–30. | | |
| 3. 1777, Jan. 22–24. | | |
| 4. 1777, Jan. 29–Mar. 18. | | |
| 5. 1777, May 7–June 7. | } | Trenton, Collins, 1779. 2 ll., 101–126 pp. F°. |
| 6. 1777, Sept. 3–24. | | |
| 7. 1777, Sept. 29–Oct. 11. | | |

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| 1. { 1777, Oct. 28–Nov. 1. | } | Trenton, Collins, 1779. 2 ll., 5–114 pp. F°. |
| 1777, Nov. 3–Dec. 12. | | |
| 2. { 1778, Feb. 11–Apr. 4. | | |
| 1778, Apr. 6–18. | | |
| 3. 1778, May 27–June 22. | | |
| 4. 1778, Sept. 9–Oct. 8. | | |

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| 1. 1778, Oct. 27–Dec. 12. | } | Trenton, Collins, 1780. 2 ll., 5–106 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1779, Apr. 20–June 12. | | |
| 3. 1779, Sept. 15–Oct. 9. | | |

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| 1. 1779, Oct. 26–Dec. 26. | } | Trenton, Collins, 1780. 2 ll., 5–73 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1780, Feb. 16–Mar. 21. | | |
| 3. 1780, May 10–June 19. | | |
| 4. 1780, Sept. 13–Oct. 7. | | |
| | | Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 77–126 pp. F°. |

5.

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| 1. 1780/1, Oct. 24–Jan. 9. | } | Trenton, Collins, 1781. 1 l., 3–50 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1781, May 15–June 28. | | |
| 3. 1781, Sept. 19–Oct. 6. | | |

6.

1. 1781, Oct. 23-Dec. 29. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 2 ll., 5-37 (1) pp. F^o.
2. 1782, May 15-June 24. } Trenton, Collins, 1782. 1 l., 3-39 (1) pp. F^o.
3. 1782, Sept. 18-Oct. 5. }

7.

1. 1782, Oct. 22-Dec. 26. Trenton, Collins, 1783. 2 ll., 5-38 pp. F^o.
2. 1783, May 15-June 19. Trenton, Collins, 1783. 1 l., 41-69 (1) pp. F^o.

8.

1. 1783, Oct. 28. Trenton, Collins, 1784. 2 ll., 5-39 (1) pp. F^o.^a
2. 1784, Aug. 5-Sept. 2. Trenton, Collins, 1784. 1 l., 3-24 pp. F^o.^a

9.

1. 1784, Oct. 26-Dec. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1785. 2 ll., 5-47 (1) pp. F^o.^a

10.

1. 1785, Oct. 25-Nov. 29. Trenton, Collins, 1785. 2 ll., 5-31 (1) pp. F^o.^a
2. 1786, Feb. 15-Mar. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 1 l., 3-46 pp. F^o.^a
3. 1786, May 17-June 2. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 1 l., 3-14 pp. F^o.^a

11.

1. 1786, Oct. 24-Nov. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 2 ll., 5-32 pp. F^o.^a
2. 1787, May 16-June 7. Trenton, Collins, 1787. 1 l., 3-23 (1) pp. F^o.^a

12.

1. 1787, Oct. 23-Nov. 7. Trenton, Collins, 1787. 2 ll., 5-21 (1) pp. F^o.^a
2. 1788, Aug. 27-Sept. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1788. 1 l., 3-16 pp. F^o.^a

13.

1. 1788, Oct. 28-Dec. 1. Trenton, Collins, 1788. 2 ll., 5-32 pp. F^o.^a

14.

1. 1789, Oct. 27-Dec. 1. New-Brunswick, Blauvelt, 1789. 1 l., 3-38 pp. F^o.^a

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Votes and proceedings.

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|----------------------------|---|
| 1. 1776, Aug. 27-Oct. 18. | } Burlington, Collins, 1777. ^b 2 ll., 148 pp. F ^o . |
| 2. 1776, Nov. 13-30. | |
| 3. 1777, Jan. 22-24. | |
| 4. 1777, Jan. 29-Mar. 18. | |
| 5. 1777, May 7-June 7. | } Trenton, Collins, 1779. 2 ll., 153-206 pp. F ^o . |
| 6. 1777, Sept. 3-24. | |
| 7. 1777, Sept. 29-Oct. 11. | |

^a See joint meeting below for further collation.^b 750 copies ordered printed.

2.

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| 1. | { 1777, Oct. 28-Nov. 1. | } Trenton, Collins, 1779. 2 ll., 5-204 pp. F°. |
| | { 1777, Nov. 3-Dec. 12. | |
| 2. | { 1778, Feb. 11-Apr. 4. | |
| | { 1778, Apr. 6-18. | |
| 3. | 1778, May 27-June 22. | |
| 4. | 1778, Sept. 9-Oct. 8. | |

3.

1. 1778, Oct. 27-Dec. 12. Trenton, Collins, 1779. 2 ll., 5-64 pp. F°.
2. 1779, Apr. 20-June 12. Trenton, Collins, 1779.^a 2 ll., 69-156 pp. F°.
3. 1779, Sept. 15-Oct. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1779. 2 ll., 161-208 pp. F°.

4.

1. 1779, Oct. 26-Dec. 26. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 2 ll., 5-112 pp. F°.
2. 1780, Feb. 16-Mar. 21. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 2 ll., 115-182 pp. F°.
3. 1780, May 10-June 19. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 185-252 pp. F°.
4. 1780, Sept. 13-Oct. 7. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 255-299 (1) pp. F°.

5.

1. 1780/1, Oct. 24-Jan. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 2 ll., 5-108 pp. F°.
2. 1781, May 15-June 28. Trenton, Collins, 1781. 1 l., 3-101 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1781, Sept. 19-Oct. 6. Trenton, Collins, 1781. 1 l., 3-34 pp. F°.

6.

1. 1781, Oct. 23-Dec. 29. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 2 ll., 5-81 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1782, May 15-June 24. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 1 l., 3-50 pp. F°.
3. 1782, Sept. 18-Oct. 5. Trenton, Collins, 1782. 1 l., 3-24 pp. F°.

7.

1. 1782, Oct. 22-Dec. 26. Trenton, Collins, 1783. 2 ll., 5-89 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1783, May 15-June 19. Trenton, Collins, 1783. 1 l., 93-150 pp. F°.

8.

1. 1783, Oct. 28-Dec. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1784. 2 ll., 5-90 pp. F°.
2. 1784, Aug. 5-Sept. 2. New-Brunswick, Kollock, 1784. 1 l., 93-146 pp. F°.

9.

1. 1784, Oct. 26-Dec. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1785. 2 ll., 5-101 (1) pp. F°.

10.

1. 1785, Oct. 25-Nov. 29. Trenton, Collins, 1785. 2 ll., 5-83 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1786, Feb. 15-Mar. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 1 l., 3-87 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1786, May 17-June 2. Elizabeth-Town, Kollock, 1786. 3-31 (1) pp. F°.

11.

1. 1786, Oct. 24-Nov. 24. Trenton, Collins, 1786. 2 ll., 5-76 pp. F°.
2. 1787, May 16-June 7. Trenton, Collins, 1787. 1 l., 3-44 pp. F°.

12.

1. 1787, Oct. 23-Nov. 7. Trenton, Collins, 1787. 2 ll., 5-66 pp. F°.
2. 1788, Aug. 27-Sept. 9. Trenton, Collins, 1788. 1 l., 3-33 (1) pp. F°.

13.

1. 1788, Oct. 28-Dec. 1. Trenton, Collins, 1788. 2 ll., 5-103 (1) pp. F°.

14.

1. 1789, Oct. 27-Dec. 1. New-Brunswick, Blauvelt, 1789. 2 ll., 5-111 (1) pp. F°.

JOINT-MEETING.

Minutes and Proceedings of the Council and General Assembly in Joint Meeting.

1776, Aug. 30-1780, May. Trenton, Collins, 1780. 1 l., 3-34 pp. F°.

1780, June 17-1783, Dec. 20. n. t. p. pp. 41-60. F°.

Paged in continuation of Council Journal of 8 Assem., 1 sess.

1784, Aug. 18-Sept. 2. n. t. p. pp. 25-26. F°.

As above, 8th, 2d.

1784, Oct. 29-Dec 21 n. t. p. pp. 49-53 (1). F°.

As above, 9th Assem.

1785, Oct. 28-Nov. 28. n. t. p. pp. 33-37 (1). F°.

As above, 10th, 1st.

1786, March 17-21. n. t. p. pp. 47-48.

As above, 10th, 2d.

1786, June 1. n. t. p. pp. 15-16.

As above, 10th, 3d.

1786, Oct. 31-Nov. 23. n. t. p. pp. 33-36.

As above, 11th, 1st.

1787, May 18-June 5. n. t. p. pp. 25-26.

As above, 11th, 2d.

1787, Oct 31-Nov. 7. n. t. p. pp. 23-26.

As above, 12th, 1st.

1788, Sept. 4. n. t. p. pp. 17-18.

As above, 12th, 2d.

1788, Oct. 31-Nov. 25. n. t. p. pp. 33-35 (1).

As above, 13th.

1789, Nov. 2-30. n. t. p. pp. 39-43 (1).

As above, 14th.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1776-1790. William Livingston.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Selections from the correspondence of the executive of New Jersey, from 1776 to 1786. Published by order of the legislature. Newark, N. J.: Printed at the Newark Daily Advertiser Office, 1848. 2 p. l., xvi, 368 pp. 8°.

Judicial.

Cases in the Supreme Court of New Jersey relative to the manumission of negroes, 1775-1793. Joseph Bloomfield.

General references.

Bibliography of the printed acts of the legislature of New Jersey, 1703-1800, and ordinances of the governors. Compiled by William Nelson.

N. J. Public Record Commission, 1st rept. D: 49-95.

Report on the public archives of New Jersey; by William Nelson.

Fourth report Public Archives Commission, 1903, pp. 479-541. In Ann.

Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1903, v. 1. Also printed separately.

Bibliography of the Printed Proceedings of the Provincial Assembly, 1707-1776. Compiled by William Nelson.

N. J. Public Record Commission 1st rept. p. 31-48.

Description of Records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

N. J. Public Record Commission 1st rept. p. 5-17.

List of original documents deposited with the Society by Mrs. Charlotte L. Rutherford.

N. J. Hist. Socy. Proc. 2d ser. iii: 110-114.

Tables of the sittings of the provincial assemblies, with the names of the members, 1702-1776.

N. J. Hist. Socy. Proc. v: 19-33.

A guide for the collection of the early laws of New Jersey. Giving a table of the sittings of the colonial assembly from 1702 to 1776, and of the state legislature from 1776 to . . . 1844. Trenton, 1881. 8 pp. 32°.

1649-1799. An Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, in the State Paper Office of England, compiled by Henry Stevens. Edited with notes, by Wm. A. Whitehead, N. Y. Published for the N. J. Historical Soc'y, by D. Appleton & Co., 1858. xxx, 1 l., 504 pp. 8°.

In N. J. Hist. Socy. Coll., v. 5. In form of a calendar. A history of the origin and prosecution of the enterprise is given in the preface. The text, in full, of the "report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the colonial records of New Jersey," Jan. 16, 1844, and of the "report of the special committee of Assembly on the subject of our colonial documents in England: February 19, 1846," is given in the preface, as well as a copy of the instructions of Mr. Whitehead to Mr. Stevens.

Checklist of the issues of the press of New Jersey, 1723, 1728, 1754-1800. By William A. Nelson. Paterson, 1899. (2), 42 pp. 8°.

Index of colonial and State laws of New Jersey, between 1663 and 1877. By John Hood. Trenton, 1877. 1136 pp.

i. PENNSYLVANIA.

1681-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Pennsylvania Archives.

Colonial records.

Proprietary government, 1681-1776.

Charters.

Legislative.

Statutes (compiled laws; session laws).

House of representatives.

Committee (or council) of safety.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Executive correspondence.

Proclamations.

Governor's council.

Judicial.

State of Pennsylvania, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes (compiled laws; session laws).

General assembly.

Council of censors.

Executive.

Supreme executive council.

Executive correspondence.

Judicial.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Pennsylvania was the earliest among the colonies effectually to attempt the reclamation of her State papers. In 1752 she began the collection of her Votes of Assembly in printed volumes. This enterprise is described on p. 413 of the present compilation.

Some eighty-four years afterwards the publication of the Colonial Records was begun (see p. 417 *infra*). The inception of this series was brought about by joint effort of the American Philosophical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, made in 1836. The memorial of these bodies recommending the publication of certain ancient records, together with the report of the house committee and extracts of the acts authorizing the publication, are printed in full in the first volume of the series known as Colonial Records, editions 1 and 2. Three volumes were published, two in 1838 and one, the third, in 1840.

Upon the completion of the third volume the secretary of the Commonwealth reported a deficit in the fund for the publication of the series, and it was, thereupon, temporarily suspended. By section 2, act of April 4, 1837 (pamphlet laws 1836-7, p. 354), 1,000 copies had been ordered to be printed of the Colonial Records, at a cost not to exceed \$3,000. Subsequently, by act of April 14, 1838, the edition was increased to 1,500 copies and an additional sum of \$1,146.25 was appropriated. Provision was made for the disposal of 1,000 copies by subscription. The deficit was due to overestimating the returns from subscriptions, the account being as follows:

To printing and binding volumes 1 to 3	\$6, 975. 00
By subscription	\$2, 079. 00
By appropriation	4, 146. 25
	<hr/> 6, 225. 25
Deficit	<hr/> 749. 75

In 1842, some 300 copies of the Colonial Records still remaining in the State department, the distribution of these copies was provided for by joint resolution.

In 1849 the Historical Society of Pennsylvania petitioned the Senate in favor of a resumption of the publication of the Colonial Records. The memorial was referred to the committee on education and was not heard of again.

In 1851 the society made another attempt having in view the same object, and this time was successful. The memorial was referred to a select committee, of which Henry A. Muhlenberg was made chairman. The committee made a favorable report, accompanied by a bill providing for the publication of the Colonial Records and other original papers in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth. Of this report and bill 1,000 copies were ordered to be separately printed. The bill became a law on February 15, 1851. Not only was the series continued, but shortly after its resumption, a republication of volumes 1, 2, and 3 was ordered.

The series known as Pennsylvania Archives was begun under provisions of an act of March 4, 1852, supplementary to the act of February 15, 1851. Pursuant to this act Samuel Hazard was appointed superintendent of the selection for publication of original documents prior to the peace of 1783. The contents of this series of publications are set forth on pages following.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the printed finance reports of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania has expended the following sums for the printing of the Colonial Records and the Pennsylvania Archives, 1st series.

1838-1840. Colonial Records, volumes 1 to 3 (first edition)-----	\$6, 975.00
1851. Colonial Records, volumes 4 to 5-----	2, 250.00
1852. Colonial Records, volumes 6 to 9-----	4, 500.00
1853. Colonial Records, volumes 10 to 13-----	\$4, 500.00
1853. Republication of volumes 1 to 3 Colonial Records--	10, 794.00
1853. Salary, superintendent of publication-----	1, 375.00
1853. Sundries-----	619.52
	<hr/> 17, 288.52
1854. Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records-----	9, 795.00
1855. Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records-----	3, 217.50
1856. Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records-----	6, 777.00
	<hr/>
Total-----	50, 803.02

The publication of the first series of the Pennsylvania Archives was concluded in 1856, and the second series was not begun until 1874. In the meantime a superintendent of the office of public printing and binding had been appointed under act of March 22, 1865. As nearly as can be learned from the reports of this officer the expenditures for series 2 to 4 of the Pennsylvania Archives have been as follows:

Series 2-----	\$49, 388.77
Series 3-----	41, 905.35
Series 4-----	14, 087.59
	<hr/>
Total-----	105, 281.71

This added to the previous appropriations for the first series and for the Colonial Records bring the total expenditures in the neighborhood of \$156,084.73. Adding the cost of editing at \$500 per volume \$15,000 more should be added to the cost of the third series and \$5,000 to that of the fourth series.

References.

1840. Communication from secretary of the Commonwealth relative to printing of Colonial Records. (House jol., Jan. sess., 1840, v. 2, pt. 2: 177-178; Sen. jol., ib., v. 2: 618-619.)

1842. Same, relative to distribution of Colonial Records. (House jol., Jan. sess., 1842, v. 2: 778-779.)

1851. Report of select committee (Muhlenberg) recommending publication of Colonial Records and other original papers. (Sen. jol., Jan. 1851, v. 1: 106-111.)

1853. Report select committee on distribution of Colonial Records and Penn. Archives. (House jol., Jan. sess., 1853, v. 1: 84-85.)

COLLECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

Pennsylvania Archives, 1st series. Selected and arranged from original docs. by S. Hazard, 1664-1790. Maps. Phila., 1852-56. 12 v. 8°.

v. 1. 1664-1748.	1852. Joseph Severns and co. 783 (1) pp.
v. 2. 1748-1756.	1852. ib. 792 pp.
v. 3. 1756-1760.	1853. ib. 772 pp.
v. 4. 1760-1776.	1853. ib. 809 pp.
v. 5. 1776-1777.	1853. ib. 791 pp.
v. 6. 1777-1778.	1853. ib. 792 pp.
v. 7. 1778-1779.	1853. ib. 796 pp.
v. 8. 1779-1781.	1853. ib. 791 pp.
v. 9. 1781-1783.	1854. ib. 792 pp.
v. 10. 1783-1786.	1854. ib. 791 pp.
v. 11. 1786-1790.	1855. ib. 788 pp. 3 maps.
v. 12. 1790. 1856. ib.	482 pp. 6 maps.

Pennsylvania Archives, second series, published under the direction of M. S. Quay, secretary of the Commonwealth; edited by J. B. Linn and W. H. Egle; vpl. 1-19. Harrisburg, 1874-93. 19 v. ports. pl. maps. 8°. ^a

v. 1. 1874. Minutes of the Board of War, March 14 to Aug. 7, 1777. Minutes of the Navy Board, Feb. 18 to Sept. 24, 1777. List of Officers and men of the Penn. Navy, 1775-81. Papers relating to the British Prisoners in Penn. Memorandum book of the Committee and Council of Safety, 1776-77. Col. Atlee's Journal of the Battle of Long Island, Aug. 26, 1776. Journal of Col. Samuel Miles, concerning the Battle of Long Island, 1776. List of sick soldiers in Philadelphia, Dec., 1776. Papers relating to the War of the Revolution, 1775-77. Plans for the construction and raising of the Chevaux de Frise in the Delaware River, 1775-84. Index. 809 pp.

v. 2. 1876. Names of persons for whom marriage licenses were issued in the Province of Penn. previous to 1790. Persons naturalized in Province of Penn. Officers and soldiers in the service of the province, 1744-64. Indian traders, Mediterranean passes, Letters of Marque and Ship's registers, 1743-76. Papers relating to the province prior to the Revolution. Journal of Col. James Burd, while building Fort Augusta at Shamokin, 1756-57. Index. 826 pp.

v. 3. 1875. Names of persons who took the oath of allegiance to the state, 1776-94. Papers relating to the War of the Revolution, 1777. Resolves of the committee for the province; with instructions to their representatives, and an essay on the constitutional power of Great Britain, 1774. Proceedings of the convention for the province, Philadelphia, Jan. 23-28, 1775. Proceedings of the conference of committees of the Province, Carpenter's hall, Phila., June 18-25, 1776. Officers of the state in the Revolution and under the constitution of 1776. Index. 811 pp.

v. 4. 1876. Papers relating to the whiskey insurrection in Western Penn. 1794. Narrative of the journey of Col. Thomas Proctor to the Indians of the North-west, 1791. Papers relating to the defence of the frontiers, 1790-96. Index. 811 p.

v. 5. 1877. Papers relative to the colonies on the Delaware, 1614-82. Index. 875 pp. Maps.

v. 6. 1877. Papers relating to the French occupation in Western Penn. Papers relating to the establishment at Presqu' Isle, 1794. Index. 846 pp.

v. 7. 1878. Papers relating to provincial affairs in Penn., 1682-1750. Papers relating to the boundary dispute between Penn. and Md., 1734-60. Narrative of Marie Le Roy and Barbara Leininger, who spent three and one-half years as prisoners among the Indians, Phila., 1759. Journal of Col. James Burd of the provincial service, 1760. Journal kept at Fort Augusta, 1763. Papers relating to the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River. Index. 832 pp.

v. 8-9. 1878, 1880. Record of Pennsylvania marriages, prior to 1810, vol. 1-2. List of officers of the colonies on the Delaware, and the Province of Penn., 1614-1776. 790, 800 pp.

v. 10-11. 1880. Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, battalions and line, 1775-83; edited by J. B. Linn, W. H. Egle. 2 v. 794, 805 pp.

v. 12. 1880. Muster rolls of the Penn. volunteers in the war of 1812-14; with contemporary documents; vol. 1. 805 pp.

v. 13-14. 1888, 1890. Penn. in the War of the Revolution. Associated battalions and militia, 1775-83, v. 1-12, ed. by Egle. 794, 805 pp.

v. 15. 1890. Journals and diaries of the War of the Revolution, with lists of officers and soldiers, 1775-83, ed. by W. H. Egle, '93. 784 pp.

v. 16. 1890. The breviat, in the boundary dispute between Pa. and Md., '91. 790 pp.

v. 17. 1890. Names of foreigners who took the oath of allegiance to the province and state of Penn., 1727-75, with the foreign arrivals, 1786-1808; edited by W. H. Egle. 787 pp.

v. 18. 1890. Documents relating to the Connecticut settlement in the Wyoming Valley; edited by W. H. Egle. 792 pp.

v. 19. 1890. Minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pa.; vol. 1, edited by W. H. Egle. 787 pp.

^a For more detailed analysis of contents consult Amer. Hist. Assoc. Report for 1904, 630-638.

Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series; printed under direction of Wm. Francis Harry, edited by Wm. H. Egle. Harrisburg, 1894-99. 8°. 1. 1-31.^a

1. 1-2. 1894. Minutes of the Board of Property. 1 map. 807, 802 pp.
- v. 3. 1894. Old rights, proprietary rights, Virginia entries, and soldiers entitled to donation lands. 1896. 3 maps. 771 pp.
- v. 4. 1894. Draughts of the proprietary manors in the province of Pennsylvania. 76 maps.
- v. 5. 1896. State of the accounts of the county lieutenants during the war of the revolution, 1777-1789. v. 1. 791 pp.
- v. 6. 1896. State of the accounts of the county lieutenants during the war of the revolution, 1777-1789. v. 2. 779 pp.
- v. 7. 1896. State of the accounts of the county lieutenants during the war of the revolution, 1777-1789. v. 3. 799 pp.
- v. 8. 1896. Commissions issued by the Province of Penn. v. 1. 793 pp.
- v. 9. 1896. Commissions issued by the Province of Penn. v. 2. 797 pp.
- v. 10. 1896. Commissions issued by the Province of Penn. v. 3. 820 pp.
- v. 11. 1897. Proprietary tax lists of County of Chester, 1765-69, 1771. 781 pp.
- v. 12. 1897. Proprietary tax lists of County of Chester, 1774, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1785. 820 pp.
- v. 13. 1897. Proprietary and other tax lists in the County of Bucks, 1779-86. 815 pp.
- v. 14. 1897. Proprietary, supply and state tax lists of the city and county of Philadelphia, 1769, 1774, 1779. 834 pp.
- v. 15. 1897. Proprietary, supply and state tax lists of the city and county of Philadelphia, 1779, 1780, 1781. 779 pp.
- v. 16. 1897. Proprietary, supply and state tax lists of the city and county of Philadelphia, 1781-83. 826 pp.
- v. 17. 1897. Proprietary and state tax lists of the county of Lancaster, 1771-73, 1779, 1782. 894 pp.
- v. 18. 1897. Proprietary and state tax lists of the county of Berks, for 1767-81, 1784-85. 810 pp.
- v. 19. 1897. Proprietary and state tax lists of the counties of Northumberland and Northampton, 1772 to 1787. 801 pp.
- v. 20. 1897. Proprietary and state tax lists of the county of Cumberland for 1778-82, 1785. 772 pp.
- v. 21. 1897. Returns of taxables of the county of York, for 1779 to 1783. 816 pp.
- v. 22. 1897. Returns of taxables for the counties of Bedford (1773 to 1784), Huntingdon (1788), Westmoreland (1783, 1786), Fayette (1785, 1786), Alleghany (1791), Washington (1786), and census of Bedford (1784) and Westmoreland (1783). 777 pp.
- v. 23. 1897. Muster rolls of the navy and line, militia and rangers, 1775-1783, with list of pensioners, 1818-1832. 819 pp.
- v. 24. 1897. Warrantees of land in the several counties of the state of Penn., 1730-1898. v. 1. 792 pp.
- v. 25. 1897. Warrantees of land in the several counties of the state of Penn., 1730-1898. v. 2. 809 pp.
- v. 26. 1897. Warrantees of land in the several counties of the state of Penn., 1730-1898. v. 3. 905 pp.
- v. 27. 1899. General Index. v. xi-xxvi. A-Co. 790 pp.
- v. 28. 1899. General Index. v. xi-xxvi. Co-Ju. 822 pp.
- v. 29. 1899. General Index. v. xi-xxvi. Ka-Re. 850 pp.
- v. 30. 1899. General Index. v. xi-xxvi. Re-Zy. 780 pp.
- v. 31. 1899. Appendix. v. i-x. Maps.

Pennsylvania Archives. Fourth series; edited by George Edward Reed. Under direction of W. W. Griest, Secy of the Commonwealth. v. 1-12. Harrisburg: 1900-02. 8°.

- v. 1. 1900. Papers of the Governors. 1681-1747.
- v. 2. 1900. Papers of the Governors. 1747-1759.
- v. 3. 1900. Papers of the Governors. 1759-1785.
- v. 4. 1900. Papers of the Governors. 1785-1817.
- v. 5. 1900. Papers of the Governors. 1817-1832.

^a For more detailed analysis of contents of third series consult Amer. Hist. Assoc. Report for 1904, 638-647.

- v. 6. 1901. Papers of the Governors. 1832-1845.
- v. 7. 1902. Papers of the Governors. 1845-1858.
- v. 8. 1902. Papers of the Governors. 1858-1871.
- v. 9. 1902. Papers of the Governors. 1871-1883.
- v. 10. 1902. Papers of the Governors. 1883-1891.
- v. 11. 1902. Papers of the Governors. 1891-1897.
- v. 12. 1902. Papers of the Governors. 1897-1902.

Pennsylvania Archives. Fifth series; edited by Thomas Lynch Montgomery under the direction of the secretary of the commonwealth. Harrisburg, 1906. v. 1-8.

Contents almost entirely given over to muster rolls.

Pennsylvania Archives. Sixth series.

In preparation and press. Vol. 15 of this series will form an index for both the fifth and the sixth series.

COLONIAL RECORDS.

Minutes of the provincial council of Pennsylvania from the organization to the termination of the proprietary government, 1683-1776; Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania from its organization to the termination of the Revolution, 1776-1790; general index to the Colonial Records and the Pennsylvania Archives. Phila., Harrisburg, 1851-1860. Published by the state. 17 v. 8°.

v. 1. ed. 1. Harrisburg, T. Fenn, 1838. 3 ll., xlviii, 602 pp. 8°. ed. 2. Phila., J. Severns and co., 1852. 624 pp. ed. 2. Memorial of the Amer. Philosophical Society, and of the Historical Society of Penn., to the legislature of 1836-7 on the subject of printing the records. pp. 9-11. Report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of printing the records. pp. 12-15. Extract from the act of April 4th, 1837, authorizing the printing of the Minutes of the Provincial Council. pp. 15-16. Extract from the act of April 14th, 1838, relative to the printing and distribution of colonial records. pp. 16-17. The charter of Penn., granted by Charles the Second to William Penn. Jan. 26, 1682. pp. 17-26. Certain conditions or concessions agreed upon by Wm. Penn. and the first adventures and purchasers in Penn. July 11, 1681. pp. 26-29. The frame of the government of the province of Penn., together with certain Laws agreed upon in England, April 25th, 1682. pp. 29-42. The frame of government of the province of Penn. and Territories granted by Wm. Penn. April 2, 1683. pp. 42-48. The frame of government passed by William Markham, Governor, November 7, 1696. pp. 48-55. Minutes of the provincial council, from March 10, 1682/83, to November 27, 1700. pp. 57-624.

v. 2. ed. 1. Harrisburg, T. Fenn, 1838. 3 ll., (1), 4-662 pp. 8°. ed. 2. Phila., J. Severns and co., 1852. 631 pp. 8°. ed. 2. Minutes of the Provincial Council, Dec. 18, 1700, to May 16, 1717.

v. 3. ed. 1. Harrisburg, T. Fenn, 1840. 7 ll., 674 pp. 8°. Phila., J. Severns and co., 1852. 620 pp. 8°. ed. 2. Minutes of the provincial council, May 31, 1717, to Jan. 23, 1735-6.

v. 4. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1851. xiii, 783 pp. Extract from the annual message of the governor transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, read Jan. 8th, 1851. pp. 1. Report of the select committee of the Senate. pp. 1-10. Report of the select committee of the House of Representatives. pp. 10-13. Act providing for the publication of the colonial records and other original papers in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. pp. 14-16. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, from Feb. 7, 1735-6, to Oct. 15, 1745. pp. 17-783.

v. 5. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1851. xv, 777 pp. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn., Dec. 17, 1745, to March 20, 1754. 777 pp.

v. 6. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1851. pp. xv, 784 pp. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn., April 2, 1754, to Jan. 29, 1756. 784 pp.

v. 7. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1851. pp. xvi, 783. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn., Jan. 29, 1756, to Jan. 11, 1758. 783 pp.

v. 8. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1852. pp. xv. 781. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn., from Jan. 13, 1757, to 4 of Oct., 1762. 781 pp.

v. 9. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1852. pp. xi, 784. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn., Oct. 15, 1762, to 17 of Oct., 1771. 781 pp.

v. 10. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1852. xii, 784 pp. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn., from Oct. 18, 1771, to Sept. 27, 1775. 276 pp. Minutes of the Council of Safety of the Province of Penn., from June 30, 1775, to Nov. 12, 1776. pp. 279-784.

vol. 11. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1852. xv, 784 pp. Minutes of the Council of Safety of Penn., from Nov. 13, 1776, to March 17, 1777. 170 pp. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Penn., from March 4, 1777, to Oct. 17, 1777. pp. 173-322. Minutes of the Council of Safety for the State of Penn., from Oct. 17, 1777, to Dec. 6, 1777. pp. 325-353. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Penn. from Oct. 18, 1777, to May 20, 1779. pp. 357-784.

v. 12. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1853. pp. xiii, 784 pp. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council from May 21, 1779, to July 12, 1781. 784 pp.

v. 13. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1853. pp. xii, 778. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council from July 13, 1781, to Dec. 31, 1783. 778 pp.

v. 14. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1853. pp. ix, 672. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council from Jan. 1, 1784, to April 3, 1786. 672 pp.

v. 15. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1853. xii, 660 pp. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council from April 4, 1786, to Feb. 6, 1789. 660 pp.

v. 16. Harrisburg, Theo. Fenn and co., 1853. xi, 548 pp. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council from Feb. 7, 1789, to Dec. 20, 1790. 548 pp.

v. 17. Phila., J. Severns and co., 1860. pp. vi, 1 l., 653. General index to the colonial records, 16 vols., and to the Penn. Archives in 12 vols., prepared and arranged by Samuel Hazard under an act of the General Assembly of Penn. 653 pp. Index to Colonial Records. vols. 1 to 16, inclusive. 433 pp. Index to Penn. Archives. vols. 1 to 12, inclusive. pp. 437-653.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

1681-1776.

CHARTERS, ETC.

COLLECTIONS.

1740. A collection of charters and other public acts relating to the Province of Pennsylvania. . . . Philadelphia, Franklin, 1740. (1), 46 pp. F°.

I. Royal charter to Penn. II. First Frame of Government, 1682. III. Laws agreed upon in England. IV. Certain conditions or concessions. V. Act of Settlement, 1682. VI. Second Frame of Government, 1683. VII. Charter of Philadelphia, 1701. VIII. Charter of Privileges to the Province, 1701.

1742. The Charters of the Province of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1742. 30 pp. F°.

Printed to accompany the Collection of Laws published this year.

1743. Der Neue Charter. Oder Schriftliche Versicherung; der Freyheiten. . . . Germantown, Saur, 1743. 55 pp. sm. 4°.

Contains Penn's charter of 1701, Charles II's grant to Penn, Frame of Government 1682, Laws agreed upon in England, Conditions and Concessions 1681, Act of Settlement 1682, Extracts from charter of Phila., Abstract of the Poor Laws, etc.

SEPARATE ISSUES.

1681, Mar. 4. Royal charter to William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania. 33 Charles II.

Printed copy.

1689. Philadelphia, Bradford. 4 pp. F°.

1740. Collection of Charters.

1742. Collection of Laws.

1742. Charters of the Province.

1743. Der neue Charter.

1752. Votes of Assembly i: xviii-xxiv.

1762. Charters and Acts.

1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 171-187.

1834. Hazard. Penn. Register, i: 293-297.

1838. Colon. Records of Penn., (ed. 1) i: ix-xviii.

- 1850. Hazard. Annals of Penn., 488 et seq.
- 1852. Colon. Records of Penn., (ed. 2) i: 17 et seq.
- 1869. Mombert. Authentic Hist. of Lancaster Co., app., 1-11.
- 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1509-1515.
- 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 1-18.

Facsimile copy.

- 1879. Penna. Charter and Laws. (Duke of York's Laws.) (pocket.)
- 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i. frtsp. (reduced).

1681, Apr. 2. Declaration issued by the King to the Inhabitants and Planters of Penn.

- 1752. Votes of Assembly, i: xxiv.
- 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 189.

1681, July 11. Certain conditions, or concessions, agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and governor of Pennsylvania, and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same province.

- 1742. Charters of the Province.
- 1743. Der neue Charter.
- 1752. Votes of Assembly, i: xxiv-xxvi.
- 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., ii, app. 1-5.
- 1834. Hazard. Penn. Register, i: 324-326.
- 1838. Colon. Records of Penn. (ed. 1), i: xviii-xxi.
- 1850. Hazard. Annals of Penn., 516.
- 1852. Colon. Records of Penn. (ed. 2), i: 26 et seq.
- 1869. Mombert. Hist. Lancaster co., app. 12-15.
- 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1516-1518.
- 1879. Penna. charter and laws, 91 et seq.
- 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 18-23.

1682, Apr. 25. Frame of government of the Province of Pennsylvania, together with certain laws agreed upon in England, May 5, 1682.

- 1742. Der neue Charter.
- 1752. Votes of Assembly, i: xxvii-xxxv.
- 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., ii, app.
- 1834. Hazard. Penn. Register, i: 337-340, 357-359.
- 1838. Colon. Records of Penn. (ed. 1), i: xxi-xxix.
- 1850. Hazard. Annals of Penn., 558 et seq.
- 1852. Colon. Records of Penn. (ed. 2), i: 29-42.
- 1869. Mombert. Hist. of Lancaster co., 16-29.
- 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1518-1520.
- 1879. Penna. Charter and Laws (Duke of York's Laws), 91-103.
- 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 24-44.

In the Assembly session of Dec. 6, 1682 (v. 1, p. 4, Votes of assem.), there is a report of a debate as to whether the printed and written constitutions should be admitted as laws for a time, viz, to the next sitting of Assembly, or not. At this session, also, an act was passed that the laws of the colony be printed and taught in the schools. Again, in the session of March, 1683, it is stated that "the printed charter of liberties having been read, etc.," all of which might indicate earlier prints of the above item than any so far found.

1682, Aug. 21. Duke of York's deed of release of the Province of Pennsylvania to William Penn.

- 1752. Votes of assembly, i: xxxv-xxxvi.
- 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 200-201.
- 1834. Hazard. Penn. Register, i: 429-430.

1683, Apr. 2. Frame of government granted by William Penn.

Printed copy.

- 1689. Philadelphia, Bradford. 16 pp. cm. 8°.
- 1752. Votes of Assembly, app. pt. 1, v. 1: iv-vii.
- 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., ii app. 21-29.
- 1838. Colon. Records of Penn. (ed. 1), i: xxxiv-xli.
- 1852. ib. (ed. 2), i: 42 et seq.
- 1869. Mombert. Hist. of Lancaster co., app. 30-37.
- 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1527-1531.
- 1879. Penna. Charter and Laws (Duke of York's Laws), 155 et seq.
- 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 45-55.

Facsimile.

1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, ii. frtsp (reduced).
 1696, Nov. 7. Frame of government passed by William Markham.
 1752. Votes of Assembly, v. 1, ph. 1, app. viii-xii.
 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., ii: app. 30-39.
 1838. Colon. Records of Penn. (ed. 1), i: xli-xlviii.
 1852. ib. (ed. 2), i: 48-55.
 1869. Mombert. Hist. of Lancaster co., app. 38-45.
 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1531-1536.
 1879. Penna. Charters and Laws, 245.
 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 55-66.
 1701, Oct. 28. Charter of privileges granted by William Penn.
 1741. Philadelphia, Franklin. 8 pp. F°. LAW
 1725. Philadelphia, Keimer. 8 pp. F°. LAW
 1742. Charters of the Province.
 1743. Der Neue Charter.
 1752. Votes of Assembly v. 1, pt. 2: 1-iii.
 1797. Proud Hist. of Penn., i: 443-450.
 1840. Colon. Records, ed. 1, ii: 54-58.
 1852. ib., ed. 2, ii: 54-58.
 1869. Mombert. Hist. Lancaster co., app. 46-50.
 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1536-1540.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILED LAWS.

(Original issues.)

- 1676-1700. Duke of York's Laws in force 1676-82; also charter to Wm. Penn and laws of the province 1682-1700. Published under the direction of J. B. Linn, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 1879. 614 pp. 8°. THE
 Compiled and edited by S. George, B. M. Nead, and Thos. McCamant.
 App. A contains a compilation of the laws, etc., establishing the Courts of Judicature, by S. George. App. B contains Historical Notes of the Early Government and Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Pennsylvania, by B. M. Nead.
 1701. An Abstract or Abridgement of the Laws Made and Past by William Penn Absolute Proprietary and Governour in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania. . . . Philadelphia, Jansen, 1701. 2 ll., 43 (1) pp. Sq. 8°. THE
 1714. The Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania collected into one volume. . . . Philadelphia, Bradford, 1714. (4), 184 pp. F°. THE
 On May 27, 1712, £50 was voted to print 500 copies of this collection of the laws.
 1718. The Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, Passed . . . 1715, 1717, and 1718 . . . Philadelphia, Bradford, 1718. (1), 275-253 [i. e. 352] pp. F°. THE
 1725. Laws of the province of Penn. relating to the church and the clergy, religion and learning.
 Trott. Laws of the British colonies in Amer. re the Church, etc., 1725: 223-243. THE
 1728. The Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania now in Force. . . . Philadelphia, Bradford, 1728. (5), 352 pp. F°. THE
 Edited by Chief-Justice David Lloyd.
 1741. Extract from the Laws of William Penn; translated into German for the use of the Germans in Pennsylvania. Germantown, Sower, 1741. [Not seen.] THE

1742. A Collection of all the Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania Now in Force. . . . Philadelphia, Franklin, 1742. (1), 3-562 pp. F°.

1762. The Charters and Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. . . . Philadelphia, Peter Miller and Comp., 1762. 2 vols. F°.

Edited by Lewis Weiss and Charles Brockden, but generally known as "big Peter Miller."

— Same. 2 vols. 16°.

1775. The Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. . . . Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1775. (1), iii-xxi, 536, (1), 22, 12, 3 pp. F°.

(Reprints.)

Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from October 14, 1700, to February 27, 1801. 4 vols. F°.

v. 1. Oct. 14, 1700 to Oct. 1, 1781. Republished by Alexander James Dallas. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1797. 2 p., 1., 913, 64, iv pp., 11 ll. Pages 737-738 not used.

v. 2. Oct. 2, 1781 to Oct. 2, 1790. Same. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1793. 2 p. 1., ix, 817, iii pp., 17 ll.

v. 3. Dec. 7, 1790 to Apr. 20, 1795. Published by A. J. Dallas. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1795. 1 p. 1., xliii, 793, v pp., 20 ll. Pages 603-604 not used.

v. 4. Dec. 1, 1795 to Feb. 27, 1801. Same. Lancaster, F. Bailey, 1801. v, 1 l., 621, 1 l., 623-719 pp., 12 ll.

Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. From October 14, 1700 to 1808. Reprinted under authority of the Legislature by M. Carey and J. Bioren. Philadelphia, 1803-1808. 8 vols. 8°.

The Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. From October 14, 1700 to 1829. Republished under the authority of the Legislature with notes. By John Bioren. Philadelphia, 1810-1844. 9 vols. 8°.

The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1801. Compiled under the authority of the act of May 19, 1887, by James T. Mitchell and Henry Flanders, commissioners. [Harrisburg], State Printer, 1896-1906. 11 vols. 4°.

v. 1. Not published.

v. 2. 1700-1712. 1896. 676 pp.

v. 3. 1712-1724. 1896. 600 pp.

v. 4. 1724-1744. 1897. 630 pp.

v. 5. 1744-1759. 1898. 809 pp.

v. 6. 1759-1765. 1899. 684 pp.

v. 7. 1765-1770, 1900. 716 pp.

v. 8. 1770-1776. 1902. 741 pp.

v. 9. 1776-1779. 1903. 680 pp.

v. 10. 1779-1781. 1904. 645 pp.

v. 11. 1782. 1906. 684 pp.

Other volumes in preparation.

SESSION LAWS.

In the appendices to the Statutes-at-Large, 1682-1801 (1896-1902), will be found "Papers relating to acts passed. . . ."

1. 1682, Dec. 4-7. Not currently printed.

1. 1683, Mar. 12-Apr. 3. Not currently printed.

1. 1683, Oct. 24-25. Not currently printed.

1. 1684, May 10-19. Not currently printed.

1. 1685, May 11-19. Not currently printed.

1. 1686, May 10-18. Not currently printed.

1. 1687, May 10-12. Not currently printed.
 1. 1688, May 10-19. Not currently printed.
 1. 1689, May 10-20. Not currently printed.
 1. 1690, May 10-16. Not currently printed.
 1. 1691 (?)
 1. 1692, May 10-18. Not currently printed.
 1. 1693, May 10-June 2. Not currently printed.
 1. 1694, Apr. 10-June 9. Not currently printed.
 1. 1695, Sept. 9-26. Not currently printed.
 1. 1696, Oct. 26-Nov. 7. Not currently printed.
 1. 1697, May 10-13. Not currently printed.
 2. 1698, May 10-31. Not currently printed.
 1. 1699, May 10-18. Not currently printed.
 2. 1700, Jan. 25-Feb. 10. Not currently printed.
 1. 1700, May 10-June 4. Not currently printed.
 1. 1700, Oct. 14-Nov. 27. Not currently printed.
 2. 1701, Aug. 1-6. Not currently printed.
 1. 1701, Sept. 15-Oct. 28. Not currently printed.
 1. 1703, Oct. 1. No quorum. Not currently printed.
 2. 1704, Apr. 12-May 27. Not currently printed.
 3. 1704, June 19-23. Not currently printed.
 4. 1704, Aug. 1-26. Not currently printed.
 1. 1704, Oct. 14-Nov. 14. Not currently printed.
 2. 1705, May 4-23. Not currently printed.
 3. 1705, June 11-23. Not currently printed.
 1. 1705, Oct. 15-1706, Feb. 23. Not currently printed.
 2. 1706, June 24-26. Not currently printed.
 3. 1706, Sept. 19-27. Not currently printed.
 1. 1706, Oct. 14-Dec. 28. Not currently printed.
 2. 1707, Feb. 3-Mar. 1. Not currently printed.
 3. 1707, Mar. 18-22. Not currently printed.
 4. 1707, May 5-16. Not currently printed.
 5. 1707, June 9-11. Not currently printed.
 1. 1707, Oct. 14-18. Not currently printed.
 2. 1707, Nov. 19-21. Not currently printed.
 3. 1708, May 18. Not currently printed.
 4. 1708, Aug. 3-14. Not currently printed.
 1. 1708, Oct. 14-16. Not currently printed.
 2. 1709, Mar. 7-10. Not currently printed.
 3. 1709, Apr. 12-May 7. Not currently printed.
- See Hildeburn no. 111 for print of two acts passed at this session.
4. 1709, June 1-14. Not currently printed.
 5. 1709, July 26-30. Not currently printed.
 6. 1709, Aug. 15-Sept. 1. Not currently printed.
 7. 1709, Sept. 21-29. Not currently printed.

1. 1709, Oct. 14–Nov. 1. Not currently printed.
2. 1709, Nov. 14–Dec. 1. Not currently printed.
1. 1710, Oct. 14–17. Not currently printed.
2. 1710, Dec. 4. Not currently printed.
3. 1711, Jan. 1–Feb. 17. Not currently printed.
4. 1711, Feb. 26–Mar. 3. Not currently printed.
5. 1711, July 10–21. Not currently printed.
6. 1711, Aug. 6–11. Not currently printed.
7. 1711, Sept. 20. Not currently printed.
1. 1711, Oct. 15–16.^a
2. 1711, Dec. 31–1712, Jun. 2. } Not found.
3. 1712, Apr. 28–June 7. }
1. 1712, Oct. 14–16.^b }
2. 1712, Dec. 15. }
3. 1713, Jan. 12–16. } Not found.
4. 1713, Feb. 2–24. }
5. 1713, Feb. 23–28. }
6. 1713, Sept. 23. No laws passed.
1. 1713, Oct. 14–15. }
2. 1713, Dec. 28–1714, Jan. 23. }
3. 1714, Feb. 8–9. }
4. 1714, Feb. 15–17. } No laws passed.
5. 1714, May 17. }
6. 1714, Aug. 2–7. }
1. 1714, Oct. 14–15. }
2. 1714, Dec. 13–16. }
3. 1715, Jan. 3. }
4. 1715, Jan. 11–29. }
5. 1715, Feb. 7–24. } Philadelphia, Bradford, 1715. 2 ll., 101–274 pp. F^o.^b
6. 1715, Mar. 7–26. }
7. 1715, May 2–7. }
8. 1715, May 16–17. }
9. 1715, May 23–28. }
10. 1715, June 9–11. } No acts passed.
11. 1715, Sept. 21. }
1. 1715, Oct. 14–15. }
2. 1715, Oct. 24–29. } Not found; two acts passed.
3. 1716, May 1–4. }
4. 1716, June 4–6. } No acts passed.
5. 1716, Aug. 6–7. }
1. 1716, Oct. 15–20. }
2. 1716, Oct. 29–Nov. 3. }
3. 1716, Dec. 31–1717 Jan. 1. } No acts passed.
4. 1717, Mar. 18–20. }
5. 1717, May 16. }
6. 1717, Aug. 19–31. Not found; two acts passed.

^a See Hildeburn no. 117. "Act of Assembly, 1712. Philadelphia, Taylor. No copy known to be extant. Mr. Kite says (The Friend xvii: 44): "In 1712, he (Jacob Taylor) printed some of the Acts of the Legislature, which he complains did not sell to afford him any profit."

^b Andrew Bradford's account for printing 60 vols. of the laws of the Province, passed in 1714, was allowed on Oct. 29, 1715. (Penn. Votes and Proc. ii: 187.)

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| 1. 1717, Oct. 14-16. | } | Not found. |
| 2. 1718, Jan. 6-17. | | |
| 3. 1718, Feb. 10-22. | | |
| 4. 1718, May 5-7. | | |
| 5. 1718, May 19-24. | | |
| 6. 1718, May 28-31. | | |
| 7. 1718, Sept. 15-19. | | |

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| 1. 1718, Oct. 14-16. | } | No acts passed. |
| 2. 1718, Dec. 15-20. | | |
| 3. 1719, Jan. 9-14. | | |
| 4. 1719, Apr. 20-25. | | |
| 5. 1719, May 6-9. | } | No acts passed. |
| 6. 1719, Aug. 3. | | |
| 7. 1719, Aug. 17-21. | | |

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|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. 1719, Oct. 14-16. | } | No acts passed. |
| 2. 1719, Jan. 4-9. | | |
| 3. 1720, May 2-5. | | |
| 4. 1720, Aug. 15-18. | | |

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| 1. 1720, Oct. 14-15. | No acts passed. |
| 2. 1721, Feb. 6-25. | Philadelphia, Bradford, 1721. 12 pp. F°. |
| 3. 1721, Aug. 14-26. | Philadelphia, Bradford, 1721. 1 l., 13-30 pp. F°. |

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|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. 1721, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Bradford, 1722. (1), 33-90 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1721/22, Jan. 2-20. | | |
| 3. 1721/22, Jan. 29. | | |
| 4. 1721/22, Feb. 12. | | |
| 5. 1721/22, Feb. 26-Mar. 9. | | |
| 6. 1722, Apr. 23-May 23. | | |
| 7. 1722, July 23-Aug. 4. | Not found. | |

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|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. 1722, Oct. 15-16. | } | Philadelphia, Bradford, 1723. 47 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1722, Dec. 31-1722/23, Jan. 12. | | |
| 3. 1722/23, Jan. 21-Feb. 16. | | |
| 4. 1722/23, Feb. 25-Mar. 2. | | |
| 5. 1723, Mar. 18-30. | | |
| 6. 1723, May 6-11. | | |

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| 1. 1723, Oct. 14-15. | } | Philadelphia, Bradford, 1723. 28 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1723, Nov. 4-9. | | |
| 3. 1723, Nov. 18-Dec. 13. | | |
| 4. 1724, Apr. 27-May 9. | | |
| 5. 1724, Aug. 10-15. | | |

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| 1. 1724, Oct. 14-16. | } | Philadelphia, Bradford, 1725. 37 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1724/25, Jan. 4-16. | | |
| 3. 1724/25, Feb. 1-13. | | |
| 4. 1724/25, Mar. 1-6. | | |
| 5. 1724/25, Mar. 15-20. | | |
| 6. 1725, Aug. 9-14. | | |

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| 1. 1725, Oct. 14-16. | } | No acts passed. |
| 2. 1725, Nov. 22-27. | | |
| 3. 1725, Dec. 6-10. | | |

4. 1726, Jan. 10-22.
 5. 1726, Feb. 14-Mar. 5.
 6. 1726, May 30-June 4.
 7. 1726, Aug. 1-6.
- } Philadelphia, Bradford, 1726. 28 pp. F°.
1. 1726, Oct. 14-16.
 2. 1726, Nov. 21-26.
 3. 1726, Dec. 5-10.
 4. 1727, Mar. 27-Apr. 1.
 5. 1727, Apr. 24-May 6.
- } No acts passed.
6. 1727, Aug. 7-18.
 7. 1727, Aug. 24-26.
- } Not found; six acts passed.
1. 1727, Oct. 14-17.
 2. 1728, Jan. 22-27.
 3. 1728, Apr. 15-20.
 4. 1728, May 14-19.
 5. 1728, Aug. 5-17.
- } No acts passed.
1. 1728, Oct. 14-17.
 2. 1728, Dec. 16-21.
 3. 1728, Dec. 30-1729, Jan. 4.
 4. 1729, Feb. 3-22.
 5. 1729, Mar. 24-Apr. 5.
 6. 1729, Apr. 28-May 10.
 7. 1729, Aug. 7-12.
 8. 1729, Aug. 20-23.
- } Philadelphia, Bradford, 1729. (1), 353-387 pp. F°.
- Not found.
- } No acts passed.
1. 1729, Oct. 14-17.
 2. 1730, Jan. 12-Feb. 14.
 3. 1730, Aug. 3-15.
- } Philadelphia, Franklin and Meredith, 1730. (1), 3-47 pp. 4°.^a
- Philadelphia, Franklin and Meredith, 1730. (1), 51-57 pp. 4°.
1. 1730, Oct. 14-16.
 2. 1731, Jan. 4-Feb. 6.
 3. 1731, Aug. 2-13.
- } Philadelphia, Franklin and Meredith, n. d. (1), 61-89 pp. 4°.
- No laws passed.
1. 1731, Oct. 14-Nov. 27.
 2. 1732, Jan. 10-20.
 3. 1732, July 31-Aug. 15.
 4. [1732, Sept. 30-?.]
- } Not found.
- Philadelphia, Franklin, 1731. (1), 93-95 pp. F°.
- Philadelphia, Franklin, 1732. (1), 99-102 pp. F°.
- Not in votes of Assembly.
1. 1732, Oct. 14-24.
 2. 1733, Aug. 6-11.
 3. [1733, Sept. 30-?.]
- } No laws passed.
- Not in votes of Assembly.
1. 1733, Oct. 14-17.
 2. 1733, Dec. 17-1734, Jan. 19.
 3. 1734, Aug. 12-17.
- } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1733. (1), 105-128 pp. F°.
- F°.
- Philadelphia, Franklin, 1733. (1), 131-133 pp. F°.
1. 1734, Oct. 14-18.
 2. 1735, Jan. 13-25.
 3. 1735, Mar. 17-29.
 4. 1735, June 16-24.
 5. 1735, Sept. 15-20.
- } Philadelphia, Franklin, n. d. (1), 137-154 pp. F°.
- Not found.
- No laws passed.

^a Reprinted. Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1734. 34 pp. F°.

1. 1735, Oct. 14-15.
2. 1736, Jan. 12-Feb. 20. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1736 (1), 157-169 pp. F°.
3. 1736, Aug. 9-14. No laws passed.
1. 1736, Oct. 14-16. }
2. 1736, Dec. 6-11. } No laws passed.
3. 1737, May 2-4. }
4. 1737, Aug. 8-13. }
1. 1737, Oct. 14-15. No laws passed.
2. 1738, Aug. 7-Sept. 2. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1738. (1), 173-189 pp. F°.
1. 1738, Oct. 14-20. }
2. 1739, Jan. 1-24. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1739. (1), 193-228 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1739, May 1-19. }
4. 1739, Aug. 6-11. No laws passed.
1. 1739, Oct. 15-18. }
2. 1739, Nov. 19-28. }
3. 1739, Dec. 31-1740, Jan. 26. }
4. 1740, Mar. 27-28. }
5. 1740, May 5-15. }
6. 1740, Aug. 2-9. }
7. 1740, Aug. 25-Sept. 3. }
1. 1740, Oct. 1-16. }
2. 1741, Jan. 5-8. }
3. 1741, Apr. 20-21. }
4. 1741, May 25-June 6. }
5. 1741, Aug. 10-22. }
6. 1741, Sept. 22. }
1. 1741, Oct. 14-22. }
2. 1742, Jan. 4-16. }
3. 1742, May 17-29. }
4. 1742, Aug. 16-28. }
1. 1742, Oct. 14-Nov. 6. No laws passed.
2. 1743, Jan. 3-Feb. 3. Not found; six acts passed.
3. 1743, May 2-4. }
4. 1743, Aug. 1-13. }
1. 1743, Oct. 14-15. }
2. 1743, Nov. 14-Dec. 8. }
3. 1744, May 7-26. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1744. 3-22 pp. F°.
4. 1744, July 30-Aug. 11. No laws passed.
1. 1744, Oct. 15-19. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1746. (1), xxv-xxvi pp. F°.
2. 1745, Jan. 7-10. }
3. 1745, Feb. 25-28. }
4. 1745, Apr. 22-26. }
5. 1745, June 3-6. }
6. 1745, July 22-24. }
7. 1745, Aug. 19-23. }
8. 1745, Sept. 4-7. }

1. 1745, Oct. 14-15. No acts passed.
 2. 1746, Jan. 6-Feb. 5. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1746. (1), 25-59 pp. F°.
 3. 1746, Feb. 24-Mar. 7. }
 4. 1746, May 19-21. No acts passed.
 5. 1746, June 9-24. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1746. 61-69 pp. F°.
 6. 1746, Aug. 18-23. No acts passed.
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1. 1746, Oct. 14-17. } No acts passed.
 2. 1747, Jan. 5-14. }
 3. 1747, May 4-9. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1747. (1), iii-iv pp. F°.
 4. 1747, Aug. 17-26. No acts passed.
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1. 1747, Oct. 14-17. }
 2. 1747, Nov. 23-28. }
 3. 1748, Jan. 4-9. }
 4. 1748, May 16-21. }
 5. 1748, June 8-11. }
 6. 1748, Aug. 22-Sept. 3. }
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1. 1748, Oct. 14-15. } No acts passed.
 2. 1748, Nov. 7-12. }
 3. 1749, Jan. 2-Feb. 4. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1749. pp. 73-88. F°.
 4. 1749, Aug. 7-19. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1749. pp. 91-105. F°.
 - Same. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1749. (1), 3-19 pp. F°.
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1. 1749, Oct. 14-18. } No acts passed.
 2. 1749, Nov. 20-25. }
 3. 1750, Jan. 1-27. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1750. pp. 107-119. F°.
 4. 1750, Aug. 6-18. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1750. pp. 123-125. F°.
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1. 1750, Oct. 15-20. No acts passed.
 2. 1751, Jan. 7-Feb. 9. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1751. pp. 129-151. F°.
 3. 1751, May 6-11. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1751. pp. 155-158. F°.
 4. 1751, Aug. 12-24. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1752. (1), clxi pp. F°.
 5. 1751, Oct. 14-16. }
 6. 1752, Feb. 3-Mar. 11. }
 7. 1752, Aug. 10-22. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1752. pp. 187-208. F°.
-
1. 1752, Oct. 14-17. }
 2. 1753, Jan. 15-27. }
 3. 1753, May 21-June 1. }
 4. 1753, Aug. 27-Sept. 11. }
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1. 1753, Oct. 15-17. }
 2. 1754, Feb. 4-Mar. 9. }
 3. 1754, Apr. 2-13. }
 4. 1754, May 6-18. }
 5. 1754, Aug. 16-17. }
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1. 1754, Oct. 14-19. No acts passed.
 2. 1754, Dec. 2-1755, Jan. 9. No acts passed.
 3. 1755, Mar. 17-Apr. 9. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1755. 211-214 pp. F°.
 4. 1755, May 12-17. No acts passed.
 5. 1755, June 13-28. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1755. 217-222 pp. F°.
 6. 1755, July 23-Aug. 22. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1755. 225-235 pp. F°.
 7. 1755, Sept. 15-30. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1755. p. 239. F°.

1. 1755, Oct. 14-18. No acts passed.
2. 1755, Nov. 3-Dec. 3. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1755. 243-260 pp. F°.
3. 1756, Feb. 3-Mar. 17. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1756. 263-266 pp. F°.
4. 1756, Apr. 5-16. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1756. 269-270 pp. F°.
5. 1756, May 10-14. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1756. 273-274 pp. F°.
6. 1756, May 24-June 4. Not found; one act passed.
7. 1756, June 28-July 5. No acts passed.
8. 1756, July 19-22. No acts passed.
9. 1756, Aug. 16-Sept. 24. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1756. 277-316 pp. F°.
1. 1756, Oct. 14-Nov. 4. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1757. 319-321 pp. F°.
2. 1756, Nov. 22-Dec. 24. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1757. 325-334 pp. F°.
3. 1757, Jan. 3-Apr. 9. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1757. 337-344 pp. F°.
4. 1757, May 30-June 25. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1757. 347-361 pp. F°.
5. 1757, Aug. 8-Sept. 3. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1757. 365-372 pp. F°.
6. 1757, Sept. 12-30. Not found; two acts passed.
1. 1757, Oct. 14-21. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1758. 375-390 pp. F°.
2. 1758, Jan. 2-Apr. 8. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1758. 393-407 pp. F°.
3. 1758, Apr. 18-May 3. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1758. 409-427 pp. F°.
4. 1758, Sept. 4-30. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1758. 431-436 pp. F°.
1. 1758, Oct. 14-16. }
 2. 1758, Nov. 15-Dec. 6. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1759. (1), 439-483 pp. F°.
 3. 1758, Dec. 20-23. }
 4. 1759, Feb. 5-7. }
5. 1759, Feb. 26-June 20. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1759. (1), 487-513 pp. F°.
6. 1759, July 2-7. Not found; one act passed.
7. 1759, Aug. 29-Sept. 1. No laws passed.
8. 1759, Sept. 10-30. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1759. (1), 517-526 pp. F°.
1. 1759, Oct. 15-20. }
 2. 1759, Nov. 2-20. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1759. (1), 529-530 pp. F°.
 3. 1759, Dec. 3-8. No laws passed.
4. 1760, Feb. 11-Mar. 8. }
 5. 1760, Mar. 17-19. }
 6. 1760, Mar. 24-Apr. 12. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1760. 45 pp. F°.
 7. 1760, Sept. 8-13. }
 8. 1769, Sept. 22-27. }
1. 1760, Oct. 14-18. }
 2. 1761, Jan. 5-9. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1761. (1), 49-98 pp. F°.
 3. 1761, Jan. 26-Mar. 14. }
4. 1761, Apr. 2-23. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1761. (1), 101-103 pp. F°.
5. 1761, Sept. 7-26. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1761. (1), 107-125 pp. F°.
1. 1761, Oct. 14-17. }
 2. 1762, Jan. 4-Feb. 17. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1762. (1), 129-183 pp. F°.
 3. 1762, Mar. 8-26. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1762. (1), 187-211 pp. F°.
 4. 1762, May 3-14. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1762. (1), 215-220 pp. F°.
 5. 1762, Sept. 6-7. }
 6. 1762, Sept. 20-25. } No laws passed.
1. 1762, Oct. 14-16. }
 2. 1763, Jan. 10-Mar. 4. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1763. (1), 223-276 pp. F°.
 3. 1763, Mar. 28-Apr. 2. }
4. 1763, July 4-8. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1763. (1), 279-286 pp. F°.
5. 1763, Sept. 12-30. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1763. (1), 289-296 pp. F°.

1. 1763, Oct. 14-22. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1763. (1), 299-311 pp. F°.
2. 1763, Dec. 19-24. No laws passed.
3. 1764, Jan. 2-Mar. 24. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1764. (1), 315-330 pp. F°.
4. 1764, May 14-30. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1764. (1), 333-358 pp. F°.
5. 1764, Sept. 10-22. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1764. (1), 361-369 pp. F°.
1. 1764, Oct. 15-26. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1765. (1), 373-410 pp. F°.
2. 1765, Jan. 7-Feb. 15. }
3. 1765, May 18. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1765. (1), 413-428 pp. F°.
4. 1765, Sept. 9-21. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1765. (1), 431-448 pp. F°.
1. 1765, Oct. 14-17. }
2. 1766, Jan. 6-Feb. 8. } Philadelphia, Hall, 1766. (1), 451-485 pp. F°.
3. 1766, May 5-9. }
4. 1766, June 2-6. } No laws passed.
5. 1766, Sept. 8-20. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1766. (1), 489-498 pp. F°.
1. 1766, Oct. 14-18. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1767. (1), 501-538 pp.
2. 1767, Jan. 5-Feb. 21. } F°.
3. 1767, May 4-20. Philadelphia, Goddard, 1767. (1), 541-584 pp. F°.
4. 1767, Sept. 14-26. Philadelphia, Goddard, 1767. (1), 587-594 pp. F°.
- Same. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1767. (1), 587-593 pp. F°.
1. 1767, Oct. 14-17. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1768. (1), 597-636 pp.
2. 1768, Jan. 4-Feb. 20. } F°. Philadelphia, Goddard, 1768. (1), 3-44
- (1) pp. F°.
3. 1768, May 10-11. } No laws passed.
4. 1768, Sept. 12-24. }
1. 1768, Oct. 14-15. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1769. (1), 639-737 (1) pp.
2. 1769, Feb. 2-18. } F°. Philadelphia, Miller, 1769. (1), 3-101 pp. F°.
3. 1769, May 8-27. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1769. (1), 741-744 pp. F°.
- Philadelphia, Miller, 1769. (1), 105-108 (1) pp. F°.
4. 1769, Sept. 18-30. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1769. (1), 749-754 pp. F°.
- Philadelphia, Goddard, 1769. (1), 113-120 pp. F°.
1. 1769, Oct. 14-17. }
2. 1770, Jan. 1-Feb. 24. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1770. (1), 3-34 pp. F°.
3. 1770, May 14-16. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1770. (1), 37-38 pp. F°.
4. 1770, Sept. 17-29. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1770. (1), 41-50 pp. F°.
1. 1770, Oct. 15-19. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1771. (1), 53-153 (1)
2. 1771, Jan. 7-Mar. 9. } pp. F°.
3. 1771, Sept. 16-25. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1771. (1), 157-165 pp. F°.
1. 1771, Oct. 14-19. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1772. (1), 169-286 pp.
2. 1772, Jan. 6-Mar. 21. } F°.
3. 1772, May 18-19. No laws passed.
4. 1772, Sept. 14-19. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1772. (1), 289-290 pp. F°.
1. 1772, Oct. 14-16. }
2. 1773, Jan. 4-Feb. 26. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1773. (1), 293-355 pp. F°.
3. 1773, Sept. 20-28. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1773. (1), 359-364 pp. F°.
1. 1773, Oct. 14-16. } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1774. (1), 367-
2. 1773, Nov. 29-1774, Jan. 22. } 407 pp. F°.
3. 1774, July 18-23. [Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1774.] pp. 409-411. F°.
4. 1774, Sept. 19-29. Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1774. (1), 413-436 pp. F°.

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| 1. 1774, Oct. 14-21. | } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1775. (1), 439-464 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1774, Dec. 5-24. | |
| 3. 1775, Feb. 20-Mar. 18. | |
| 4. 1775, May 1-13. No laws passed. | |
| 5. 1775, June 19-30. | } Not found. |
| 6. 1775, Sept. 18-30. | |
| 1. 1775, Oct. 14-Nov. 25. | } Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1776. (1), ? pp. ^a F°. |
| 2. 1776, Feb. 12-Apr. 6. | |
| 3. 1776, May 20-June 14. | } No laws passed. |
| 4. 1776, Aug. 26-28. | |
| 5. 1776, Sept. 23-26. | |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLLECTIONS.

Votes and proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania. F°.

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|------------------|--|
| v. 1. 1682-1707. | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1752. Pt. 1, (1), iii-xxxviii, 164, xxix pp. Pt. 2, (1), viii, 187 pp. |
| v. 2. 1707-1726. | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1753. (1), 494 pp. |
| v. 3. 1726-1744. | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1754. 591 pp. |
| v. 4. 1744-1758. | Philadelphia, Miller, 1774. (1), 856 pp. |
| v. 5. 1758-1767. | Philadelphia, Miller, 1775. (1), 560 pp. |
| v. 6. 1767-1776. | Philadelphia, Miller, 1776. (1), 766 (1) pp. |

SESSION ISSUES.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. 1722, Oct. 1-16. | } Not currently printed. |
| 2. 1722, Dec. 31-1723, Jan. 12. | |
| 3. 1723, Jan. 21-Feb. 16. | |
| 4. 1723, Feb. 25-Mar. 2. | |
| 5. 1723, Mar. 18-30. | |
| 6. 1723, May 6-11. | |
| 1. 1723, Oct. 14-15. | } Not currently printed. |
| 2. 1723, Nov. 4-9. | |
| 3. 1723, Nov. 18-Dec. 13. | |
| 4. 1724, Apr. 27-May 9. | |
| 5. 1724, Aug. 10-15. | |
| 1. 1724, Oct. 14-16 | } Philadelphia, Keimer, n. d. 12 pp. F°. ^b |
| 2. 1725, Jan. 4-16 | |
| 3. 1725, Feb. 1-13. | |
| 4. 1725, Mar. 1-6. | |
| 5. 1725, Mar. 15-20. | |
| | } Philadelphia, Bradford, 1725. vi, 42 pp. F°. ^c |

^a Not seen; entry as given in Hildeburn.

^b From Oct. 14, 1724, to Jan 16, 1724-25, when the House adjourned till Feb. 1, Bradford printed a continuation to Feb. 6, with the following heading: "A Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania. February 1, 1724-25. Folio, pp. 16 +. Sheets C and D correspond closely with the same signatures of the volume next described, but on comparing them several differences appear which show this to have been the earlier edition." (Hildeburn, 72.)

^c Published in two parts, the first, containing the proceedings from Oct. 14, 1724, to March 6, 1725, when the House adjourned to Mar. 15, ends on p. 34 with a colophon. The remainder, pp. 35-48 (*sic*), contains the proceedings from Mar. 15 to 20, when the House adjourned to Aug. 9. (Hildeburn, 72.)

6. 1725, Aug. 9-14. Not found.

1. 1725, Oct. 14-16. }
2. 1725, Nov. 22-27. } n. p. Keimer, n. d. 4 pp. F°. Oct. 14-Nov. 2 (*sic*), 1725.

3. 1725, Dec. 6-10.
4. 1726, Jan. 10-22.^a
5. 1726, Feb. 14-Mar. 5.
6. 1726, May 30-June 4.
7. 1726, Aug. 1-6.
1. 1726, Oct. 14-16.
2. 1726, Nov. 21-26.
3. 1726, Dec. 5-10.

NOTE.—Hildeburn, nos. 276 and 277, records two issues of the Votes of the House for 1726, one published by Keimer of 50 pp. and one by Bradford, no paging given. Dates are given in neither case, nor is the place of deposit given. The votes of Nov. 22-27 were ordered printed Nov. 27 (Votes, etc., ii: 461), those of Dec. 6-10 were ordered printed Dec. 10 (*ib.*, 465) and those of Jan. 10-22 were ordered printed on Jan. 15 (*ib.*, 467). Keimer was specifically ordered to do this work. The votes of Aug. 1-6 were ordered printed (*ib.*, 494).

4. 1727, Mar. 27-Apr. 1. }
5. 1727, Apr. 24-May 6. } Hildeburn, no. 306, records an issue of the House
6. 1727, Aug. 7-18. } Journal published by Bradford in 1727, 38 pp. F°.
7. 1727, Aug. 24-26. } Neither date of period covered nor place of deposit is given.^a

1. 1727, Oct. 14-17. }
2. 1728, Jan. 22-27. }
3. 1728, Apr. 15-20. } Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. pp. 1-22. F°.^b
4. 1728, May 14-19. }
5. 1728, Aug. 5-17. Not found; ordered printed; see p. 60, v. 3 Votes, etc., 1754.

1. 1728, Oct. 14-17.
2. 1728, Dec. 16-21.
3. 1728, Dec. 30-1729, Jan. 4.
4. 1729, Feb. 3-22.
5. 1729, Mar. 24-Apr. 5.
6. 1729, Apr. 28-May 10.
7. 1729, Aug. 7-12.
8. 1729, Aug. 20-23.

Not found.

1. 1729, Oct. 14-17. }
2. 1730, Jan. 12-Feb. 14. } Philadelphia, Franklin and Meredith, 1730. 38 pp. F°.
3. 1730, Aug. 3-15. }

1. 1730, Oct. 14-16.
2. 1731, Jan. 4-Feb. 6. Philadelphia, Franklin and Meredith, 1731. 80 pp. F°.
3. 1731, Aug. 2-13.

1. 1731, Oct. 14-15. }
2. 1732, Jan. 10-20. } n. p., n. d. 3-22 pp. F°.

3. 1732, July 31-Aug. 15. }
4. [1732, Sept. 30-?] } Not found.

1. 1732, Oct. 14-24. }
2. 1733, Aug. 6-11. } Not found.
3. 1733, Sept. 30-? }

1. 1733, Oct. 15-17. Not found.
2. 1733, Dec. 17-1734, Jan. 19. n. p., n. d. 7-50 pp. F°.
3. 1734, Aug. 12-17. Not found.

^a Issued at four different times; the first three parts have the imprint at the end. It is omitted for want of space in the last.

^b The copy in the N. Y. Public Library has pp. 23-38, Aug. 5-17, inserted in ms.

1. 1734, Oct. 14-18. Philadelphia, Franklin, 1734. 10 pp. F°.
2. 1735, Jan. 13-25. }
3. 1735, Mar. 17-29. } Not found.
4. 1735, June 16-24. }
5. 1735, Sept. 15-20. }
1. 1735, Oct. 14-15. Not found.
2. 1736, Jan. 12-Feb. 20. n. p., n. d. pp. 57-72. F°.
3. 1736, Aug. 9-14. Not found.
1. 1736, Oct. 14-16. }
2. 1736, Dec. 6-11. }
3. 1737, May 2-4. } Not found.
4. 1737, Aug. 8-13. }
1. 1737, Oct. 14-15. Not found.
2. 1738, Aug. 7-Sept. 2. [Philadelphia, Franklin, 1737.] 5-36 pp. F°.
1. 1738, Oct. 14-20. }
2. 1739, Jan. 1-24. } Not found.
3. 1739, May 1-19. }
4. 1739, Aug. 6-11. } [Philadelphia, Franklin, 1738.] 35-60 (2) pp. F°.
1. 1739, Oct. 15-18. }
2. 1739, Nov. 19-28. }
3. 1739, Dec. 31-1740, Jan. 26. }
4. 1740, Mar. 27-28. }
5. 1740, May 5-15. }
6. 1740, Aug. 2-9. }
7. 1740, Aug. 25-Sept. 3. } Philadelphia, Franklin, 1739. 131 (1) pp. F°.
1. 1740, Oct. 14-16. }
2. 1741, Jan. 5-8. }
3. 1741, Apr. 20-21. }
4. 1741, May 25-June 6. }
5. 1741, Aug. 10-22. }
6. 1741, Sept. 22. }
1. 1741, Oct. 14-22. }
2. 1742, Jan. 4-16. }
3. 1742, May 17-29. }
4. 1742, Aug. 16-28. }
1. 1742, Oct. 14-Nov. 6. }
2. 1743, Jan. 3-Feb. 3. }
3. 1743, May 2-4. }
4. 1743, Aug. 1-13. }
1. 1743, Oct. 14-15. }
2. 1743, Nov. 14-Dec. 8. }
3. 1744, May 7-26. }
4. 1744, July 30-Aug. 11. }
1. 1744, Oct. 15-19. }
2. 1745, Jan. 7-10. }
3. 1745, Feb. 25-28. }
4. 1745, Apr. 22-26. }
5. 1745, June 3-6. }
6. 1745, July 22-24. }
7. 1745, Aug. 19-23. }
8. 1745, Sept. 4-7. }

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| 1. 1745, Oct. 14-15. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1746. 1 l., 3-59 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1746, Jan. 6-Feb. 5. | | |
| 3. 1746, Feb. 24-Mar. 7. | | |
| 4. 1746, May 19-21. | | |
| 5. 1746, June 9-24. | | |
| 6. 1746, Aug. 18-23. | | |

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| 1. 1746, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1747. 36, 1 l., pp. F°. |
| 2. 1747, Jan. 5-14. | | |
| 3. 1747, May 4-9. | | |
| 4. 1747, Aug. 17-26. | | |

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| 1. 1747, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1748. 55 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1747, Nov. 23-28. | | |
| 3. 1748, Jan. 4-9. | | |
| 4. 1748, May 16-21. | | |
| 5. 1748, June 8-11. | | |
| 6. 1748, Aug. 22-Sept. 3. | | |

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| 1. 1748, Oct. 14-15. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1749. 1 l., 3-57 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1748, Nov. 7-12. | | |
| 3. 1749, Jan. 2-Feb. 4. | | |
| 4. 1749, Aug. 7-19. | | |

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| 1. 1749, Oct. 14-18. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1750. 77 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1749, Nov. 20-25. | | |
| 3. 1750, Jan. 1-27. | | |
| 4. 1750, Aug. 6-18. | | |

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| 1. 1750, Oct. 15-20. | } | Not found. |
| 2. 1751, Jan. 7-Feb. 9. | | |
| 3. 1751, May 6-11. | | |
| 4. 1751, Aug. 12-24. | | |
| 5. 1751, Oct. 14-16. | | |
| 6. 1752, Feb. 3-Mar. 11. | | |
| 7. 1752, Aug. 10-22. | | |

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| 1. 1752, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1753. 52 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1753, Jan. 15-27. | | |
| 3. 1753, May 21-June 1. | | |
| 4. 1753, Aug. 27-Sept. 11. | | |

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| 1. 1753, Oct. 15-17. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1754. 78 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1754, Feb. 4-Mar. 9. | | |
| 3. 1754, Apr. 2-13. | | |
| 4. 1754, May 6-18. | | |
| 5. 1754, Aug. 16-17. | | |

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| 1. 1754, Oct. 14-19. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1755. 187 (1), 4 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1754, Dec. 2-1755, Jan. 9. | | |
| 3. 1755, Mar. 17-Apr. 9. | | |
| 4. 1755, May 12-17. | | |
| 5. 1755, June 13-28. | | |
| 6. 1755, July 23-Aug. 22. | | |
| 7. 1755, Sept. 15-30. | | |

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| 1. 1755, Oct. 14-18. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1756. 174 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1755, Nov. 3-Dec. 3. | | |
| 3. 1756, Feb. 3-Mar. 17. | | |
| 4. 1756, Apr. 5-16. | | |
| 5. 1756, May 10-14. | | |
| 6. 1756, May 24-June 4. | | |
| 7. 1756, June 28-July 5. | | |
| 8. 1756, July 19-22. | | |
| 9. 1756, Aug. 16-Sept. 24. | | |
| 1. 1756, Oct. 14-Nov. 4. | } | Not found. |
| 2. 1756, Nov. 22-Dec. 24. | | |
| 3. 1757, Jan. 3-Apr. 9. | | |
| 4. 1757, May 30-June 25. | | |
| 5. 1757, Aug. 8-Sept. 3. | | |
| 6. 1757, Sept. 12-30. | | |
| 1. 1757, Oct. 14-21. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1758. 94 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1758, Jan. 2-Apr. 8. | | |
| 3. 1758, Apr. 18-May 3. | | |
| 4. 1758, Sept. 4-30. | | |
| 1. 1758, Oct. 14-16. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1759. 111 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1758, Nov. 15-Dec. 6. | | |
| 3. 1758, Dec. 20-23. | | |
| 4. 1759, Feb. 5-7. | | |
| 5. 1759, Feb. 26-June 20. | | |
| 6. 1759, July 2-7. | | |
| 7. 1759, Aug. 29-Sept. 1. | | |
| 8. 1759, Sept. 10-30. | | |
| 1. 1759, Oct. 15-20. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1760. 1 l., 3-58 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1759, Nov. 2-20. | | |
| 3. 1759, Dec. 3-8. | | |
| 4. 1760, Feb. 11-Mar. 8. | | |
| 5. 1760, Mar. 17-19. | | |
| 6. 1760, Mar. 24-Apr. 12. | | |
| 7. 1760, Sept. 8-13. | | |
| 8. 1760, Sept. 22-27. | | |
| 1. 1760, Oct. 14-18. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1761. 1 l., 3-80 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1761, Jan. 5-9. | | |
| 3. 1761, Jan. 26-Mar. 14. | | |
| 4. 1761, Apr. 2-23. | | |
| 5. 1761, Sept. 7-26. | | |
| 1. 1761, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1762. 58 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1762, Jan. 4-Feb. 17. | | |
| 3. 1762, Mar. 8-25. | | |
| 4. 1762, May 3-14. | | |
| 5. 1762, Sept. 6-7. | | |
| 6. 1762, Sept. 20-25. | | |
| 1. 1762, Oct. 14-16. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin, 1763. 67 (1) pp. F°. |
| 2. 1763, Jan. 10-Mar. 4. | | |
| 3. 1763, Mar. 28-Apr. 2. | | |
| 4. 1763, July 4-8. | | |
| 5. 1763, Sept. 12-30. | | |

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| 1. 1763, Oct. 14-22. | } | Philadelphia, Franklin and Hall, 1764. 113 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1763, Dec. 19-24. | | |
| 3. 1764, Jan. 2-Mar. 24. | | |
| 4. 1764, May 14-30. | | |
| 5. 1764, Sept. 10-22. | | |

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| 1. 1764, Oct. 15-26. | } | Not found. |
| 2. 1765, Jan. 7-Feb. 15. | | |
| 3. 1765, May 18. | | |
| 4. 1765, Sept. 9-21. | | |

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| 1. 1765, Oct. 14-17. | } | Not found. |
| 2. 1766, Jan. 6-Feb. 8. | | |
| 3. 1766, May 5-9. | | |
| 4. 1766, June 2-6. | | |
| 5. 1766, Sept. 8-20. | | |

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| 1. 1766, Oct. 14-18. | } | Not found. |
| 2. 1767, Jan. 5-Feb. 21. | | |
| 3. 1767, May 4-20. | | |
| 4. 1767, Sept. 14-26. | | |

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| 1. 1767, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Goddard, 1768. 137 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1768, Jan. 4-Feb. 20. | | |
| 3. 1768, May 10-11. | | |
| 4. 1768, Sept. 12-24. | | |

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| 1. 1768, Oct. 14-15. | } | Philadelphia, Goddard, 1769. 109 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1769, Feb. 2-18. | | |
| 3. 1769, May 8-27. | | |
| 4. 1769, Sept. 18-30. | | |

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| 1. 1769, Oct. 14-17. | } | Philadelphia, Miller, 1770. (1), 113-201 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1770, Jan. 1-Feb. 24. | | |
| 3. 1770, May 14-16. | | |
| 4. 1770, Sept. 17-29. | | |

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| 1. 1770, Oct. 15-19. | } | Philadelphia, Miller, 1771. (1), 205-300 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1771, Jan. 7-Mar. 9. | | |
| 3. 1771, Sept. 16-25. | | |

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| 1. 1771, Oct. 14-19. | } | Philadelphia, Miller, 1772. (1), 303-412 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1772, Jan. 6-Mar. 21. | | |
| 3. 1772, May 18-19. | | |
| 4. 1772, Sept. 14-19. | | |

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| 1. 1772, Oct. 14-16. | } | During this time the votes were issued weekly by Miller of Philadelphia. Copies of these issues are in the Historical Socy. of Pennsylvania. See Hildeburn, nos. 2954, 2955, and 3304; collation not given. |
| 2. 1773, Jan. 4-Feb. 26. | | |
| 3. 1773, Sept. 20-28. | | |
| 1. 1773, Oct. 14-16. | | |
| 2. 1773, Nov. 29-1774, Jan. 22. | | |
| 3. 1774, July 18-23. | | |
| 4. 1774, Sept. 19-29. | | |

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| 1. 1774, Oct. 14-21. | } | Philadelphia, Miller, 1775. (1), 581-682 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1774, Dec. 5-24. | | |
| 3. 1775, Feb. 20-Mar. 18. | | |
| 4. 1775, May 1-13. | | |
| 5. 1775, June 19-30. | | |
| 6. 1775, Sept. 18-30. | | |

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| 1. 1775, Oct. 14–Nov. 25. | } Not found. |
| 2. 1776, Feb. 12–Apr. 6. | |
| 3. 1776, May 20–June 14. | |
| 4. 1776, Aug. 26–28. | |
| 5. 1776, Sept. 23–28. | |

From 1774 to 1776 these journals have been reprinted in the American Archives. A collation of this reprint is as follows:

- 1774, July 18–23. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 602–610.
 1774, Sept. 19–23. ib., i: 794–795.
 1774, Oct. 14–21. ib., i: 869–871.
 1774, Dec. 5–24. ib., i: 1023–1025.
 1775, Feb. 20–Mar. 15. ib., i: 1275–1282.
 1775, May 1–13. ib., ii: 451–458.
 1775, June 19–30. ib., ii: 1167–1174.
 1775, Sept. 18–30. ib., iii: 871–878.
 1775, Oct. 14–Nov. 25. ib., iii: 1763–1810.
 1776, Feb. 12–Apr. 6. ib., v: 655–716.
 1776, May 20–June 14. ib., vi: 845–866.
 1776, Sept. 23–26. ib., ser. 5, ii: 542–546.

COMMITTEE (OR COUNCIL) OF SAFETY.

Minutes.

The minutes of the committee (or council) of safety were not contemporaneously printed. They have been printed in the American Archives, in the Pennsylvania Archives and in the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania as follows:

- 1775, July 3–31. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 1769–1778.
 1775, Aug. 1–Sept. 2. ib., iii: 495–523.
 1775, Sept. 1–30. ib., iii: 858–872.
 1775, Oct. 2–Nov. 24. ib., iii: 1811–1844.
 1775, Dec. 1–Jan. 27, 1776. ib., iv: 493–526.
 1776, Jan. 29–Feb. 29. ib. iv: 1561–1578.
 1776, Mar. 1–May 1. ib., v: 717–746.
 1776, May 2–7. ib., v: 1224–1227.
 1776, May 9–31. ib., vi: 651–670.
 1776, June 1–July 4. ib., vi: 1277–1300.
 1776, July 5–22. ib., ser. 5, i: 1287–1298.
 1776, July 24–Aug. 31. ib., i: 1298–1330.
 1776, Sept. 2–Oct. 31. ib., ii: 61–98.
 1776, Nov. 1–30. ib., iii: 181–202.

 1775, July–1776, July. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 543–610.
 1776, Aug.–1777, Jan. ib., ser. 4, iii: 610–624.

 1775, June 30–1776 Nov. 12. Colon. Records, x: 279–784.
 1776, Nov. 13–1777 Mar. 17. ib., xi: 1–170.
 1777, Oct. 17–Dec. 6. ib., xi: 325–353.

Proceedings of the provincial conference of committees of the Province of Pennsylvania. [June 18–23, 1776.] Philadelphia, Bradford, n. d. 31 pp. 8°.

1825. Proc. relative to calling conventions of 1776 and 1790, pp. 35–45.
 1846. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, vi: 951–966.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1682, Oct.-1684, Aug. William Penn, proprietor and governor.
 1684, Aug.-1688, Dec. Thomas Lloyd, president.
 1688, Dec.-1690, Feb. John Blackwell, depy. governor.
 1690, Feb.-1693, Apr. 26. President and council.
 1693, Apr. 26-June 3. Benjamin Fletcher, governor.
 1693, June 3-1699, Dec. William Markham, depy. governor.
 1699, Dec. 3-1701, Nov. 1. William Penn, governor.
 1701, Nov. 1-1703, Feb. Andrew Hamilton.
 1703, Feb.-1704, Feb. President and council.
 1704, Feb.-1709 Feb. John Evans, depy. governor.
 1709-1717. Charles Gookin, depy. governor.
 1717-1726, June. Sir William Keith.
 1726, June-1736. Patrick Gordon, depy. governor.
 1736-1738. James Logan, president.
 1738-1747. George Thomas.
 1747-1748. Anthony Palmer, president.
 1748-1754. James Hamilton, depy. governor.
 1754, Oct.-1756, Aug. 19. Robert Hunter Morris, depy. governor.
 1756, Aug. 19-1759, Oct. William Denny, depy. governor.
 1759, Oct.-1763, Nov. James Hamilton, lieut.-gov.
 1763, Nov.-1771, Apr. John Penn, lieut.-gov.
 1771, Apr.-Oct. The Council, James Hamilton, pres.
 1771, Oct.-1773, Aug. Richard Penn, lieut. gov.
 1773, Aug.-1776, July. John Penn, lieut. gov.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

1681. Proprietary commission to William Markham, governor of Pennsylvania.
 1762. Charter and Acts of Penn., 470.
 1686. Proprietary instructions to the five commissioners of the executive part of the government.
 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 305-309.
 1689, Sept. 25. Proprietary instructions for Lieut. Governor Blackwell.
 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 339.
 1834. Hazard. Penn. Register, i: 443-444.
 1838. Colon. Records (ed. 1), i: 276-277.
 1852. ib. (ed. 2), i: 318.
 1692, Oct. 21. Royal Commission to Benjamin Fletcher to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Pennsylvania and the County of New Castle. 4 William and Mary.
 1752. Charter and Laws of Penn., 539 et seq.
 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 378-380.
 1838. Colon. Records (ed. 1), i: 312-317.
 1852. ib. (ed. 2), i: 352-357.
 1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 856-860 (draft).
 1692, Oct. 28. Royal instructions to Gov. Fletcher.
 1853. N. Y. Colon. Docs., iii: 861.
 1694, Aug. 20. Letters patent restoring William Penn to the government of the Province. 6 William and Mary.
 1797. Proud. Hist. of Penn., i: 403-404.
 1852. Colon. Records (ed. 2), i: 473-474.
 1694, Dec. 9. [Nov. 24?]. Proprietary commission to William Markham, governor of Pennsylvania.
 1762. Charter and Laws of Penn., 558 et seq.
 1838. Colon. Records (ed. 1), i: 438-439.
 1852. ib. (ed. 2), i: 474 et seq.
 1900. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 73-74.

- 1719, Jan. 14. Proprietary instructions to William Keith, governor.
 1840. Colon. Records (ed. 1), iii: 55-56.
 1852. *ib.* (ed. 2), iii: 63-64.
- 1740, Apr. 2. Extract from royal instructions for George Thomas, deputy gov.
 13 Geo. II.
 1754. Votes of Assem., iii: 390-391.
- 1740, Aug. 21. Additional instructions to George Thomas. 14 Geo. II.
 1852. Penn. Archives, ser. 1, ii: 104-107.
- 1753, Dec. 18. Additional royal instructions to Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors and governors of Penn. 27 Geo. II.
 1852. Penn. Archives, ser. 1, ii: 107-108.
- 1759, July 19. Proprietary commission to James Hamilton, governor.
 1852. Colon. Records. (ed. 2), viii: 409-411.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

- 1681-82, 1691-99. Markham. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, i: 67-96.
 1682-84, 1699-1701. Penn. *ib.*, 97-128.
 1688-90. Blackwell. *ib.*, 129-150.
 1693-95. Fletcher. *ib.*, 151-177.
 1701-1703. Hamilton (A.) *ib.*, 178-183.
 1704-1709. Evans. *ib.*, 185-291.
 1709-17. Gookin. *ib.*, 293-338.
 1717-27. Keith. *ib.*, 339-420.
 1718-20. W. Penn, claimant. *ib.*, ii: 647-688.
 1727-36. Gordon. *ib.*, 1: 421-557.
 1727-46. J., T. and R. Penn, proprietors. *ib.*, ii: 689-724.
 1736-38. Logan. *ib.*, 1: 559-662.
 1738-47. Thomas. *ib.*, 1: 663-903.
 1746-71. R. and T. Penn, proprietors. *ib.*, ii: 689-724.
 1747-48. Palmer. *ib.*, ii: iii-86.
 1748-54. Hamilton (J.). *ib.*, 87-296.
 1754-56. Morris. *ib.*, 297-645.
 1756-59. Penn. *ib.*, 725-985.
 1759-63, 1771. Hamilton. *ib.*, iii: 1-232.
 1763-71, 1773-76. J. Penn, lieut. gov., proprietor and gov. *ib.*, iii: 233-519.
 1771-73. R. Penn, lieut. gov. *ib.*, 521-542.

PROCLAMATIONS.

- 1703-1760. Proclamations by the Provincial Governors and Councils of Pennsylvania.

In Penn. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 59-64.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Minutes.

The minutes of the provincial council of Pennsylvania have been printed in the Colonial Records and in the American Archives. A collation of these prints is as follows:

- 1683, Mar. 10-Nov. 27, 1700. Colon. Records, ed. 1 v. 1: 1-602; ed. 2 v. 1: 57-624.
 1700, Dec. 18-May 16, 1717. *ib.*, ed. 1 v. 2; ed. 2 v. 2.
 1717, May 31-Jan. 23, 1735/36. *ib.*, ed. 1 v. 3; ed. 2 v. 3.
 1735/36, Feb. 7-Oct. 15, 1745. *ib.*, iv.
 1745, Dec. 17-Mar. 20, 1754. *ib.*, v.
 1754, Apr. 2-Jan. 29, 1756. *ib.*, vi.

- 1756, Jan. 15-Jan. 10, 1758. *ib.*, vii.
 1757, Jan. 13-Oct. 4, 1762. *ib.*, viii.
 1762, Oct. 15-Oct. 17, 1771. *ib.*, ix.
 1771, Oct. 18-Sept. 27, 1775. *ib.*, x.
 1774, Mar. 16-Apr. 22. *Amer. Archives*, ser. 4, i: 252-266.
 1774, May 7-June 1. *ib.*, i: 277-282.
 1774, June 27-June 28. *ib.*, i: 454-463.
 1774, July 14. *ib.*, i: 545.
 1774, Aug. 4-Aug. 6. *ib.*, i: 674-676.
 1775, Jan. 25. *ib.*, i: 1179.
 1775, Feb. 25-Mar. 1. *ib.*, i: 1271-1276.
 1775, Mar. 13-Mar. 16. *ib.*, ii: 129-130.
 1775, May 16-20. *ib.*, ii: 616-617.
 1775, July 29. *ib.*, ii: 1751.

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Provincial councillors of Pennsylvania who held office between 1733 and 1776 By C. P. Keith. Philadelphia, 1883.

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Pennsylvania Colonial Cases: The administration of Law in Pennsylvania prior to A. D. 1700 as shown in the cases decided and in the Court proceedings. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. Philadelphia, 1892. 185 pp.
 Extracts from the Records of the Courts held in Germantown, from 1691 to 1707.

Penn. Hist. Socy. Coll. 1: 243-258.

The Record of the Court at Upland, in Pennsylvania. 1676 to 1681.

v. 7. *Penn. Hist. Socy. Memoirs*.

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ed. 2. Phila., 1806.

ed. 3. Phila., 1830.

v. 2. Phila., Aurora office, 1798. iv, 480, xix pp.

v. 3. Phila., J. Ormrod, 1799. v, 519, xiii pp.

v. 4, ed. 1. Phila., for J. Byrne by Fry and Kammerer, 1807. iv, 472, xxxiv, xi pp.

v. 4, ed. 2. Phila., 1835.

——. Same. Brightly annotator. New York, 1882. 4 vols.

——. Same. Lawyers' Co-op. ed. Rochester, 1882. 4 vols.

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1776-1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. Constitutional convention, July 15-Sept. 28.

1825. Proc. relative to calling conventions of 1776 and 1790, pp. 45-66.

1776. The constitution of the commonwealth. . . . July 15. Philadelphia, Dunlap, 1776. 32 pp. 8°.

1782. Acts of the General Assembly, pp. vii-xxi.

1784. The constitution of the commonwealth. . . . Philadelphia, Bailey, 1784.
64 pp. 8°.
1786. The constitution of the commonwealth. . . . Philadelphia, Bailey, 1786.
64 pp. 8°.
1823. Dufau. Collection des constitutions, v. 5: 397 et seq.
1856. Amer. Archives, ser. 5, ii: 51-59.
1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1540-1548.

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STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

(Original issues.)

1779. Acts of the General Assembly . . . enacted into laws since 1776. Phila., Dunlap, 1779. 7°.
Collection of session laws 1776 to 1779 with title page as above and reprint of session laws of first two sessions. This reprint is not paged.
1782. Acts of the General Assembly . . . 1775-1782. Phila., Bailey, 1782. 1 l., xxxi, 527, viii pp. 7°.
Edited by Chief Justice McKean.

(Reprints.)

For a collation of the reprint issues of Pennsylvania statutes, see page 421.

SESSION LAWS.

I.

1. 1776/7, Nov. 28-Sept. 18. Phila., Dunlap, 1777. 1 l., 48 pp., 1 l. F°.
2. 1777, Sept. 25-Oct. 13. Lancaster, Bailey, 1777. 1 l., 51-65 pp., 1 l. F°.

II.

1. 1777/8, Oct. 27. Lancaster, Dunlap, 1778. 1 l., 71-100 pp. F°.
2. 1778, Feb. 18. n. t. p. 101-132 pp. F°.
3. 1778, May 13. n. t. p. 133-136 pp. F°.
4. 1778, Aug. 4. n. t. p. 137-164 pp. F°.

III.

1. 1778, Oct. 26-Dec. 5. Phila., Dunlap, 1778. 1 l., 167-177 pp. F°.
2. 1779, Feb. 1. n. t. p. pp. 177-228. F°.
3. 1779, Aug. 30. n. t. p. pp. 229-260. F°.

IV.

1. 1779/80, Oct. 25-Mar. 25. n. t. p. pp. 261-280. F°.
2. 1780, Jan. 19. n. t. p. pp. 283-365, (1). F°.
3. 1780, May 10. [Phila., Dunlap, n. d.] pp. 367-384. F°.
4. 1780, Sept. 1. [Phila., Dunlap, n. d.] pp. 385-391, (1). F°.

V.

1. 1780/1, Oct. 23-Apr. 10. [Phila., Dunlap, n. d.] pp. 397-417, (1). F°.
2. 1781, Feb. 6. [Phila., Dunlap, n. d.] pp. 395-432 [for 419-456], 2. F°.
3. 1781, May 24. [Phila., Dunlap, n. d.] pp. 459-476. F°.
4. 1781, Sept. 4. [Phila., Dunlap, n. d.] pp. 477-488. F°.

VI.

1. 1781, Oct. 22-Dec. 28. Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1782. 1 l., 3-8 pp. F°.
2. 1782, Feb. 11-Apr. 16. [Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1782.] pp. 9-81, (2). F°.
3. 1782, Aug. 1-Sept. 20. [Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1782.] pp. 85-110, 1 l. F°.

VII.

1. 1782, Oct. 28-Dec. 4. Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1782. 1 l., 115-126 pp. F°.
2. 1783, Jan. 15-Mar. 22. [Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1783.] pp. 127-184 [for 183]. F°.
3. 1783, Aug. 14-Sept. 26. [Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1783.] pp. 185-254, (2). F°.

VIII.

1. 1783, Oct. 27-Dec. 9. [Phila., Bradford, 1783.] pp. 255-270, 1 l. F°.
2. 1784, Jan. 13-Apr. 1. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 271-368, (1), iii. F°.
3. 1784, July 20-Sept. 29. [Phila., Bradford, 1783.] pp. 371-399, (1), ii. F°.

IX.

1. 1784, Oct. 25-Dec. 24. [Phila., Bradford, 1784.] pp. 401-415, (1). F°.
2. 1785, Feb. 1-Apr. 8. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 415-587, (1), iv. F°.
3. 1785, Aug. 23-Sept. 23. [Phila., Bradford, 1785.] pp. 589-704, iii. F°.

X.

1. 1785, Oct. 24-Dec. 22. [Phila., Bradford, n. d.] 8 pp., 1 l. F°.
2. 1786, Feb. 25-Apr. 8. [Phila., Bradford, n. d.] pp. 9-87, (1), 4. F°.
3. 1786, Aug. 22-Sept. 27. [Phila., Bradford, n. d.] pp. 89-179, (1), 3. F°.

XI.

1. 1786, Oct. 25-Dec. 30. [Phila., Bradford, 1787.] pp. 181-194, 1 l. F°.
2. 1787, Feb. 20-Mar. 29. [Phila., Bradford, 1787] pp. 195-313, (1), iv. F°.
3. 1787, Sept. 4-29. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 315-400, ii. F°.

XII.

1. 1787, Oct. 22-Nov. 29. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 401-404, 1 l. F°.
2. 1788, Feb. 19-Mar. 29. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 404-454, (2). F°.
3. 1788, Sept. 2-Oct. 4. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 455-537, (1), 2. F°.

XIII.

1. 1788, Oct. 27-Nov. 22. Phila., Bradford, n. d. 7, 1 pp. F°.
2. 1789, Feb. 3-Mar. 28. Phila., Bradford, n. d. pp. 9-103, (1), 104-105 [for 108]. F°.
3. 1789, Aug. 18-Sept. 30. [Phila., Bradford, 1789.] pp. 105-203, (1), 3. F°.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

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Proceedings and Debates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Lloyd. 4 vols. Philadelphia, 1787-1788.

- v. 1. 3d sess. 11 General Assembly. Phila., D. Humphreys, 1787. 143 pp.
- v. 2. 12 General Assembly. Phila., J. James, 1787. 189, 1 pp.
- v. 3. 12 General Assembly, 2sess. Phila., for the Editor, 1788. 234 pp.
- v. 4. Phila., for the Editor, 1788. 348 pp.

ASSEMBLY.

Minutes.

I.

- 1. 1776/7, Nov. 28-Sept. 18. Not found.
- 2. 1777, Sept. 25-Oct. 13. Not found.

II.

- 1. 1777/8, Oct. 27. pp. 1-41.
 - 2. 1778, Feb. 18. pp. 43-76.
 - 3. 1778, May 13. pp. 77-86.
 - 4. 1778, Aug. 4. pp. 87-116.
- } Lancaster, Dunlap, 1778. 116 pp. F°.

III.

- 1. 1778, Oct. 26-Dec. 5. pp. 3-34 in 4 pts.
 - 2. 1779, Feb. 1. pp. 35-118 in 12 pts.
 - 3. 1779, Aug. 30. pp. 118-154 in 8 pts.
- } Phila., Dunlap, 1778. 154 pp. F°.

IV.

- 1. 1779/80, Oct. 25-Mar. 25. n. t. p. pp. 154-176, 1 l. F°.
- 2. 1780, Jan. 19. n. t. p. pp. 180-235. F°.
- 3. 1780, May 10. n. t. p. pp. 236-251. F°.
- 4. 1780, Sept. 1. n. t. p. pp. 252-298. F°.

V.

- 1. 1780/1, Oct. 23-Apr. 10. Phila., Dunlap, n. d. pp. 301-357. F°.
- 2. 1781, Feb. 6. n. t. p. pp. 359-434.
- 3. 1781, May 24. n. t. p. pp. 435-473.
- 4. 1781, Sept. 4. n. t. p. pp. 475-496.

VI.

- 1. 1781, Oct. 22-Dec. 28. pp. (1), 500-562.
 - 2. 1782, Feb. 11-Apr. 16. pp. 563-650.
 - 3. 1782, Aug. 1-Sept. 20. pp. 651-712.
- } Phila., Dunlap, 1781. 1 l., pp. (1), 500-712. F°.

VII.

- 1. 1782, Oct. 28-Dec. 4. pp. 715-780.
 - 2. 1783, Jan. 15-Mar. 22. pp. 781-883.
 - 3. 1783, Aug. 14-Sept. 26. pp. 883-968.
- } Phila., Dunlap, n. d. 1 l., 715-968 pp. F°.

VIII.

- 1. 1783, Oct. 27-Dec. 9. pp. 3-82.
 - 2. 1784, Jan. 13-Apr. 1. pp. 83-252.
 - 3. 1784, July 20-Sept. 29. pp. 253-361.
- } Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1783. 361, 3 pp. F°.

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| 1. 1784, Oct. 25-Dec. 24. pp. 1-103. | } Phila., Bailey, 1784. 402 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1785, Feb. 1-Apr. 8. pp. 104-328. | |
| 3. 1785, Aug. 23-Sept. 23. pp. 329-402. | |

X.

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| 1. 1785, Oct. 24-Dec. 27. (1), 5-159 (1) pp. ^a | } Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1785.
1 l., (1), 4-336, (1)-2 pp. |
| 2. 1786, Feb. 21-Apr. 8. (1), 162-272 pp. | |
| 3. 1786, Aug. 22-Sept. 27. (1) 274-336, (1)-2 pp. | |

XI.

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| 1. 1786, Oct. 23-Dec. 30. (1), 4-114 pp. | } Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1786.
1 l., 4-250 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1787, Feb. 20-Mar. 29. (1), 116-198 pp. | |
| 3. 1787, Sept. 4-29. (1), 200-250 pp. | |

XII.

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| 1. 1787, Oct. 22-Nov. 29. (1), 4-97 (1) pp. | } Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1787.
1 l., (1), 4-280 pp. |
| 2. 1788, Feb. 19-Mar. 29. (1), 100-199 (1) pp. | |
| 3. 1788, Sept. 2-Oct. 4. (1), 202-280 pp. | |

XIII.

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| 1. 1788, Oct. 27-Nov. 22. (1), 4-49 (1) pp. | } Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1788.
1 l., (1), 4-306 pp. F°. |
| 2. 1789, Feb. 3-Mar. 28. (1), 52-205 (1) pp. | |
| 3. 1789, Aug. 18-Sept. 30. (1), 208-306 pp. | |

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

Journal.

1783, Nov. 10-Sept. 25, 1784. Phila., Hall and Sellers, 1784. 1 l., (1), 4-179 (1) pp. F°.

1825. Proceedings relative to calling convention of 1776 and 1780, etc.
pt. 3: 66-128.

Executive.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

1777-1778. Thomas Wharton, jr.
1778. George Bryan, actg. pres.
1778-1781. Joseph Reed.
1781-1782. William Moore.
1782-1785. John Dickinson.
1785-1788. Benjamin Franklin.
1788-1790. Thomas Mifflin.

Minutes.

1777, Mar. 4-Oct. 17, 1777. Colon. Records (ed. 2), xi: 173-322.

1777, Oct. 18-May 20, 1779. *ib.*, xi: 357-784.

1779, May 21-July 12, 1781. *ib.*, xii: 1-784.

1781, July 13-Dec. 31, 1783. *ib.*, xiii: 1-778.

1784, Jan. 1-Apr. 3, 1786. *ib.*, xiv: 1-672.

1786, Apr. 4-Feb. 6, 1789. *ib.*, xv: 1-660.

1789, Feb. 7-Dec. 20, 1790. *ib.*, xvi: 1-548.

^a In German. Germantown, Leibert and Billmeyer. F°. [Not seen.]

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- 1777-78. Wharton. Penn. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 649-672.
 1778. Bryan. *ib.*, 673-703.
 1778-81. Reed. *ib.*, 705-824.
 1779-82. Moore. *ib.*, 825-860.
 1782-85. Dickinson. *ib.*, 861-1037.
 1785-88. Franklin. *ib.*, iv: 1-30.
 1788-90. Mifflin. *ib.*, 61-111.

Judicial.

Reports of cases ruled and adjudged in the courts of Pennsylvania before and since the Revolution. By A. J. Dallas.

For collation see p. 439.

Judgements in the Admiralty of Pennsylvania, etc., 1785-1786. By Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Judge. Philadelphia, Dobson and Long, 1789. 131 pp.

Contains seven admiralty decisions.

Judgments in the Admiralty of Pennsylvania in v. III of The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson, Esq. Philadelphia, T. Dobson, 1792. 215 pp.

Contains 49 admiralty decisions rendered 1779-1788.

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Report on public archives of Pennsylvania by Herman V. Ames and Lewis S. Shimmell.

First report Public Archives Commission, 1900, pp. 267-293. In Ann. rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1900. v. 2.

Report on public archives of Pennsylvania; by Herman V. Ames and Luther R. Kelker.

Fifth report Public Archives Commission, 1904, pp. 629-649. In Ann. rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1904.

Bibliography of the Laws of Pennsylvania in John Hill Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia [Phila., 1883], pp. 185-191.

Checklist of the laws, minutes, journals, and documents of the state of Pennsylvania, 1682-1899.

Ann. rept. state librarian, 1899: 325-421.

A Century of Printing. The issues of the press of Pennsylvania, 1685-1774. By Charles R. Hildeburn. Philadelphia, 1885-86. 2 v. 4°.

Catalogue of papers relating to Pennsylvania and Delaware deposited at the State Paper Office, London. Philadelphia: C. Sherman, printer. 1850. 167 pp. 8°

Also in Hist. Socy. Penn. Memoirs, iv.

[Report of secretary of commonwealth, Andrew Gregg, outlining authority for appointments to certain executive, judicial, etc. offices.]

Sen. jol., Dec. sess., 1822: 336-341. Historical; going back to proprietary days.

k. DELAWARE.

1701-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Archives of the colonial government, 1701-1775.

Archives of the provincial government, 1775.

Archives of the State government, 1776 and 1789.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

1701-1775.

CHARTER.

1701. Charter granted by William Penn.

1878. Poore. Charters and constitutions, i: 270-273.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

Laws of the Government of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware. . . .
Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1741. 1 l., 282, 3 pp. F°.

Laws of the Government of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware. . . .
Philadelphia, B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1752. 363, xvii pp. F°.

Laws of the Government of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware. . . .
Vol. II. Wilmington, James Adams, 1763. 2 ll., iv, 81 pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1733, Oct. }
1733/34, Mar. } Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1734. 24 pp. F°.

1734, Oct. Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1735. 20 pp. F°.

No session laws of Delaware were printed again until after the issue of the 1763 collected laws. It will be noted that the following session laws continue the paging of the 1763 collection.

1763, Oct. }
1764, Mar. } n. t. p. pp. 83-97 (1). F°.

1764, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 99-106. F°.

1766, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 107-123 (1). F°.

1767, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 125-131 (1). F°.

1768, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 133-153 (1). F°.

1769, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 155-222. F°.

1770, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 223-227 (1). F°.

1771, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 229-278. F°.

1772, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 279-286. F°.

1773, Oct. n. t. p. pp. 287-299 (1). F°.

1774, Oct. [Wilmington, J. Adams, 1775.] pp. 301-351 (1). F°.

1775, Oct. [Wilmington, J. Adams, 1775.] pp. 353-357 (1). F°.

Judicial.

Records of the court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676-1681. Published by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania: Printed by the Wickersham Printing Co., Lancaster, 1904. 2 p. l., 543 pp. 1 port. 4°.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

1775.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Minutes.

1775, Sept. 11. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 689-690.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1776 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. Bill of rights; Sept 11.

1851. Amer. Archives, ser. 5, v. 2: 286-287.

See also Max Farrand, The Delaware Bill of Rights. Amer. Hist. Rev., iii: 641-649.

1776. Constitution proclaimed Sept. 21.

1823. Dufau. Collection des constitutions, v. 5: 415 et seq. (French text.)

1878. Poore. Charters, etc., i: 273-278.

Legislative.

LAWS.

SESSION LAWS.

reg. 1776, Oct.	} n. t. p.	pp. 339-369 (1). F°.
adjd. 1777, Jan.		

reg. 1777, May.	} Not found.
adjd. 1777, June.	

adjd. 1778, Mar.	} Not found.
reg. 1777, Oct.	
adjd. 1777, Dec.	
special 1778, Feb.	
called 1778, June.	

reg. 1778, Oct.	} Wilmington, James Adams, 1779. 1 l.,
called 1778, Nov. pp. 3-6.	
adjd. 1779, Jan. pp. 7-27 (1).	
adjd. May. pp. 29-53 (1).	

reg. 1779, Oct.	} Wilmington, James Adams, 1780. 1 l.,
adjd. 1779, Nov. pp. 1-20.	
called 1780, Mar. pp. 21-35 (1).	
called 1780, June. pp. 37-67.	

reg. 1780, Oct.	} Wilmington, James Adams, 1781.
called 1781, Jan. pp. 3-9 (1), 11-36.	
adj'd. 1781, May. pp. 37-43 (1), 51-55 (1).	

reg. 1781, Oct.	Wilmington, James Adams, 1782. 3-15 (1), 17-22 pp. F°.
adjd. 1782, Jan.	Act for establishing militia. Feb. 5, 1782. n. t. p. 16 pp. F°.
	Act for ascertaining deprecation of pay acct's. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.

adjd. 1782, May. Act for . . . more effectually carrying into execution certain acts of Congress . . . June 22, 1782. n. t. p. 6 pp. F°.

reg. 1782, Oct. Not found.

adjd. 1783, Jan. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.

adjd. 1783, May. Wilmington, James Adams, 1783. 1 l., 3-29 (1) pp. F°.

Doubtful whether this last title is complete as given here. Page 29 is first leaf of sig. H and has catchword "Anno."

reg. 1783, Oct. }
 adjd. 1784, Jan. } Wilmington, James Adams, 1784. 1 l., 3-17 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1784 Mar. }
 adjd. 1784, May. }

Doubtful whether this entry is complete as given. Page 17 is first leaf of sig. E and has catchword "Anno."

reg. 1784, Oct. }
 adjd. 1785, Jan. } Wilmington, James Adams, 1785. 1 l., 3-27 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1785, May. } Wilmington, J. Killen and co., 1785. 1 l., 3-20 pp. F°.
 adjd. 1785, Sept. } Not found.

reg. 1785, Oct. }
 adjd. 1786, Jan. } Wilmington, J. A. Killen and co., 1786. 1 l., 3-19 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1786, May. } Wilmington, J. A. Killen and co., 1786. 1 l., 3-12 pp. F°.

reg. 1786, Oct. }
 adjd. 1787, Jan. } Wilmington, James Adams, 1787. 1 l., 3-33 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1787, May. } Wilmington, James Adams, 1787. 1 l., 3-7 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1787, Aug. } No acts passed.

reg. 1787, Oct. } Wilmington, James Adams, 1787. 1 l., 3-9 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1788, Jan. } Wilmington, F. Craig and co., 1788. 1 l., 3-7 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1788, May. } Wilmington, James Adams and Sons, 1788. 1 l., 3-22 pp. F°.
 reg. 1788, Oct. } Wilmington F. Craig and co., n. d. 1 l., 3-7 (1) pp. F°.
 adjd. 1789, Jan. } Wilmington, James Adams and Sons, 1789. 1 l., 3-32 pp. F°.
 called 1789, May. } Wilmington, F. Craig and co., n. d. 1 l., 3-14 pp. F°.

COUNCIL.

Minutes.

1776-1792. Minutes of the council of the Delaware state. The Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, 1887. xi, 1278 pp. 8°.

Papers Hist. Socy. of Delaware, vi.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Votes and proceedings.

1776-1781. Not found.^a

1. 1782, Oct. Wilmington, James Adams, 1783. 1 l., 3-17 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1783, Jan. n. t. p. pp. 19-75 (1). F°.
3. 1783, June. n. t. p. pp. 77-119 (1). F°.

1783, Oct. }
 1784, Jan. } Not found.
 1784, Mar. }
 1784, May. }

1. 1784, Oct. Wilmington, J. A. Killen, n. d. 1 l., 3-15 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1785, Jan. n. t. p. pp. 17-61 (1). F°.
3. 1785, May. Wilmington, J. A. Killen, 1785. 1 l., 3-25 (1) pp. F°.
4. 1785, Sept. Not found.
1. 1785, Oct. Wilmington, J. A. Killen, 1786. } 1 l., 3-19 pp. F°.
2. 1786, Jan. } pp. 20-50. F°.
3. 1786, May. Wilmington, J. A. Killen, 1786. 1 l., 3-36 pp. F°.

^a During the session of the House of Assembly of June 21, 1783, it was ordered "that 180 copies of all minutes of this House since the Revolution which have not been printed" [be printed].

1. 1786, Oct. Wilmington, J. A. Killen, 1786. 1 l., 3-11 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1787, Jan. Wilmington, F. Craig and co., 1787. 1 l., 3-61 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1787, May. Wilmington, F. Craig and co., 1787. 1 l., (1) 4-12 pp. F°.
4. 1787, Aug. } Wilmington, F. Craig and co., 1787, 2 ll., 2-29 pp. F°.
1. 1787, Oct. }
2. 1788, Jan. Wilmington, Jas. Adams and Sons, 1788. 1 l., 3-43 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1788, May. Wilmington, F. Craig & co., 1788. 1 l., 3-37 (1) pp. F°.
1. 1788, Oct. Wilmington, James Adams & Sons, 1788. 1 l., 3-16 pp. F°.
2. 1789, Jan. Wilmington, F. Craig and co., 1789. 1 l., 3-57 (1) pp. F°.
3. 1789, May. Wilmington, James Adams & Sons, 1789. 1 l., 3-17 pp. F°.

Executive.

PRESIDENT.

REGISTER.

- 1777, Feb. John McKinly.
 1778, Mar. 31. Caesar Rodney.
 1781, Nov. 13. John Dickinson.
 1783, Jan. John Cook, vice-president, actg. pres.
 1783, Feb. 1. Nicholas Van Dyke.
 1786, Oct. 27. Thomas Collins.
 1789, (?) Joshua Clayton to 1793.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Minutes.

Not printed; no record of deposit found.

1. MARYLAND.^a

1632-1789.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Archives of the Proprietary Rule, 1632-1776.

Patent.

Legislative.

Statutes (compiled laws; session laws) 1637-1774.

General assembly journal, 1634-1650.

Upper house journal, 1651-1706.

Lower house votes, 1651-1774.

Provincial convention proceedings, 1774-1776.

Council of Safety journal, 1775-1776.

Council of Safety for Eastern Shore, 1775.

Committees of Observation, 1774-1776.

Executive.

Governors.

Register, 1633-1776.

Commissions and instructions.

Executive correspondence.

Governor's council proceedings, 1632-1731.

Committee of accounts journal.

Judicial.

Provincial court.

^a The Commission are under obligation to Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian, and Mr. Louis H. Dielman, assistant librarian of The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, for examining this portion of the bibliography.

Archives of the State government, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes (session laws), 1777-1789.

Senate journal, 1777-1789.

House of delegates journal, 1777-1789.

Executive.

Governors.

Register, 1777-1789.

Governor's council journal, 1777-1789.

Judicial.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

By virtue of act approved March 30, 1882, the Maryland Historical Society became the custodian of the State archives of Maryland. The text in full of this act is printed in volume one of Maryland Archives (1883). In the same place is printed the text of the report of the committee of the society accepting the custody.

In this report the committee briefly reviews previous attempts at arrangement, etc., of the records, and comments on the condition and scope of the extant records, and on the means taken to secure the publication of the archives.

The act of 1882 provided for an appropriation of \$2,000 to the Maryland Historical Society for arranging, editing, and publishing the documents placed in its custody. All publications made under this act belong to the State, but may be sold at cost price by the society, the proceeds being added to the publication fund established by the act. Appropriations to the Maryland Historical Society have been made annually thereafter as follows:

1883, chapter 138, 1882.....	\$2, 000. 00
1884, chapter 429, 1884.....	1, 000. 00
1885, chapter 429, 1884; 295, 1886.....	2, 000. 00
1886, chapter 295, 1886.....	2, 000. 00
1887, chapter 295, 1886.....	2, 000. 00
1888, chapter 295, 1886; 290, 1888.....	2, 000. 00
1889, chapter 290, 1888.....	2, 000. 00
1890, chapter 290, 1888; 415, 1890.....	2, 000. 00
1891, chapter 415, 1890.....	2, 000. 00
1892, chapter 415, 1890; 254, 1892.....	2, 000. 00
1893, chapter 254, 1892.....	2, 000. 00
1894, chapter 254, 1892.....	1, 000. 00
1895, chapter 654, 1894.....	3, 000. 00
1896, chapter 425, 1894; 283, 1896.....	2, 000. 00
1897, chapter 283, 1896.....	2, 000. 00
1898, chapter 283, 1896; 46, 1898.....	2, 000. 00
1899, chapter 46, 1898.....	2, 000. 00
1900, chapter 46, 1898.....	1, 000. 00
1901, chapter 497, 1900.....	3, 000. 00
1902, chapter 497, 1900; 2, 1902.....	2, 000. 00
1903, chapter 2, 1902.....	2, 000. 00
1904, chapter 2, 1902; 41, 1904.....	2, 000. 00
1905, chapter 2, 1902; 41, 1904.....	2, 000. 00
1906, chapter 256, 1906.....	2, 000. 00
1907, chapter 256, 1906.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	49, 000. 00

Chapter 256 of 1906, appropriates \$2,000 for 1906 and \$2,000 for 1907.

References.

Rept. of D. Ridgely, librn., to the Executive of Md., in relation to the Collection of Documents, Papers, &c., &c. Ordered to be deposited in the Council Chamber. Annapolis: Wm. McNeir, prtr., 1836. 13 pp. 8°.

— Same. Annapolis, J. Hughes, 1836, Doc. 7. 13 pp. 8°.

Second rept. of D. Ridgely, librn., Of examination of Public Offices, for Records, Papers, &c., &c., made to the executive of Maryland, the 10th of Oct., 1835. Annapolis: Wm. McNeir, prtr., 1836. 17 pp. 8°.

— Same. Annapolis, J. Hughes, 1836. 17 pp. 8°.

Third rept. of D. Ridgely, librn., as before. Dec. 23, 1835. Annapolis: Wm. McNeir, 1836. 8 pp. 8°.

— Same. Annapolis, J. Hughes, 1836. 8 pp. 8°.

Report of the joint committee on the state library on the expediency of purchasing from the executors of Horace Ridout certain papers relative to the early history of Maryland. (Jol. House of Delegates, Dec., 1837: 523-524.)

Report of the committee on the library to which was referred the petition of Geo. L. Davis, asking for permission to examine the records of every county and to remove to the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society different records which he may need from time to time for preparing a civil and genealogical history of Kent county, including the Isle of Kent. (Sen. jol., Jan., 1852: 161.)

Report of the joint special committee appointed for the purpose of examining the condition of the public records of this state. (Jol. House of Delegates, Jan., 1853: 660-663.)

Report on the condition of the Public Records. By Ethan Allen. Annapolis, Thomas J. Wilson, 1860. 5 pp. 8°.

Index to the Calendar of Md. State Papers, made under the direction of John H. Alexander. Baltimore: J. Waters, 1861. xiv, (1), 66 pp. 8°.

Report of the committee on public records relative to having examined into the condition of the archives and valuable papers of the state in the custody of the clerk of the court of appeals. (House of Delegates Jol., Jan., 1864: 626-627.)

Report of the committee on public records on the condition and preservation of the records of the state, in the custody of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City. (House of Delegates Jol., Jan., 1884: 401-402.)

COLLECTIONS.

Archives of Maryland. Published by authority of the State, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society. William Hand Browne, Editor. Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society. 1883-1906. 26 vols. 4°.

[Note, volume 18 was edited by Bernard C. Steiner.]

v. 1. 1883. lviii, 1 l., 563 pp.

Calendar of State Archives, by Mr. J. W. M. Lee, pp. xiii-liv. Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, January 25, 1637-38 to September 21, 1664, pp. 1-541.

v. 2. 1884. xvi, 585 pp.

Calendar of State Archives. Additions and corrections, pp. xi-xii. Proclamation and summons concerning an assembly to be held Sept. 13, 1664, at St. Mary's, pp. 3. Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Oct., 1665-June 15, 1676, pp. 7-564.

v. 3. 1885. xiv, 586 pp.

Memorandum of record books at the Land office, Annapolis, not calendared in Maryland archives, pp. vii. Charter of Maryland, June 20, 1632. Patent Roll 8 Charles I. Part 3, No. 2594. In Public Record Office, London. Latin text. pp. 1-12. Documents and correspondence from the Public Record Office, London, relating to the settlement of Maryland, 1629-1637, pp. 15-44. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland from 1636-1666, pp. 47-562.

v. 4. 1887. viii, 569 pp.

Judicial and testamentary business of the provincial court, 1637-1650, pp. 3-549,

- v. 5. 1887. ix, 592 pp.
Proceedings of the council of Maryland, 1667-1689, pp. 3-154, 243-570.
Claiborne's Petition and Accompanying Papers, Mar. 13, 1676-77, pp. 157-239.
- v. 6. 1888. (16), 850 pp.
Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe. Vol. 1. 1753-1757, pp. 1-563.
- v. 7. 1889. 4 p. l., 647 pp.
Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Oct., 1678-Nov., 1683, pp. 3-619.
- v. 8. 1890. ix, 587 pp.
Proceedings of the council of Maryland, 1687-89, pp. 3-96. Records and other documents illustrating the history of Maryland in the years 1689-1691/2, pp. 99-301. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1692-1697, pp. 305-566.
- v. 9. 1890. x, 580 pp.
Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe. v. 2. 1757-1761, pp. 1-566.
- v. 10. 1891. viii, 586 pp.
Judicial and testamentary business of the Provincial Court, 1649/50-1657, pp. 3-568.
- v. 11. 1892. ix, 585 pp.
Journal of Md. Convention, July 26-Aug. 14, 1775. Journal and Correspondence of Md. Council of Safety, Aug. 29, 1775-July 6, 1776.
- v. 12. 1893. x, 595 pp.
Journal and Correspondence of Md. Council of Safety, July 7-Dec. 31, 1776.
- v. 13. 1894. 3 ll., 575 pp.
Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1684-1692.
- v. 14. 1695. x, 588 pp.
Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe. Vol. 3. 1761-1771.
- v. 15. Baltimore, 1896. xv, 434 pp.
Proceedings of the Council of Md., 1671-1681.
- v. 16. Baltimore, 1897. viii, 591 pp.
Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Safety, Jan.-Mar., 1777;
Journal and Correspondence of the State Council, 1777-1778.
- v. 17. Baltimore, 1898. xi, 491 pp.
Proceedings of the Council of Md., 1681-1685/6.
- v. 18. Baltimore, 1900.
Muster Rolls and other Records of Service of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution, 1775-1783. 736 pp. [Edited by Bernard C. Steiner.]
- v. 19. Baltimore, 1899. x, 609 (1) pp.
Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1693-1697.
- v. 20. Baltimore, 1900. xiv, 613 pp.
Proceedings of the Council of Md., 1693-1697.
- v. 21. Baltimore, 1901. viii, 604 pp.
Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Md., 1778-1779.
- v. 22. Baltimore, 1902. viii, 590 (1) pp.
Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Md., 1697-1699.
- v. 23. Baltimore, 1903. viii, 574 pp.
Proceedings of the Council of Md., 1696-1698.
- v. 24. Baltimore, 1904. xi, 441 pp.
Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Md., 1700-1704.
- v. 25. Baltimore, 1905. xi, 632 pp.
Proceedings of the Council of Md., 1698-1731.
- v. 26. Baltimore, 1906. vii, 658 pp.
Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Md., Sept., 1704-Apr., 1706.
- v. 27. Baltimore, 1907. x, 592 (1) pp.
Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Md., Mar., 1707-Nov., 1710.

Calendar of State Archives, by Mr. J. W. M. Lee.

Md. Archives, i: xiii-liv.

Calendar of State Archives. Additions and Corrections,

Md. Archives, ii: xi-xii,

Calendar of Council Books, 1686-1689, recovered in 1895.

Md. Archives. xv: vii.

Catalogue of the manuscripts, etc.; and an account of the library of the Md. Historical Society, made in 1854 . . . by Lewis Mayer. Baltimore, 1854. 51 pp.

Md. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii.

In 1846 the General Assembly deposited with the Md. Hist. Socy. a number of early records. These are briefly described in Mr. Mayer's catalogue.

PROPRIETARY RULE.

1632-1776.

Interrupted by the revolution, 1689-92, and by royal assumption of government, 1692-1715.

PATENT.

1632, June 20. Patent to Cecil Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, containing a grant of the province of Maryland.

1723. Md. Laws, 1692-1715.

1759. Abridgement and collection of the acts of the Assembly of the Province, pp. 1-10.

1765. Laws . . . at Large. Bacon. Latin and English text.

1792. Hazard. Collections. i: 327-336. Latin text.

1799. Laws of Md. Kilty's rev.

1837. Bozman. Hist. of Md. ii: 9-21.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc. ed. 2. pp. 811-817.

1879. Scharf. Hist. of Md. i: 53-60.

1885. Md. Archives. iii: 1-12. (Latin text.)

1898. Md. Manual. (Contd. in following years.)

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILED LAWS.

1704. Abridgment of the Laws in Force . . . in Her Majesty's Plantations; viz, of Virginia, New England, Jamaica, New York, Barbadoes, Carolina and Maryland. London, 1704. 16°.

1718. Laws of the Province of Maryland, 1692-1718. Ed. E. Jones. Phila., Bradford, 1718. F°.

1723. Acts of assembly, passed in province of Maryland, 1692-1715. London, Baskett, 1723. F°.

1725. Laws of the province of Md. relating to the Church and the Clergy, etc. Trott, Laws of Brit. colonies in America. London, 1725, pp. 163-221.

1727. A compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland [1692-1727]. Annapolis, Parks, 1727. F°.

1759. Abridgment . . . of Acts at present in force. Ed. J. Bissett. Phila., Bradford, 1759. 8°.

1765. Laws of Maryland at Large. Ed. Thos. Bacon. 1637-1763. Annapolis, Green, 1765. F°.

1787. Laws of Maryland made since 1763 [1765-1784]. Ed. A. C. Hanson, Annapolis, Green, 1787. 229 pp. F°.

1799. Laws of Maryland, 1692-1799, with charter, Bill of Rights and Constitution. Ed. Wm. Kilty. Annapolis, 1799-1800. 2 v. 4°.

1799. Digest of Laws of Maryland, 1637-1797. Ed. Thos. Herty. Balt. and Wash., 1799-1804. 2 v. 8°. (First codification.)

1811. Laws of Maryland with Charter, etc., 1692-1809. Rev. by V. Maxcy. Balt., 1811. 3 v. 8°.
1840. General Public Statutory Law and Public Local Law, 1632-1839. Ed. C. Dorsey. Baltimore, 1840. 3 v. 8°.

SESSION LAWS.

The earliest known session laws, contemporaneously issued, are those of 1704, 1705, 1706. The first regular printed issue is probably that of 1726. From that time the following collation is based on John W. M. Lee's Handlist, etc. All extant laws from the settlement of the Province to 1707 have been printed in the Maryland Archives. A collation of these is given.

- 1637/38, Jan.-Mar. Not found.

The body of laws passed at this session is not printed in the Md. Archives, nor are the titles of the laws given. One act "for the attainder of William Cleyborne, gent.," is printed in full. (ib., i: 23-24.)

- 1638/39, Feb.-Mar. Md. Archives, i: 39-84.

The text of 38 acts is printed in full. On page 39 is printed "Memorandum that these bills were engrossed to be read the third time, but were never read nor passed the house. John Lewger." Lewger was secretary.

- 1640, Oct. 12-24. Md. Archives, i: 95-99.
- 1641, Aug. 2-12. ib., i: 107-110.
- 1641/42, Mar. 21-23. ib., i: 122-124.
- 1642, July 18-Aug. 2. ib., i: 146-164.
- 1642, Sept. 5-13. ib., i: 182-198.
- 1644/45, Feb. 11. ib., i: [205].
- 1646, Dec. 29-Jan. 2, 1646/47. ib., i: 210.
- 1647/48, Jan. 7-Mar. 4. ib., i: 232-233.
- 1649, Apr. 2-21. ib., i: 244-255.
- 1650, Apr. 6-29. ib., i: 285-308.
- 1650/51, Mar. 11. ib., i: 311-313.
- 1654, Oct. 20. ib., i: 339-356.
- 1657, Sept. 24. ib., i: 359-365.
- 1658, Apr. 27. ib., i: 369-377.
- 1659/60, Feb. 28.-Mar. 14. Not found.
- 1661, Apr. 17-May 2. Md Archives, i: 406-422.
- 1662, Apr. 1-12. ib., i: 441-456.
- 1663, Sept. 15-Oct. 3. ib., i: 485-506.
- 1664, Sept. 13-21. ib., i: 533-541.
- 1666, Apr. 10-May 3. ib., ii: 130-151.
- 1669, Apr. 13-May 8. ib., ii: 200-235.
- 1671, Mar. 27-Apr. 19. ib., ii: 270-308.
- 1671, Oct. 10-19. ib., ii: 321-341.
- 1674, May 19-June 6. ib., ii: 386-417.
- 1674/75, Feb. 12-24. ib., ii: 459-470.
- 1676, May 15-June 15. ib., ii: 515-564.
- 1678, Oct. 20-Nov. 14. ib., vii: 51-105.
- 1681, Aug. 16-Sept. 17. ib., vii, 188-216.
- 1681, Nov. 1-2. ib., vii 244-256.
- 1682, Apr. 25-May 13. ib., vii: 321-330.
- 1682, Oct. 26-Nov. 17. ib., vii: 435-444.
- 1683, Oct. 2-Nov. 6. ib., vii, 605-619.
- 1684, Apr. 1-26. ib., xiii: 109-126.
- 1686, Oct. 26-Nov. 19. ib., xiii: 127-144.
- 1688, Nov. 14-Dec. 8. ib., xiii: 209-227.
- 1692, May 10-June 9. ib., xiii: 425-561.
- 1693, Sept. 20-26. None passed.
- 1694, Sept. 20-Oct. 18. ib., xix: 100-116.
- 1694/95, Feb. 28-Mar. 1. ib., xix: 136-138.
- 1695, May 8-22. ib., xix: 208-215.
- 1695, Oct. 3-19. ib., xix: 276-281.
- 1696, Apr. 30-May 14. ib., xix: 376-378.
- 1696, July 1-10. ib., xix: 418-430.
- 1696, Sept. 16-Oct. 2. ib., xix: 498-504.
- 1697, May 26-June 11. ib., xix: 589-596.

- 1697/98, Mar. 8-1698, Apr. 4. *ib.*, xxii: 147-151.
 1698, Oct. 20-Nov. 12. *ib.*, xxii: 278-282.
 1699, June 29-July 22. *ib.*, xxii: 562-582.
 1700, Apr. 26-May 9. *ib.*, xxiv: 91-108.
 1701, May 8-17. *ib.*, xxiv: 201-204.
 1701/02, Mar. 16-Mar. 25, 1702. *ib.*, xxiv: 265-281.
 1702, June 25-26. None passed.
 1703, Oct. 26-29. *ib.*, xxvi: 321-323.
 1704, Apr. 26-May 3. *ib.*, xxiv: 409-423.
 1704, Sept. 5-Oct. 3. } Annapolis, Reading, 1704. pp. 1-79. F°.
 1704, Dec. 5-9. }
 Md. Archives, xxvi: 220-367; 412-435.
 1705, May 15-25. Annapolis Reading, 1705. pp. 1-12. F°.
 Md. Archives, xxvi: 507-518.
 1706, Apr. 2-19. Annapolis, Reading, 1706. pp. 93-114. F°.
 Md. Archives, xxvi: 619-645.
 1707, Mar. 26-Apr. 15. *ib.*, xxvii: 139-178.
 1708, Sept. 27-Oct. 4. None passed.
 1708, Nov. 29-Dec. 17. *ib.*, xxvii: 337-374.
 1709, Oct. 25-Nov. 19. *ib.*, xxvii: 469-487.
 1710, Oct. 24-Nov. 4. *ib.*, xxvii: 559-579.
 1711-1724, Not found.
 1725/26, Mar. 15-23. n. t. p. 20 pp. sm. F°.
 1726, July 12-25. 1726. 8 pp. sm. F°.
 1727, Oct. 10-30. 1727. 32 pp. sm. F°.
 1728, Oct. 3-Nov. 2. 1728. (1), 30 pp. sm. F°.
 1729, July 10-Aug. 8. 1729. (1), 37 (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1730, May 21-June 16. 1730. (1), 45 (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1731, July 13-29. 1731. (1), 6 pp. sm. F°.
 1731, Aug. 19-Sept. 6. 1731. 27 pp. sm. F°.
 1732, July 11-Aug. 8. 1732. 44 pp. sm. F°.
 1732/33, Mar. 13-Apr. 12. 1733. (1), 43 pp. sm. F°.
 1733/34, Mar. 20-Apr. 24. 1734. (1), 27 (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1736, Apr. 20-May 6. 1736. 26 pp. sm. F°.
 1737, Apr. 26-May 28. n. t. p. (1), 15 (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1737, Aug. 11-16. 1737. (1), 8 pp. sm. F°.
 1740, Apr. 23-June 5. 1740. 4 pp. (?) sm. F°.
 1740, July 7-29. 1740. (1), 24 pp. sm. F°.
 1741, May 26-June 22. 1741. (1), 14 pp. sm. F°.
 1742, Sept. 21-Oct. 29. 1742. (1), 56 pp. sm. F°.
 1744, May 1-June 4. [1744.] 43 pp. sm. F°.
 1745, Aug. 5-Sept. 28. 1745. (1), 18 pp. sm. F°.
 1745/46, Mar. 12-29. No acts passed.
 1746, June 17-July 8. 1746. 22 pp. sm. F°.
 1746, Nov. 6-12. n. t. p. 4 pp. sm. F°.
 1747, May 16-July 11. 1747. (1), 57, (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1747, Dec. 22-23. No acts passed.
 1748, May 10-June 11. 1748. 32 pp. sm. F°.
 1749, May 9-11. No acts passed.
 1749, May 24-June 24. 1749. (1), 20 pp. sm. F°.
 1750, May 8-June 2. 1750. 34 pp. sm. F°.
 1751, May 15-June 8. 1751. (1), 28 pp. sm. F°.
 1751, Dec. 7-14. 1751. 6 pp. sm. F°.
 1752, June 3-23. 1752. 19 (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1753, Oct. 2-Nov. 17. 1754. (1), 84 pp. sm. F°.
 1754, Feb. 26-Mar. 9. 1754. 11 pp. sm. F°.

- 1754, May 8-30. Not found; 6 acts passed.
 1754, July 17-25. 1754. 13 (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1754, Dec. 12-24. [1754.] 2 pp. sm. F°.
 1755, Feb. 22-Mar. 26. 1755. 8 pp. sm. F°.
 1755, June 23-July 8. 1755. 12 pp. sm. F°.
 1756, Feb. 23-May 22. 1756. 33, (1) pp. sm. F°.
 1756, Sept. 14-Oct. 9. 1756. Imperfect copy collated in Lee.
 1757, Apr. 8-May 9. 1757. (1), 13 pp. sm. F°.
 1757, Sept. 28-Dec. 16. 1758. (1), 10 pp. sm. F°.
 1758, Feb. 13-Mar. 9. Not in Lee.
 1758, Mar. 28-May 13. 1758. 8 pp. sm. F°.
 1758, Oct. 23-Nov. 4. Not in Lee.
 1758, Nov. 22-Dec. 24. 1758. 8 pp. sm. F°.
 1759, Apr. 4-17. No acts passed.
 1760, Mar. 22-Apr. 11. 1760. 6 pp. sm. F°.
 1760, Sept. 26-Oct. 15. 1760. 8 pp. sm. F°.
 1761, Apr. 13-May 6. No acts passed.
 1762, Mar. 17-Apr. 24. 1762. (1), 16 pp. sm. F°.
 1763, Oct. 4-Nov. 26. [1763.] [73] pp. sm. F°.
 1765, Sept. 23-28. n. d. 22 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1765, Nov. 1-Dec. 20. [1765.] (1), 42 pp. sm. F°.
 1766, May 9-27. 1766. 8 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1766, Nov. 1-Dec. 6. n. d. 22 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1768, May 24-June 22. n. d. 26 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1769, Nov. 17-Dec. 20. n. d. 19 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1770, Sept. 25-Nov. 2. n. d. 16 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1770, Nov. 6-21. No acts passed.
 1771, Oct. 2-Nov. 30. n. d. 23 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1773, June 15-July 3. n. d. 12 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1773, Nov. 16-Dec. 23. n. d. 48 ll. sm. F°.^a
 1774, Mar. 23-Apr. 19. n. d. 21 ll. sm. F°.^a

Last meeting of Assembly under proprietary government.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Journal.

1634/5. Not known to be extant.

"On the 26th of February, 1635, eleven months after they had taken formal possession of their new territory, the Colonists were called together in General Assembly. Of their proceedings at this session, the first, in fact, held in Maryland, not a line of regular record remains; and had it not been for a casual reference to one of its acts, contained in a bill passed by a subsequent Assembly, we should never have known that such a session had been held.

From the bill referred to, we learn, that, "by an Act of general Assemblée held at St. Maries, on the six and twentieth day of February, 1634, (Old Style), among other wholesome lawes, and ordinances then made and provided for the welfare of the Province, it was enacted, that the offenders in all murthers, and felonies should suffer such paines, losses, and forfeitures, as they should or ought to have suffered in the like crimes in England." This is all the account we are now able to give of the proceedings of that which was actually the first Assembly held in Maryland.

The acts passed at this Assembly were duly transmitted to his Lordship in England, for his consideration and approval, and must have been received by him about the middle of April; but, though in the highest degree unacceptable to him, either in their origin or matter, he appears to have allowed two years to pass by before positively expressing his disapprobation and disassent or veto, and making an effort to supply, in such manner and form as he deemed most proper, a code of laws for the government of his Colony and to supply their

^a Taken from N. Y. P. L. collation; all others from Lee.

place. During the intervening time, it is probable that the colonists were governed by the code which they had themselves formed, and which they would naturally take for their guidance until the disassent of the Proprietary was distinctly and formally expressed.

By the 15th of April, 1637, Lord Baltimore had completed his arrangements for reorganizing the government of the Province, and prepared a commission, in which the powers of his brother as Governor and Lieutenant General, were detailed and defined, and John Lewger, an old friend and classmate, was appointed Secretary. This commission contained a clause, authorizing the Governor to assemble the freemen or their deputies at St. Mary's, upon the five and twentieth day of January next ensuing, and then and there to signify to them his disassent to all the laws by them heretofore, or at any time made within the province, and to declare them void; and further, to shew them the draught of said laws or ordinances for the good government of the Province, as he should, before that time, transmit to his Lieutenant; with his assent to their enactment, and authority to publish them under the great seal, in case the freemen or their deputies in Assembly, should approve of the code proposed." (Streeter. Early Hist. Md. Md. Hist. Socy. Fund Pub. ix.)

1637/38, Jan. 25-Mar. 24. Md. Archives, i:1-24. Also in Streeter's Papers relating to the early history of Md., 16-57.

1638/39, Feb. 25-Mar. 19. Md. Archives, 1: 25.

1640, Oct. 12-24. ib., 85.

1641, Aug. 2-12. ib., 101.

1642/43, Mar. 21-23. ib., 111.

1642, July 18-Aug. 2. ib., 125.

1642, Sept. 5-13. ib., 165.

1644/45, Feb. 11. ib., 202.

1646-1647, Dec. 29-Jan. 2. ib., 207.

1647/48, Jan. 7-Mar. 4. ib., 211.

1649, Apr. 2-21. ib., 235.

1650, Apr. 6-29. ib., 257.

By ch. 1, acts of 1650, the General Assembly was divided into two Houses, viz, the Upper House and the Lower House. The Upper House consisted of persons summoned by special writ, the Lower House of delegates of the freemen in the several counties.

UPPER HOUSE.

Journal of proceedings.

1651, Mar. 11. Not found.

1654, Oct. 20. Not found.

1657, Sept. 24. Not found.

1658, Apr. 27. Not found.

1659, Feb. 28-Mar. 14. Md. Archives, i: 379.

1661, Apr. 17-May 2. ib., 393.

1662, Apr. 1-12. ib., 423.

1663, Sept. 15-Oct. 3. ib., 456.

1664, Sept. 13-21. ib., 507.

1666, Apr. 10-May 3. ib., ii: 1.

1669, Apr. 13-May 8. ib., 153.

1671, Mar. 27-Apr. 19. ib., 237.

1671, Oct. 10-19. ib., 309.

1674, May 19-June 6. ib., 343.

1675, Feb. 12-24. ib., 419.

1676, May 15-June 15. ib., 471.

1678, Oct. 20-Nov. 14. Not found.

1681, Aug. 16-Sept. 17. Md. Archives, vii: 107.

1681, Nov. 1-12. ib., 216.

1682, Apr. 25-May 13. ib., 256.

1682, Oct. 26-Nov. 17. ib., 331.

- 1683, Oct. 2–Nov. 6. *ib.*, 445.
 1684, Apr. 1–26. *ib.*, xiii: 1.
 1686, Oct. 26–Nov. 19. Proceedings lost.
 1688, Nov. 14–Dec. 8. Md. Archives, xiii: 145–227.
 1692, May 10–June 9. *ib.*, 249–561.
 1693, Sept. 20–28.^a Not found.
 1694, Sept. 20–Oct. 18. Md. Archives, xix: 23–116.
 1695, Feb. 28–Mar. 1. *ib.*, 117–124.
 1695, May 8–22. *ib.*, 138.
 1695, Oct. 3–19. *ib.*, 217.
 1696, Apr. 30–May 14. *ib.*, 282.
 1696, July 1–10. *ib.*, 379.
 1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 2. *ib.*, 431.
 1697, May 26–June 11. *ib.*, 505.
 1698, Mar. 8–Apr. 4. Md. Archives, xxii: 1.
 1698, Oct. 20–Nov. 12. *ib.*, 153.
 1699, June 29–July 22. Md. Archives, xxii: 283.
 1700, Apr. 26–May 6. *ib.*, xxiv: 1.
 1701, May 8–17. *ib.*, 124.
 1701/2, Mar. 16–25, 1702. *ib.*, 205.
 1702, June 25–26. *ib.*, 282.
 1703, Oct. 26–29. *ib.*, 311.
 1704, Apr. 26–May 3. Md. Archives, xxiv: 324.
 1704, Sept. 5–Oct. 3. *ib.*, xxvi: 1–94.
 1704, Dec. 5–9. *ib.*, xxvi: 371–385.
 1705, May 15–25. *ib.*, xxvi: 439–471.
 1706, Apr. 2–19. *ib.*, xxvi: 521–557.
 1707, Mar. 26–Apr. 15. *ib.*, xxvii: 1–58.
 1708, Sept. 27–Oct. 4. *ib.*, xxvii: 179–193.
 1708, Nov. 29–Dec. 17. *ib.*, xxvii: 223–262.
 1709, Oct. 25–Nov. 10. *ib.*, xxvii: 377–405.
 1710, Oct. 24–Nov. 4. *ib.*, xxvii: 491–513.
 1711–1774. Not printed. For dates of sessions see below under Lower House.

LOWER HOUSE.

Votes and proceedings.

- 1651–1664. Not found.
 1666, Apr. 10–May 3. Md. Archives, ii: 60.
 1669–1676. Not found.
 1678, Oct. 20–Nov. 14. Md. Archives, vii: 1.
 1681–1682. Not found.
 1682, Oct. 26–Nov. 17. Md. Archives, vii: 403.
 1683, Oct. 2–Nov. 6. *ib.*, 520.
 1684, Apr. 1–26. Md. Archives, xiii: 51.
 1686, Oct. 26–Nov. 19. Proceedings lost.
 1688, Nov. 14–Dec. 8. Proceedings lost.
 1692, May 10–June 9. Md. Archives, xiii: 346.
 1693, Sept. 20–Sept. 26. *ib.*, xix: 1–21.^b
 1694, Sept. 20–Oct. 18. Not found.^c

^a Abstracted in part, viz, Sept. 25–28, in Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1693–1695. See index.

^b See letter of Andros to Lords of Trade, Oct. 23, 1693, relative to this session. Calendar St. Papers, as below, No. 637.

^c Abstracted in Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1693–95. See index.

- 1695, Feb. 28-Mar. 1. Md. Archives, xix: 125-138.
 1695, May 8-22. *ib.*, 169.
 1695, Sept. ?-19. *ib.*, 238.
 1696, Apr. 30-May 14. *ib.*, 327.
 1696, July 1-10. *ib.*, 401.
 1696, Sept 16-Oct. 2. *ib.*, 473.
 1697, May 26-June 11. *ib.*, 553.
 1698, Mar.-Apr. *ib.*, xxii: 73.
 1698, Oct. 20-Nov. 12. *ib.*, 205.
 1699, June 29-July 22. *ib.*, 363.
 1700, Apr. 26-May 6. *ib.*, xxiv: 33.
 1701, May 8-17. *ib.*, 155.
 1702, Mar. 16-25. *ib.*, 231.
 1702, June 25-26. *ib.*, 293.
 1703, Oct. 26-29. Not found.
 1704, Apr. 26-May 3. Md. Archives, xxiv: 353.
 1704, Sept. 5-Oct. 3. *ib.*, xxvi: 97.
 1704, Dec. 5-9. *ib.*, xxvi: 389.
 1705, May 17-25. *ib.*, xxvi: 475.
 1706, Apr. 2-19. *ib.*, xxvi: 561.
 1707, Mar. 26-Apr. 15. *ib.*, xxvii: 59-137.
 1708, Sept. 27-Oct. 5. *ib.*, xxvii: 195-221.
 1708, Nov. 29-Dec. 17. *ib.*, xxvii: 263-336.
 1709, Oct. 26-Nov. 11. *ib.*, xxvii: 409-468.
 1710, Oct. 24-Nov. 4. *ib.*, xxvii: 517-557.
 1711, Oct. 23-Nov. 3. Not printed.
 1712, Oct. 28-Nov. 15. Not printed.
 1713, Oct. 27-Nov. 14. Not printed.
 1714, June 22-July 3. Not printed.
 1714, Oct. 5-9. Not printed.
 1715, Apr. 26-June 3. Not printed.
 1716, Apr. 23-24. Not printed.
 1716, July 17-Aug. 10. Not printed.
 1717, May 28-June 8. Not printed.
 1718, Apr. 22-May 10. Not printed.
 1719, May 14-June 6. Not printed.
 1720, Apr. 5-22. Not printed.
 1721, July 18-Aug. 5. Not printed.
 1722, Feb. 20-28. Not printed.
 1722, Oct. 10-Nov. 3. Not printed.
 1723, Sept. 23-Oct. 26. Not printed.
 1724, Oct. 6-Nov. 4. Not printed.
 1725, Oct. 5-Nov. 6. Not printed.
 1726, Mar. 15-23. Not printed.
 1726, July 12-25. Not printed.
 1727, Oct. 10-30. Not printed.
 1728, Oct. 3-Nov. 2. Not printed.
 1729, July 10-Aug. 8. n. t. p. nos. 1-14. v. p. F°.
 1730, May 21-June 16. n. t. p. nos. 1-10. v. p. F°.
 1731, July 13-29. Not found.
 1731, Aug. 19-Sept. 6. n. t. p. nos. 1-6. pp. 1-24 (imperfect). F°.
 1732, July 11-Aug. 8. n. t. p. 57 pp. sm. F°.
 1733, Mar. 13-Apr. 12. n. t. p. 36 pp. F°.

- 1734, Mar. 19-25. Not found.
 1735, Mar. 20-Apr. 24. Not found.
 1736, Apr. 20-May 6. Not found.
 1737, Apr. 26-May 28. Not found.
 1737, Aug. 11-16. Not found.
 1739, May 1-June 11. Annapolis, Green, 1739. 197 pp. 8°.
- 1740, Apr. 23-June 5. 1740. pp. 199-341. sm. F°.
- 1740, July 7-29. 1740. pp. 343-410. sm. F°.
- 1741, May 26-June 22. 1741. pp. 411-474 (imperfect). sm. F°.
- 1742, Sept. 21-Oct. 29. 1742. 88 pp. (imperfect). sm. F°.
- 1744, May 1-June 4. 1744. 102 pp.
- 1745, Aug. 5-Sept. 28. 1745. 93 pp. sm. F°.
- 1745/6, Mar. 12-29. 1746. 23 pp.
- 1746, June 17-July 8. 1746. 42 pp.
- 1746, Nov. 6-12. Not found.
- 1747, May 16-July 11. [Annapolis, Green, 1747.] 65 pp. sm. F°.
- 1747, Dec. 22-23. [Annapolis, Green, n. d.] 6 pp. 8°.
- 1748, May 10-June 11. [Annapolis, Green, n. d.] 82 pp. 8°.
- 1749, May 9-11. [Annapolis, Green, 1749.] 8 pp. 4°.
- 1749, May 24-June 24. [Annapolis, Green, 1749.] 56 pp.
- 1750, May 8-June 2. [Annapolis, Green, 1750.] 56 pp. 4°.
- 1751, May 15-June 8. [Annapolis, Green, 1751.] 52 pp. 4°.
- 1751, Dec. 7-14. [Annapolis, Green, 1752.] 18 pp. 4°.
- 1752, June 3-23. [Annapolis, Green, 1752.] 40 pp. 4°.
- 1753, Oct. 2-Nov. 17. [Annapolis, Green, 1753.] 82 pp. 8°.
- 1754, Feb. 26-Mar. 9. [Annapolis, Green, 1754.] 21 pp. 8°.
- 1754, May 8-30. [Annapolis, Green, 1754.] 40 pp. 8°.
- 1754, July 17-25. [Annapolis, Green, 1754.] 14 pp. 8°.
- 1754, Dec. 12-24. [Annapolis, Green, 1755.] 22 pp. 8°.
- 1755, Feb. 22-Mar. 26. [Annapolis, Green, 1755.] 46 pp. 8°.
- 1755, June 23-July 8. [Annapolis, Green, 1755.] 44 pp. 8°.
- 1756, Feb. 23-May 22. [Annapolis, Green, 1757.] 97 pp. 8°.
- 1756, Sept. 14-Oct. 9. [Annapolis, Green, 1757.] 37 pp. 8°.
- 1757, Apr. 8-May 9. [Annapolis, Green, 1757.] 52 pp. 8°.
- 1757, Sept. 28-Dec. 16. [Annapolis, Green, 1758.] 106 pp.
- 1758, Feb. 13-Mar. 9. [Annapolis, Green, 1758.] 24 pp. sm. F°.
- 1758, Mar. 28-May 13. [Annapolis, Green, 1758.] 104 pp.
- 1758, Oct. 23-Nov. 4. [Annapolis, Green, 1758.] pp. 1-16. sm. F°.
- 1758, Nov. 22-Dec. 24. [Annapolis, Green, 1759.] pp. 17-53. sm. F°.
- 1759, Apr. 4-17. [Annapolis, Green, 1759.] pp. 57-76.
- 1760, Mar. 22-Apr. 11. [Annapolis, Green, 1760.] pp. 77-103.
- 1760, Sept. 26-Oct. 15. [Annapolis, Green, 1760.] pp. 105-125.
- 1761, Apr. 13-May 6. [Annapolis, Green, 1761.] pp. [127-] 163. sm. F°.
- 1762, Mar. 17-Apr. 24. [Annapolis, Green, 1762.] 55 pp.
- 1763, Oct. 4-Nov. 26. 1764. pp. [57-] 127. F°.
- 1765, Sept. 23-28. 1765. pp. 1-12. F°.
- 1765, Nov. 1-Dec. 20. 1766. pp. 13-86. F°.
- 1766, May 9-27. n. d. pp. [87-] 106. F°.
- 1766, Nov. 1-Dec. 6. Not found.
- 1768, May 24-June 22. Not found.
- 1769, Nov. 17-Dec. 20. pp. [207-]253. F°.
- 1770, Sept. 25-Nov. 2. pp. [255-]338. sm. F°.
- 1770, Nov. 6-21. Not found.

- 1771, Oct. 2–Nov 30. Not found.
 1773, June 15–July 3. Not found.
 1773, Nov. 16–Dec. 23. Not found.
 1774, Mar. 23–Apr. 19. Not found.

The charter of Maryland, Together with the Debates and Proceedings of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, in the year 1722, 1723 and 1724. Relating to the Government and Judicature of the Province. . . . Collected from the Journals, and Published by Order of the Lower-House. Philadelphia, Bradford. 1725. (1), 10, (1), iv, 64 pp. F°.

Proceedings of assembly of the Province of Maryland, containing the speeches of the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietor, His Honour the Governour, &c. With the addresses and answers thereto. Also several Messages, Debates, and other material proceedings of the three last sessions of Assembly. Collected . . . and published by order . . . Annapolis. Printed by William Parks, printer to the right honourable the Lord Proprietor and the Province. 1727. pp. (1) 33. F°.

Covers years 1725 and 1726, apparently supplementary to the controversy carried on in the preceding item.

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings.

ORIGINAL ISSUES.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 1774, June 22–25. | } | n. d. 26 pp. sm. 4°. |
| 2. 1774, Nov. 21–25. | | |
| 3. 1774, Dec. 8–12. | | |
| 4. 1775, Apr. 24–May 3. | | |
| 5. 1775, July 26–Aug. 14. | | |
| 6. 1775/6, Dec. 7–Jan. 18. | n. d. 62 pp. sm. 4°. | |
| 7. 1776, May 8–25. | n. d. 30 pp. sm. 4°. | |
| 8. 1776, June–July. | n. d. 34 pp. sm. 4°. | |
| 9. 1776, Aug. 14–Nov. 11. | n. d. 91 pp. sm. 4°. | |

REPRINTS.

1774–1776. Proceedings of the conventions of the province of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776. Baltimore, 1836. (2), 3–378 pp. 8°.

1775, July 26–Aug. 14. Journal of the Maryland convention.
 Archives of Md., xi: 1–67.

These proceedings are also printed in the Amer. Archives, a collation reading as follows:

- 1774, Nov. 21. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 991.
 1775, Apr. 24–May 1. ib., ii: 379–382.
 1775, July 26–Aug. 14. ib., iii: 99–119.
 1775, Dec. 7–Jan. 18, 1776. ib., iv: 711–762.
 1776, May 8–25. ib., v: 1579–1602.
 1776, Aug. 14–Nov. 11. ib., ser. 5, iii: 83–182.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Exercised power in the intervals between conventions, and served from the close of the convention at which they were elected to the close of the one next succeeding.

Journal and correspondence.

- 1775, Aug. 14. }
 1776, Jan. 18. } Archives of Md., xi: 69-557.
 1776, May 25. }
 1776, July 5-Dec. 31. ib., xii.
 1777, Jan. 1-Mar. 20. ib., xvi: 1-184.

Reprinted in Amer. Archives as follows:

- 1775, Oct. 20-21, ser. 4, iii: 1116-1118.
 1776, Jan. 18-May 25, ib., v: 1523-1578.
 1776, May 27-July 6, ib., vi: 1465-1510.
 1776, July 6-Aug. 31, ib., ser. 5, i: 1331-1364.
 1776, Sept. 2-Nov. 11, ib., ii: 625-660.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

- 1775, Nov. 17-Dec. 2. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 1571-1586.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

- 1774, Nov. 30-Mar. 8, 1776. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv: 1691-1744.
 1776, Mar. 6-May 6. ib., v: 1507-1524.
 1776, May 7-July 1. ib., vi: 1457-1464.
 1776, July 29. ib., ser. 5, i: 635-636.
 1776, July 30. ib., 668.
 1776, Aug. 19. ib., 1056-1057.
 1775, Nov. 13-20. ib., iii: 1541.

UPPER DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY [WASHINGTON COUNTY] COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

Extracts from Minutes in Scharf's Western Md., vol. I.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

UNDER FIRST PROPRIETARY.

Cæcilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.
 1632-1675.

1633. Leonard Calvert, gov.
 1645-46. Revolution. Richard Ingle and later Edward Hill in control of Province.
 1647. Thomas Greene, gov.
 1649. William Stone, gov.
 1652. Richard Bennett. }
 Edmund Curtis. } Parliamentary Commissioners, Mar. 29-June 28.
 William Claiborne. }
 1652. William Stone, gov.
 1654. William Fuller, and others, comrs.
 1658. Josias Fendall, gov.
 1660. Philip Calvert, gov.
 1661. Charles Calvert, gov.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

UNDER SECOND PROPRIETARY.

Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore.
1675-1689.

- 1675. The Lord Proprietary in person.
- 1676. Cæcilius Calvert, titular governor, Jesse Wharton, deputy governor, June-July, Thomas Notley, deputy governor, July-Oct.
- 1676. Thomas Notley.
- 1679. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary, governed in person.
- 1684. Benedict Calvert, titular governor, board of deputy governors.
- 1688. William Joseph, president of the council.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

- 1689. Committee and Convention of the Protestant Freeman (Revolutionary).
- 1689. John Coode, commander-in-chief (Revolutionary).
- 1690. Provincial Convention.
- 1690. John Coode, chairman, and Committee of Freeman.
- 1690. Nehemiah Blakistone, chairman, and Committee of Freeman.

UNDER ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

- 1692. Sir Lionel Copley, royal governor.
- 1693. Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor.
- 1694. Francis Nicholson, royal governor.
- 1699. Nathaniel Blaikston, royal governor.
- 1702. Thomas Tench, president of the council.
- 1703. John Seymour, royal governor.
- 1709. Edward Lloyd, president of the council.
- 1714. John Hart, royal governor.

UNDER THIRD PROPRIETARY.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore.
1715.

- 1715. John Hart, proprietary governor.

UNDER FOURTH PROPRIETARY.

Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore.
1715-1751.

- 1715. John Hart, proprietary governor.
- 1720. Charles Calvert, proprietary governor.
- 1727. Benedict Calvert, proprietary governor.
- 1731. Samuel Ogle, governor.
- 1732. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary, in person.
- 1733. Samuel Ogle, governor.
- 1742. Thomas Bladen, governor.
- 1746. Samuel Ogle, governor.

UNDER FIFTH PROPRIETARY.

Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore.
1751-1771.

- 1752. Benjamin Tasker, president of council.
- 1753. Horatio Sharpe, governor.
- 1768. Capt. Robert Eden, governor.

UNDER SIXTH PROPRIETARY.

Henry Harford.
1771-1776.

- 1771. Capt. Robert Eden, governor.
- During Gov. Eden's absence in England, May 28-Nov. 8, 1774, Richard Lee, president of the council, acted as governor. Eden left Annapolis June 26, 1776, and Lee was titular governor until the province formally declared independence, July 3, 1776.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

UNDER FIRST PROPRIETARY.

1632-1675.

1637. Proprietary commission for Leonard Calvert.
1837. Bozman. Hist. Md., ii: 572.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 49.
1642. Proprietary commission for Leonard Calvert.
1837. Bozman, etc., ii: 621.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 108.
1644. Proprietary commission for Leonard Calvert.
1837. Bozman, etc., ii: 631.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 151.
1648. Proprietary commission for William Stone.
1837. Bozman, etc., ii: 642.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 201.
1656. Proprietary commission for Josias Fendall.
1837. Bozman, etc., ii: 689.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 323.
1660. Proprietary commission for Philip Calvert.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 391.
1661. Proprietary commission for Charles Calvert.
1885. Md. Archives, iii: 439.
1666. id.
ib., 542.

UNDER ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

1691-1715.

1690. n. d. Proprietary commission for Sir Lionel Copley; draft.
1890. Md. Archives, viii: 200.
- 1691, June 27. Royal commission; text.
1890. ib., 263.
- , Aug. 26. Royal instructions.
1890. ib., 271.
- 1692, Mar. 3. Royal commission for Sir Edmund Andros. 4 William and Mary.
1900. Md. Archives, xx: 7.
- 1693, Mar. 5. Royal commission as governor for Francis Nicholson. 5 William and Mary.
1900. Md. Archives, xx: 83.
- , Mar. 8. Royal instructions.
1903. Md. Archives, xxiii: 540.
1699. n. d. Royal instructions for Nathaniel Blakiston. 11 William iii.
1902. Md. Archives, xxii: 285, 371.
- 1703, Apr. 20. Royal instructions for John Seymour. 2 Anne.
1904. Md. Archives, xxiv: 329, 330.
- 1704, Apr. 27. id.
1904. ib., 367.

UNDER FOURTH PROPRIETARY.

1715-1751.

- 1718/19, Mar. 23. Proprietary instructions for John Hart.
1905. Md. Archives, xxv: 353.
- 1729/30, Jan. 30. Proprietary instructions for Benedict Calvert.
1905. Md. Archives, xxv: 519.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CALVERTS.

The Calvert papers. 1633-1683. no. 1.

Md. Hist. Socy. Fund Publication, no. 28: 57-331. Pages 57-126 are J. W. M. Lee's calendar of the Calvert Papers.

Same. Selections from correspondence, 1713-1765. no. 2.

Md. Hist. Socy. Fund Publication, no. 34. 263 pp., 1 plate. 2 maps.

Same. Comprising documents relating to the early history of Maryland, and "A Briefe Relation of the Voyage unto Maryland."

Md. Hist. Socy. Publication, no. 35. (2), 58 pp.

SAMUEL OGLE.

A collection of the governor's several speeches and the addresses of each house . . . at a convention May 1, 1739. [Annapolis, 1739.] (1), 37, xxxviii-xli, 38-80 pp. 8°.

HORATIO SHARPE.

Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe. v. 1. 1753-1757. William H. Browne, editor. Md. Archives, vi.

Same. v. 2. 1757-1761. ib., ix.

Same. v. 3. 1761-1771. ib., xiv.

COUNCIL.

In compiling the following chronology Dr. Steiner's list (p. 113, Md. Manual, 1904) has been used as a basis.

Proceedings of the Council of Maryland.

UNDER FIRST PROPRIETARY.

1632-1675.

1633-1635. No record.

1636-1647. iii Md. Archives, pp. 45-183.

1647-1648. ib., 185-198.

1648-1655. ib., 199-272.

1652-1654. ib., 273-308.

1654-1657. ib., 309-320.

1657-1660. ib., 321-388.

1660-1661. ib., 389-436.

1661-1675. ib., 437-562; ib., v: 1-154; and Council Records, 1671-1675, discovered after vol. 5 of the Archives was printed, ib., xv: 1-62.

UNDER SECOND PROPRIETARY.

1675-1715.

1675-1676. Md. Archives, xv: 63-102.

1676-1681. Md. Archives, v: 241-282; additional records, 1676-1681, ib., xv: 103-420.

1681-1685. ib., 283-407; additional records, 1681-1685/6, ib., xvii: 1-491.

1684-1688. ib., 409-570; additional records, 1681-1685/6, ib., xvii: 1-491.

1688-1689. Md. Archives, viii: 1.

COODE GOVERNMENT, 1689-1692.

- 1689-1692. Revolutionary government. See "Records and Other Documents Illustrating the History of Maryland, 1689-16[92]." (Md. Archives, viii: 97-301.)
- 1692-1693. Md. Archives, viii: 303-566.
- 1693-1694. Md. Archives, xx: 1-79.
- 1694-1697. Md. Archives, xx: 81-592; xxiii: 1-553; xxv: 1-47.
- 1699-1702. Md. Archives, xxv: 49-122.
- 1702-1703. Md. Archives, xxv: 123-169.
- 1703-1709. Md. Archives, xxv: 171-251.
- 1714-1720. Md. Archives, xxv: 275-358.
- 1721-1727. Md. Archives, xxv: 359-464.
- 1727-1731. Md. Archives, xxv: 465-550.

COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.

Journal, April 30, 1700. (Md. Archives, xxiv: 109-124.)

Judicial.

PROVINCIAL COURT.

"The Provincial Court at St. Mary's was the chief judicial body in the Province, being not only a court of first instance for all matters civil, criminal and testamentary for the city and county of St. Mary's, but having also appellate jurisdiction over the county courts. It was composed, during the periods covered by this publication, of the Governor as presiding judge, and one or more members of the Council as associate judges. In the absence of the Governor, the councillor next in commission presided." (iv, Md. Archives, Preface.)

Judicial and testamentary business of the Provincial Court.

1637-1650. Archives of Md., iv.

1649-1657. *ib.*, x.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Maryland General Court and Court of Appeals, 1700-1799. New York, v. 1-3, Annapolis, v. 4, 1809-1818. 4 vols. Thomas Harris and John M'Henry.

The first volume contains cases in the Provincial Court and Court of Appeals prior to the Revolution.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1776 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. Constitution of 1776.

1787. Laws of Md. made since 1763.

1799. Laws of Md. Kilty's rev.

1824. Declaration of rights and the constitution of Md. Compared and revised by G. Hebb. Baltimore, W. Wooddy. 55 pp. 24°.

1839. Declaration of rights and the constitution of Md. Frederick, E. Hughes. 31 pp. 8°.

1853. Amer. Archives, 5 ser., iii: 165-174.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc. p. 817-837.

1776. Declaration of rights.

1787. Laws of Md. made since 1763.

1799. Laws of Md. Kilty's rev.

1824. Declaration of rights and the constitution of Md. Compared and revised by G. Hebb. Baltimore, W. Wooddy. 55 pp. 24°.

1839. Declaration of rights and the constitution of Md. Frederick, E. Hughes. 31 pp. 8°.

1853. Amer. Archives, 5 ser., iii: 143-147.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

SESSION LAWS.

(Collated from a file in the New York Public Library.)

1. 1777, Feb. 5-Apr. 20. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 29 ll. 4°.
2. 1777, June 16-29. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 14 ll. 4°.
3. 1777, Oct. 31-Dec. 3. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 25 ll. 4°.
4. 1778, Mar. 17-Apr. 22. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 25 ll. 4°.
5. 1778, June 8-23. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 6 ll. 4°.
6. 1778, Oct. 26-Dec. 15. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 39 ll. 4°.
7. 1779, Mar. 9-25. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 11 ll. 4°.
8. 1779, July 22-Aug. 15. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 16 ll. 4°.
9. 1779, Nov. 8-Dec. 30. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 40 ll. 4°.
10. 1780, Mar. 23-May 16. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 16 ll. 4°.
11. 1780, June 7-July 5. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 36 ll. 4°.
12. 1780, Oct. 17-Feb. 2, 1781. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 52 ll. 4°.
13. 1781, May 10-June 27. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 30 ll. 4°.
14. 1781, Nov. 5-Jan. 22, 1782. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 36 ll. 4°.
15. 1782, Apr. 25-June 15. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 40 ll. 4°.
16. 1782, Nov. 4-Jan. 15, 1783. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 34 ll. 4°.
17. 1783, Apr. 21-June 1. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 24 ll. 4°.
18. 1783, Nov. 3-Dec. 26. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 27 ll. 4°.
19. 1784, Nov. 1-Jan. 22, 1785. [1785.] (1), [142] pp. F°.
20. 1785, Nov. 7-Mar. 12, 1786. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 74 ll. F°.
21. 1786, Nov. 6-Jan. 20, 1787. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 25 ll. F°.
22. 1787, Apr. 10-May 26. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 26 ll. F°.
23. 1787, Nov. 5-Dec. 17. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 24 ll. F°.
24. 1788, May 12-27. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 9 ll. F°.
25. 1788, Nov. 3-Dec. 23. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 27 ll. F°.
26. 1789, Nov. 2-Dec. 26. Annapolis, Green, n. d. 43 ll. F°.

SENATE.

1. 1777, Feb. 5-Apr. 20. n. t. p. 63 pp. F°.
2. 1777, June 16-29. n. t. p. pp. 65-81. F°.
3. 1777, Oct. 31-Dec. 3. n. t. p. 32 pp. F°.
4. 1778, Mar. 17-Apr. 22. n. t. p. pp. 33-48 (imperfect copy). F°.
5. 1778, June 8-23. Not found.
6. 1778, Oct. 26-Dec. 15. n. t. p. 36 pp. F°.
7. 1779, Mar. 9-25. Not found.
8. 1779, July 22-Aug. 15. n. t. p. pp. [55]-77. F°.
9. 1779, Nov. 8-Dec. 30. n. t. p. 46 pp. F°.
10. 1780, Mar. 23-May 16. Not found.
11. 1780, June 7-July 5. Not found.
12. 1780, Oct. 17-Feb. 2, 1781. Not found.
13. 1781, May 10-June 27. n. t. p. pp. [53]-78. F°.
14. 1781, Nov. 5-Jan. 22, 1782. n. t. p. 34 pp. F°.
15. 1782, Apr. 25-June 15. pp. 35-69. F°.
16. 1782, Nov. 4-Jan. 15, 1783. pp. 1-50. F°.
17. 1783, Apr. 21-June 1. n. t. p. pp. [51]-84. F°.
18. 1783, Nov. 3-Dec. 26. n. t. p. 36 pp. F°.
19. 1784, Nov. 1-Jan. 22, 1785. n. t. p. 71 pp. F°.

20. 1785, Nov. 7-Mar. 12, 1786. n. t. p. 91 pp. F°.
21. 1786, Nov. 6-Jan. 20, 1787. n. t. p. 44 pp. F°.
22. 1787, Apr. 10-May 26. n. t. p. pp. [45-]83. F°.
23. 1787, Nov. 5-Dec. 17. n. t. p. 29 pp. F°.
24. 1788, May 12-27. n. t. p. pp. [31-]46. F°.
25. 1788, Nov. 3-Dec. 23. n. t. p. 42 pp. F°.
26. 1789, Nov. 2-Dec. 26. n. t. p. 46 pp. F°.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Collation taken from Lee.)

1. 1777, Feb. 5-Apr. 20. n. t. p. 108 pp. F°.
2. 1777, June 16-29. n. t. p. Not in Lee.
3. 1777, Oct. 31-Dec. 3. n. t. p. 68 pp. F°.
4. 1778, Mar. 17-Apr. 22. Not in Lee.
5. 1778, June 8-23. Not in Lee.
6. 1778, Oct. 26-Dec. 15. Not in Lee.
7. 1779, Mar. 9-25. Not in Lee.
8. 1779, July 22-Aug. 15. Not in Lee.
9. 1779, Nov. 8-Dec. 30. Not in Lee.
10. 1780, Mar. 23-May 16. n. t. p. pp. [89-] 183. F°.
11. 1780, June 7-July 5. n. t. p. pp. [185-] 231. F°.
12. 1780, Oct. 17-Feb. 2, 1781. n. t. p. 122 pp. F°.
13. 1781, May 10-June 27. n. t. p. pp. [123-] 178. F°.
14. 1781, Nov. 5-Jan. 22, 1782. n. t. p. 88 pp. F°.
15. 1782, Apr. 25-June 15. n. t. p. pp. 89-168. F°.
16. 1782, Nov. 4-Jan. 15, 1783. n. t. p. 95 pp. F°.
17. 1783, Apr. 21-June 1. n. t. p. 56 pp. F°.
18. 1783, Nov. 3-Dec. 26. n. t. p. 92 pp. F°.
19. 1784, Nov. 1-Jan. 22, 1785. n. t. p. 129 pp. F°.
20. 1785. Nov. 7-Mar. 12, 1786. n. t. p. 202 pp. sm. F°.
21. 1786, Nov. 6-Jan. 20, 1787. n. t. p. 107 pp. sm. F°.
22. 1787, Apr. 10-May 26. n. t. p. pp. 109-189. sm. F°.
23. 1787, Nov. 5-Dec 17. n. t. p. 63 pp. sm. F°.
24. 1788, May 12-27. n. t. p. pp. 65-100. sm. F°.
25. 1788, Nov. 3-Dec. 23. n. t. p. 102 pp. F°.
26. 1789, Nov. 2-Dec. 26. n. t. p. 121 pp. F°.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1777. Thomas Johnson.
 1779. Thomas Sim Lee.
 1782. William Paca.
 1785. William Smallwood.
 1788. John Eager Howard to 1791.

COUNCIL.

Journal and correspondence.

1777, Mar. 20-Nov. 8. Archives of Md., xvi: 185-414.

1777/8, Nov. 10-Mar. 28. ib., 415-560.

1778/9, Apr. 1-Oct. 26. ib., xxi: 1-568.

Judicial.

Maryland General Court and Court of Appeals, 1700-1799. 4 vols. Thomas Harris and John McHenry New York, v. 1-3, Annapolis, v. 4, 1809-1818.

General references.

A History of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1635-1904, by Elihu S. Riley. Baltimore, Nunn & Co., 1905. 423 pp. 8°.

Chronological synopsis of proceedings at each session of the legislature.

The Archives of Maryland as illustrating the spirit of the times of the early colonists. A paper read before the Md. Hist. Socy., January 25, 1886, by Henry Stockbridge. Baltimore, 1886. 2 p. l., 87 pp.

Md. Hist. Socy. Fund Publication, no. 22.

Hand list of laws, journals and documents of Maryland to the year 1800. By J. W. M. Lee. Baltimore, 1878. 15 pp. sm. 4°.

Checklist of sessions of Md. General Assembly, 1638-1774, showing location of manuscript journals.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann rept., 1897: 428-432, being, in part, 2d ann. rept. Amer. Hist. MS. Commission, J. F. Jameson, then chrm.

List of the several public offices, ecclesiastical preferments, and other places of profit, in the province of Md., with their revenues; [and] in whose distribution, as a proprietary government.

Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll., ser. iv, 7: 202-203.

List of those who governed Md., by Bernard C. Steiner.

Penn. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., xxii: 98-101, reprinted with additions in Md. Manual 1903 and following years and in Sun Almanac for 1904.

m. VIRGINIA.^a

1606-1798.

ARRANGEMENT.**Prefatory note.****Collections.**

Archives of Virginia as a proprietary province, 1606-1624.

Legislative.**Statutes.****General assembly.****Executive.****Governors.****Register.****Commissions and instructions.****H. M. Council for Virginia.**

Archives of Virginia under Royal Government, 1624-1776.

Legislative.**Statutes.****General assembly proceedings.****Council proceedings.****House of Burgesses journals.****Provincial Convention.****Committee of Correspondence.****Committee of Safety.****Executive.****Governors.****Register.****Commissions and instructions.****Executive correspondence.****Judicial.**

^aThe Commission desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. William Clayton-Torrence, Bibliographer of the Virginia State Library, for examining the following portion of this report.

State of Virginia, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Senate journals.

House of delegates journals.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Executive correspondence.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Some twenty-five or thirty years before the inauguration of the Calendar of State Papers there are to be found in the messages of the executive references as to the expediency of printing the archives of Virginia. At first these were general recommendations, but were followed later by proposals for appropriations. Governor Gilmer in his message of December 1, 1840, and his immediate successor, Governor Rutherford, both recommended the necessity of adopting some measures for the preservation of the public archives. Governor Gilmer specifically urges the printing of a "number of journals of the general assembly, and some of them during the most interesting epochs of our history which have never been printed."

Governor Henry A. Wise in his message of December 7, 1857, was the first to recommend definitely an appropriation for the purpose of "collecting, arranging and preserving archives."

It was not, however, until the passage of the act of February 7, 1872, that effective operations were begun looking to the systematic disposition of the State papers. This work was begun under the care of William P. Palmer. A report of progress was made by Doctor Palmer in November, 1872. This was printed as document 2 in the House of Delegates Journal of 1872-73.

In Virginia the printed repository of colonial archives is the Calendar of State Papers, collated on page 470. Although called a calendar the text of the documents is printed. In the preface to the first volume of this series may be found a full account of the conditions which led to the printing of these papers. A further account is given in the Calendar of Transcripts published by the State Library in 1905.

It has not been possible to ascertain the cost of printing the Calendar of State Papers from any printed returns made by the State. Apparently the amount is included in the general item of public printing returned by the auditor of public accounts. From time to time contingent expenses for the care, collection, etc., of the colonial archives are itemized in the auditor's reports. These are as follows:

1876.	For preservation of historical papers.....	\$835. 04
1877.	For preservation of historical papers.....	375. 00
1878.	For preservation of historical papers.....	729. 00
1879.	For preservation of historical papers.....	166. 00
1892.	For copying of colonial records.....	175. 00
1893.	For copying of colonial records.....	1, 786. 07
1894.	For copying of colonial records.....	2, 496. 13
1895.	For copying of colonial records.....	333. 11
1896.	For copying of colonial records.....	164. 84
1897.	For copying of colonial records.....	44. 65
1898.	For copying of colonial records.....	45. 99

COLLECTIONS.

Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other manuscripts. . . . Preserved in the Capitol at Richmond. Richmond, 1875-1893. 4°.

vol. 1. 1652-1781. Arranged and edited by Wm. P. Palmer. 1875. lxxi, 613, 14 pp.

vol. 2. 1781, Apr.-Dec. 31. Arranged and edited by Wm. P. Palmer. Prepared for publication by Sherwin McRae. 1881. iv, 729 pp.

vol. 3. 1782-1784. Arranged, etc., as above. 1883. (4), 680 pp.

vol. 4. 1785-1789. ib. 1884. (2), 721 pp.

vol. 5. 1790-1792. Arranged and edited by Wm. P. Palmer and Sherwin McRae. 1885. vii, 709 pp.

vol. 6. 1792-1793. Arranged and edited by Sherwin McRae. 1886. (4), 782 pp.

vol. 7. 1794-1795. Arranged and edited by Sherwin McRae and Raleigh Colston under the authority and direction of H. W. Flournoy, secy. of the commonwealth. 1888. (2), 594 (1) pp.

vol. 8. 1795-1798. Embracing the letters and proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry of Virginia and the other colonies from 1773 to 1775; also the journal of the Committee of Safety of Virginia from Feb. to July, 1776. Arranged . . . under the direction of H. W. Flournoy. 1890. (2), 588 pp.

vol. 9. 1799-1807. 1890. (2), 679 pp.

vol. 10. 1808-1835. 1892. (2), 687 pp.

vol. 11. 1836-1869. 1893. (2), 601 pp.

A Calendar of Transcripts in the Virginia State Library, 1573-1772. Richmond, 1905. 658, 44 pp. 4°.

In Rept. of Dept. of Archives and History of the Va. State Library, 1904-05.

UNDER THE COMPANY, VIRGINIA AS A PROPRIETARY PROVINCE.

1606-1624.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

1612. For the Colony in Virginea Britannia. Lawes Divine, Morall and Martiall, &c. . . . London, Barre, 1612.

Reprinted (1844) in Force's Tracts, v. 3. There is an original copy in the John Carter Brown Library. For comment on laws see Brown's Genesis, 528-30.

SESSION LAWS.

1. 1619, July 30-Aug. 4. James City. Acts.

1857. ser. 2. Coll. N. Y. Hist. Socy., v. 3: 346-355.

1621, Nov.-Dec. Acts, i, Hening, 119.

1623, [Feb.] Not found.

1623/24, Feb. 16-Mar. 5. Acts, i, Hening, 121-129.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings.

1. 1619, July 30-Aug. 4. James City.

(1857.) N. Y. Hist. Socy. Coll., 2d ser., v. 3, pt. 1: 329-358; with an introductory note by George Bancroft.

— Same, separate. 30 pp.

Substance given in Campbell's Hist. of Va. Also published in full under title of "Colonial Records of Va., Senate Document." Richmond, 1874.

1621, Nov.—Dec. Not found.

1623, [Feb.]

Cf. "Answer of the General Assembly in Va. to the Declaration of the state of the colony in the twelve years of Sir Thomas Smyth's government."

Col. State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies. v. 1, p. 39 (20 ii).

1623/24, Feb. 16—Mar. 5. Not found.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1607, May 13—Sept. 10. Edward M. Wingfield, pres. of the Council in Va.
 1607, Sept. 10—Sept. 7, 1608. John Ratcliffe, pres. of the Council in Va.
 1608, Sept. 7—Aug., 1609. Capt. John Smith, pres. of the Council in Va.
 1609, Aug.—June, 1610. Capt. George Percy, pres. of the Council in Va.
 1610, June 10—June 20, 1610. Sir Thomas Gates, lieut. gen. and depy. gov.
 1610, June 20—Mar. 28, 1611. Lord De La Warr, gov. and capt. gen.
 1611, Mar. 28—May 19. Capt. George Percy, depy. gov.
 1611, May 19—Aug. Sir Thomas Dale, high marshall and actg. gov.
 1611, Aug.—Mar. 1613. Sir Thomas Gates, actg. gov.
 1613, Mar.—Apr. 1616. Sir Thomas Dale, actg. gov.
 1616, Apr.—May, 1617. Capt. George Yeardley, depy. or lieut. gov.
 1617, May—Apr., 1619. Capt. Sam'l Argall, depy. or lieut. gov.
 1619, Apr. 9—19. Capt. Nathaniel Powell, pres. of the Council in Va.
 1619, Apr. 19—Nov. 18, 1621. Sir George Yeardley, gov. and capt. gen.
 1621, Nov. 18—May 17, 1626. Sir Francis Wyatt, capt. gen.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1609, May. Instructions to Sir Thomas Gates, governor of Virginia.
 Fully outlined in Osgood, *American Colonies*, I, 61—64.
 1610, Feb. 28. Commission to Sir Thomas West, Lord La Warr, governor of Virginia.
 1890. Brown. *Genesis of U. S.*, i: 375 et seq.
 1898. Greene. *Provincial Governor*, 207—213.
 1618, Nov. 18. Instructions to George Yeardley, governor of Virginia.
 1895. Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., ii: 154—165.
 1621, July 24. Commission to Sir Francis Wyatt.
 1823. Hening, i: 113—114.
 —, —. Instructions to Sir Francis Wyatt.
 1823. Hening, I.: 114—117. (Extended abstract.)

HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR VIRGINIA.

- 1606, Nov. 20. Royal articles and instructions constituting H. M. Council for Virginia. 4 James.
 1804. Burk. *Hist. of Va.*, i: 85—92. (Extended abstr.)
 1809. Hening, i: 67—75. (Full text.)
 1890. Brown. *Genesis of U. S.*, 65—75. (Full text.)
 1607, Mar. 9. Royal ordinance and constitution enlarging the council. 4 James.
 1809. Hening, i: 76—79.
 1890. Brown. *Genesis of U. S.*, 91—95.
 For letters written and broadsides published by the Council of Virginia, 1608—1616, see Brown's *Genesis of U. S.*
 For full bibliography of Virginia during this period of its history see Kingsbury, *Records of Virginia Company of London*, i. 119—206. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1906.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

1624-1776.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS—INCLUDING REVISALS AND ABRIDGEMENTS.

1632. First revisal of the laws of Virginia. 61 acts. (i, Hening, 178-202.)
- 1642/43. Second revisal of the laws of Virginia. 73 acts. (i, Hening, 238-282.)
- 1657/58. Third revisal of the laws of Virginia. 131 acts. (i, Hening, 429-494.)
1662. The Lawes of Virginia Now in Force. . . . London, Cotes, 1662. (2), 2, 82 (4) pp. F°.
- Edited by Francis Moryson. Also in Hening, ii: 41-148.
1677. A List of Acts passed in Virginia from March, 1661, to October, 1667, "transmitted by Captain Jeffreys and received by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary [to the King's Council] Coventry on 24th September, 1678. Sir William Berkeley, Governor." Total, 192 acts. Also the full text of each separate Act. Certified copy "drawn from the book of laws" by Robert Beverley, clerk of the Assembly. 102 pp.

Manuscript copy.

London. Public Record office. Colon. Entry Book, v. lxxxvi, pp. 1-102.

This item is taken from Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1675-1676, no. 1219. While it is not the intention, in this compilation, to include archives in manuscript, it is believed that this item has such bearing on the history of legislation in Virginia to warrant its inclusion here, although it has never been printed.

1684. A Complete Collection of all the Laws of Virginia Now in Force . . . London [1684]. (1), (4), 300, (22) pp. F°.
- Edited by John Purvis.
1694. An abridgment of the laws of Virginia, made by Philip Ludwell and now for the first time printed. Richmond, Va.: House of the Society, 1903. (1), 78 pp. 8°.
- Repr. Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr. Pub. by Va. Hist. Socy.
1697. "The Laws of Virginia now in force or which may be made so by taking off the suspension which some of them lie under as they are transcribed from the records in Anno 1697." Received in Sir Edmond [*sic*] Andros' letter to the Board [of Trade and Plantations], dated 5th June, 1698. 136 pp.

Manuscript copy.

London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., vol. 86, pp. 1-136.

See note under item of date of 1677 which also applies here.

That this revisal received official recognition is shown by a letter of the Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Andros of date of Sept. 2, 1697. The letter is printed in full in Calendar of State Papers Amer. and W. Indies, 1696-1697, no. 1295. "This seems to have been one great occasion of the confusion which necessitated giving an instruction first to Lord Howard and since to yourself, to revise the laws and send over a draft body of those in force there with your opinion thereon. . . . We observe indeed that the revisal of the laws has been obstructed by heats and differences in the Assemblies, though with what reason or want of reason we have not examined."

Attention is called to the following entry in the Journal of the Council of Trade and Plantations of Sept. 17, 1697, as having a bearing on the contemporary condition or present existence of similar material. "Order . . . that a set of all the Virginian laws belonging to Mr. William Bird of Lincoln's Inn be borrowed, if possible, from him."

1722. Abridgement of the publick Laws of Virginia; in force and use June 10, 1720. London, 1722. 200 pp. 8°.

It has been possible to locate but one copy of this compilation. Hening, i: v, had a copy in his possession (1809) the property of Linnaeus Bolling. There is no mention of it in Leigh, Codes of Va. (1819), and Bryan had not seen a copy when he wrote his "Statutes of Va. Prior to this Century" for the Va. Bar Assn. in 1898. There is no copy in the British Museum. The one copy located is, at present, in the Church collection. The entry in the Church catalogue (no. 884) is accompanied by the following note: "From the fact that this work was printed by the same printers and during the same year, as the second edition of Robert Beverley's History of Va., it has been surmised that he is the compiler of the work. It is not an official publication."

1725. Laws of Virginia relating to the church and the clergy, religion and learning. In Trott. Laws of the British Colonies in America relating to the church and the clergy, etc. pp. 105-161. London, 1725.
1727. Acts of Assembly, passed in the colony of Virginia, from 1662 to 1715. vol. 1. London, Baskett, 1727. xxiv, 391 pp. F°.
- See Brinley, no. 3692, for note re this collection. vol. 2 was never published.
1728. An Abridgement of the Publick Laws of Virginia, in force and use, June 10, 1720, etc. . . . London, 1728. 8, 184, (15) pp. 8°.
- This is a second edition of the 1722 compilation.
1733. A collection of all the acts of Assembly, now in force . . . with the titles of such as are expir'd, or repeal'd. . . . Williamsburg, Parks, 1733. (1), 622 pp. F°.
1737. An exact abridgment of all the public acts of Assembly . . . in force and use. . . . By John Mercer. Williamsburg, Parks, 1737. xivii, 345 pp., 41 l. 8°.
1739. A continuation of the abridgment of all the public acts of Assembly . . . in force and use. . . . By John Mercer. Williamsburg, Parks, 1739. vi, (1), 347-376, (14) pp. 8°.
1748. Acts of Assembly. Now in Force, in Virginia Occasioned by the Repeal of sundry Acts made in the Twenty Second Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord 1748. 58 pp. F°. n. t. p.
1752. The acts of Assembly, now in force. . . . Williamsburg, Hunter, 1752. (3), vi, 455 (1) pp. F°.
1759. An exact abridgement of all the public acts of Assembly . . . in force and use. Jan. 1, 1758. . . . By John Mercer. Glasgow, 1759. (1), xxii, 482 pp. 4°.
1769. The acts of Assembly, now in force, . . . with an exact table to the whole. Williamsburg, Rind, Purdie & Dixon, 1769. (1), 577 pp. F°.
1785. A collection of all such public acts of the General Assembly, and ordinances of the conventions of Virginia, passed since . . . 1768, as are now in force. . . . Richmond, Nicolson & Prentiss, 1785. 235 pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

Dates in brackets are inferential. Dates of sessions have been given only when it could be done with certainty. Authorities for assumed sessions have been given.

? 1628 [Mar. 26]. Not found.

? 1629 [Oct. 16]. Not found.

The text in i Hening 137-144 is more in the nature of a journal than of acts.

? 1629/30, Mar. i Hening, 147-153.

? 1631/32, Feb. 21-Mar. 6. i Hening, 153-177.

? 1632, Sept. 4-? i Hening, 178-202.

At this session the first revisal of the laws of Va. was made. See p. 472.

? 1632/33, Feb. 1. i Hening, 203-209.

? 1633, Aug. 21-? i Hening, 209-222.

Imperfect.

? 1634, Feb. 20. Not found.

? 1635, Feb. 20. Not found.

Cf. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, v. 1, p. 268, "Acts for restricting excessive purchase of wines [of this Assembly] to be revised."

? 1637, Feb. 20. Not found.

Cf. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, v. 1, p. 268, "Acts for 20th of the Assembly of Virginia" [of this date].

? 1638 [Feb.] Not found.

Cf. Gov. Harvey to Secy. Windebank Jan. 29, 1638, "Hopes the ensuing Assembly will prevent the like badness in the future." Calendar of State Papers, v. 1, p. 262 (82); and same to same, March 23, 1638, "An Act of Assembly has been passed for regulating tobacco." ib., p. 266 (90).

? 1639, Jan. 6-? i Hening, 224-230.

? 1639, Oct.-? Not found.

"Whereas at an Assembly in October, 1639." i Hening, 274. cf. ib., 316.

? 1640, Jan.-? Not found.

"Whereas it was enacted at an Assembly in Jan., 1640." i Hening, 280.

? 1641, Jan. 12-? ^a Not found.

"Whereas it was appointed by an Act of Assembly January, 1641." i Hening, 267.

? 1642, Apr. 1-? ^a James City. Not found.

See note under General Assembly, this date, p. 479.

? 1642/43, Mar. 2-? i Hening, 238-282.

At this session the second revisal of the laws of Va. was made. See p. 472.

? 1644, Oct. 11-? i Hening, 282-288.

? 1644/45, Feb. 17-? i Hening, 288-298.

1. 1645, Nov. 20-? i Hening, 298-309.

2. 1645/46, Mar. 2-? i Hening, 309-321.

? 1646, Oct. 5-? i Hening, 322-338.

1. 1647, Nov. 3-? i Hening, 339-352.

2. 1648, Oct. 12-? i Hening, 352-357.

? 1649, Oct. 10-? i Hening, 358-362.

? 1650/51, Mar.-? Not found.

See note under General Assembly, this date, p. 479.

? 1652, Apr. 30 (26)-? ^b i Hening, 371-373.

? 1652 [Nov. 25]. Not found.

See note under General Assembly, this date, p. 479.

^a From Stanard's Colon. Va. Register.

^b Stanard, Colon. Va. Register.

? 1653 [July 5]? Not found.

See ib., p. 479.

? 1654, Jan. 4? Not found.

See ib., p. 479.

1. 1654, Nov. 20-? i Hening, 390-393.

2. 1655, Mar. 31-? i Hening, 408-414.

1. 1656, Mar. 10-? i Hening, 393-403.

2. 1656, Dec. 1-? i Hening, 414-421.

? 1657/58, Mar. 3-?

At this session the third revisal of the laws of Va. was passed. See p. 472.

? 1658/59, Mar. 31-? i Hening, 516-526.

? 1659/60, Mar. -? i Hening, 526-543.

? 1660, Oct. 11-? Not found.

1. 1661, Mar. 23-? ii Hening, 17-32.

2. 1662, Mar. 23-?

At this session the fourth revisal of the laws of Va. was passed. See p. 472.

3. 1662, Dec. 2-? ii Hening, 163-179.

4. 1663, Sept. 10-? ii Hening, 180-195.

5. 1664, Sept. 20-? ii Hening, 208-213.

6. 1665, Oct. 10-? ii Hening, 214-223.

7. 1666, June 5-? ii Hening, 224-228.

8. 1666, Oct. 23-? ii Hening, 229-248.

9. 1667, Sept. 23-? ii Hening, 255-263.

10. 1668, Sept. 17-Oct. 20.^a ii Hening, 264-269.

11. 1669, Oct. 20-? ii Hening, 270-276.

12. 1670, Oct. 3-? ii Hening, 277-285.

13. 1671, Sept. 20-? ii Hening, 286-290.

14. 1672, Sept. 24-? ii Hening, 293-302.

15. 1673, Oct. 20-? ii Hening, 303-310.

16. 1674, Sept. 21-? ii Hening, 311-325.

17. 1675, Mar. 17-? ii Hening, 326-340.

1. 1676, June 5-? ii Hening, 341-365.

Bacon's laws.

1. 1677, Feb. 20-? ii Hening, 366-401.

1. 1677, Oct. 10-? ii Hening, 407-420.

1. 1679, Aug. 25-? ii Hening, 433-454.

1. 1680, June 8-July 7. ii Hening, 458-488.

? 1682.^b See note in Stanard's Colonial Va. Register re session in spring of year.

? 1682, Nov. 10-?. ii Hening, 490-508.

1. 1683, Nov. 10-Dec. 22. Not found.

1. 1684, Apr. 16-May 24. iii Hening, 1-27.

1. 1685, Oct. 1-Dec. 13. Not found.^c

^a From Stanard's Colonial Va. Register.

^b The dates given by Jameson are those of minutes of the council sessions. See p. 481.

^c Hening says "called but no session." See Assembly minutes, p. 482.

2. 1686, Oct. 20–Nov. 15.^a iii Hening, 28–41.
1. 1688, Apr. 24 (19)–May 12. Not found. Cf. Ludwell; and Assembly minutes, p. 483.
1. 1691, Apr. 16–May 22. iii Hening, 42–97.
2. 1692, Apr. 1–30. iii Hening, 98–107.
1. 1693, Mar. 2–Apr. 3. iii Hening, 108–118.
1. 1693, Sept. 25–26. Not found; probably none passed; see under House of Burgesses.
1. 1693, Oct. 10–Nov. 18. iii Hening, 119–125.
1. 1695, Apr. 15–May 18. iii Hening, 126–136.
2. 1696, Apr. 23–30. Not found.
1. 1696, Sept. 24–Oct. 31. Not found.
2. 1697, Apr. 29–30. Not found.
3. 1697, Oct. 21–Nov. 3. Not found.
1. 1698, Sept. 28–Oct. 6. Not found.
2. 1699, Apr. 27–June 8. iii Hening, 168–199.
3. 1700, May.^b Not found.
4. 1700, Oct.^b Not found.
1. 1700, Dec. 5–? iii Hening, 200–203.
2. 1701, Aug. 6–? iii Hening, 204–215.
3. 1702, May 13–? iii Hening, 216–217.
4. 1702, Aug. 14–? iii Hening, 218–223.
1. 1702/3, Mar. 19–? Not found.
2. 1704, Apr. 20–? iii Hening, 224–226.
3. 1705, Apr. 18–? iii Hening, 227–228.
1. 1705, Oct. 23–? iii Hening, 229–481.
2. 1706, Apr. 24–? Not found.
1. 1710, Oct. 25–? iii Hening, 482–540.
2. 1711, Nov. 7–? iv Hening, 1–29.
3. 1712, Jan. 24.^c
1. 1712, Oct. 22–? iv Hening, 30–36.
2. 1713, Nov. 5–? iv Hening, 37–50.
3. 1714, Nov. 16–? iv Hening, 51–57.
1. 1715, Aug. 3–? iv Hening, 58. Titles only.
1. 1718, Apr. 23–? iv Hening, 59–75.
2. 1718, Nov. 11–? iv Hening, 76. Titles only.
1. 1720, Nov. 2–? iv Hening, 77–95.
2. 1722, May 9–? iv Hening, 96–117.
1. 1723, May 9–? iv Hening, 118–142.
2. 1726, May 12–? iv Hening, 143–181.
1. 1728, Feb. 1–? iv Hening, 182–240.
2. 1730, May 21–? iv Hening, 241–308.
3. 1732, May 18–? iv Hening, 309–379.
4. 1734, Aug. 22–Oct. 1. n. t. p. 51(1) pp. F°.

^a Date as given in Jameson is Nov. 17. Abstr. of Nov. 15 clearly refers to dissolution on that day.

^b See note in Stanard's Colonial Va. Register.

^c Stanard's Colonial Va. Register.

1. 1736, Aug. 5–Sept. 23. n. t. p. F°.

There are two editions of this publication* which the compiler has determined by side-by-side comparison. It is possible that there is a third edition, but, as the copy which has led to this surmise has not been seen by the compiler, it can not be stated as a fact, though the evidence strongly inclines to the existence of an edition other than the two collated below.

Anno Regni Georgii II, Regis Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Decimo. n. t. p. F°. pp. 1–5, 10–11, 8–36, 33–44.

Anno Regni Georgii II, Regis Magnæ Britanniae Francæ & Hiberniæ, Decimo. n. t. p. F°. pp. 1–40, 37–40, 45–48.

Note, in addition to variation in paging, the variation in spelling of Franciæ. There are other variations. A copy of each edition is in the N. Y. Public Library.

A reprint of the text of the acts is in iv Hening, 469–453.

2. 1738, Nov. 1–Dec. 21. n. p., n. d. 52 pp. F°.
3. 1740, May 22–June 17. n. p., n. d. 21 pp. F°.
4. 1740, Aug. 21–28. n. p., n. d. 2 pp. F°.
1. 1742, May 6–June 19. n. t. p. 58 pp. F°.
2. 1744, Sept. 4–Oct. 25. Williamsburg, Wm. Parks, 1744. 1 l., 58 pp. F°.
3. 1745, Feb. 20–Apr. 12. Williamsburg, Wm. Parks, 1746. 1 l., 55 (1) pp. F°.
4. 1746, July 11–16. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.
5. 1747, Mar. 30–Apr. 18. Not found.
1. 1748, Oct. 27–May 11, 1749. n. t. p. (Imperfect copy in State Law Library of Va.)
1. 1752, Feb. 27–Apr. 20. n. t. p. 47 (1) pp. F°.
2. 1753, Nov. 1–Dec. 19. Williamsburg, Hunter, 1754. 1 l., 46 pp. F°.
3. 1754, Feb. 14–23. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.
4. 1754, Aug. 22–Sept. 5. n. t. p. 6 pp. F°.
5. 1754, Oct. 17–Nov. 2. n. t. p. 11 (1) pp. F°.
6. 1755, May 1–July 9. n. t. p. 35 (1) pp. F°.
7. 1755, Aug. 5–23. n. t. p. 22 pp. F°.
8. 1755, Oct. 27–Nov. 8. n. t. p. 8 pp. F°.
1. 1756, Mar. 25–May 5. n. t. p. 28 pp. F°.
2. 1756, Sept. 20–28. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.
3. 1757, Apr. 14–June 8. n. t. p. 48 pp. F°.
4. 1758, May 30–Apr. 12. n. t. p. 5 pp. F°.
1. 1758, Sept. 14–Oct. 12. n. t. p. 34 pp. F°.
2. 1758, Nov. 9–11 [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1758.] 2 pp. F°.
3. 1759, Feb. 22–Apr. 14. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1759.] 36 pp. F°.
4. 1759, Nov. 1–21. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1759.] 8 pp. F°.
5. 1760, Mar. 4–11. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1760.] 6 pp. F°.
6. 1760, May 19–24. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1760.] 6 pp. F°.
7. { 1760, Oct. 6–20. } [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1760.] 7 pp. F°.
7. { 1760, Dec. 11. } [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1760.] 7 pp. F°.
7. { 1761, Mar. 5–Apr. 10. } [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1761.] pp. 9–50. F°.
1. 1761, Nov. 3–14. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1761.] 14 pp. F°.
2. 1762, Jan. 14–21. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1761.] 2 pp. F°.
3. 1762, Mar. 30–Apr. 7. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1762.] 10 pp. F°.
4. 1762, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. [Williamsburg, Hunter, 1762.] 52 pp. F°.
5. 1763, May 19–31. n. t. p. 9 (1) pp. F°.
6. 1764, June 12–21. n. t. p. 10 pp. F°.
7. { 1764, Oct. 30–Dec. 31. } n. t. p. 73 (1) pp. F°.
7. { 1765, May 1–June 1. } n. t. p. 73 (1) pp. F°.

1. 1766, Nov. 6. n. t. p. 50 pp. F°.
2. 1767. Not found.
3. 1768, May 31. Not found.

1. 1769, May 8-17. Not found.

1. {1769, Nov. 7-Dec. 21. } Williamsburg, Rind, 1770. 1 l., 83 (1) pp. F°.
2. {1770, May 20-June 28. }
2. 1771, July 11-20. Williamsburg, Rind, 1771. 1 l., 51 pp. F°.

1. 1772, Feb. 10-Apr. 11. F°.

There are two editions of this publication. A copy of each is in the N. Y. Public Library.

Williamsburg, Rind, 1771. 1 l., 51 pp. F°. Sig. A-M in twos.

Williamsburg, Rind, 1772. 1 l., (1), 2-59 (1) pp. F°. Sig. A-N in twos, O in fours.

2. 1773, Mar. 4-15. Not found.

3. 1774, May 5-26. Not found.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings.

- ?1628 [Mar. 26.]

Cf. "Answer of the General Assembly," i Hening, 134-136.

- ?1629 [Oct. 16]. Not found unless the text in i Hening, 137-144, may be looked upon as being more in the nature of a journal than of acts.

- ?1629/30, Mar. Not found.

Cf. Gov. Sir John Harvey to Secy. Dorchester, Apr. 15, 1630. "This great sickness prevented him calling an Assembly until the week before Easter." (Calend. State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, v. 1, p. 113 (83); and May 29, 1630, to the Privy Council. "Was unable to attend to the affairs of the colony until the week before Easter by reason of a long . . . sickness. He then called an Assembly at James City." *ib.*, p. 117 (95).

- ?1631/32, Feb. 21-Mar. 6. James City. Not found.

- ?1632, Sept. 4-? Not found.

- ?1632/33, Feb. 1-? Not found.

- ?1633, Aug. 21-? Not found.

- ?1634, Feb. 20. Not found.

Cf. Gov. Harvey to Secy. Windebank, Jan. 27, 1634, "Will make known the King's commands to the Assembly which will meet on the 20th of next month." (Calen. State Papers Amer. and W. Indies, v. 1, p. 195 (44). See also references in Stanard's Colon. Va. Register. Date of assembly convention is here given as May 7.

- ?1635, Feb. 20. Not found.

Cf. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, v. 1, p. 268, "Acts for restraining excessive purchase of wines [of this Assembly] to be revived."

- ?1637, Feb. 20. Not found.

Cf. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, v. 1, p. 245, "Act the 20th of the Assembly of Virginia" [of this date].

- ?1638 [Feb.]. Not found.

Cf. Gov. Harvey to Secy. Windebank, Jan. 29, 1638, "Hopes the ensuing Assembly will prevent the like badness in future." Calendar of State Papers, v. 1, p. 262 (82); and same to same, March 22, 1638, "An Act of Assembly has been passed for regulating tobacco." *ib.*, p. 266 (90).

- ?1639, Jan. 6-? Not found.

- ?1639, Oct. Not found.

Cf. Hening, i: 274, "Whereas at an Assembly in October, 1639." Cf. *ib.*, 316.

? 1640, Jan.-? Not found.

cf. Hening, i: 280, "Whereas it was enacted at an Assembly in Jan. 1640."

? 1641, Jan. 12.^a Not found.

A list of members and of some of the acts is given in Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., ix: 50-59.

? 1642, Apr. 1.^b

Certain proceedings of the Assembly dated Apr., 1642, are given in i Hening, 230-236, and a remonstrance of the General Assembly, text in full, dated July 1, 1642, is given ib., 236-238.

? 1642/43, Mar. 2-? Not found.

? 1644, Oct. 1-? Not found.

? 1644/45, Feb. 17-? Not found.

1. 1645, Nov. 20-? Not found.

2. 1645/46, Mar. 2-? Not found.

? 1646, Oct. 5-? Not found.

1. 1647, Nov. 3-? Not found.

2. 1648, Oct. 12-? Not found.

? 1649, Oct. 10-? Not found.

? 1650/51, Mar.-?

Governor's address and reply of the Assembly, March, 1651, to the non-intercourse act of Oct. 3, 1650.

There is, in the Virginia State Library, a MS. copy of a pamphlet in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, containing the above address and reply. It has been reprinted in the Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biogr., i: 75-81. See also same magazine, xi: 32-41. The articles at the surrender of the country to the parliamentary commissioners are printed in i Hening, 363-368.

? 1652, Apr. (26)-? ^c

See Hening, i: 369-371, for list of names of burgesses returned.

? 1652 [Nov. 25]-?

See Hening, i: 373-377, for list of burgesses and orders in Assembly.

1653 [July 5]-?

See Hening, i: 377-385, for list of burgesses and orders in Assembly.

1654, Jan. 4-? Not found.

"Lord Protector and Council of State to Governor and Assembly of Virginia." (Virginia State Library. Calendar of Transcripts, 200.)

1. 1654, Nov. 20-?

See Hening, i: 386-390, for list of burgesses and orders in Assembly.

2. 1655, Mar. 3-? ^a Not found.

Public orders of Assembly. i Hening, 404-407.

1657, Mar. 3-? Not found.

"Whereas the First Act of the Assembly held at James City the third of November, 1647, and continued by the Assembly held there, the third of March, 1657." (ch. xlii, revisal of 1662.) There were at least 61 acts passed at this session. (Cf. above quoted ch.)

? 1653 [July 5]-?

See Hening, i: 377-385, for list of burgesses and orders in Assembly.

^a From Stanard's Colonial Va. Register.

^b Stanard, Colonial Va. Register.

^c Under title "Public orders of the Assembly," Hening prints promiscuously, the Journals of the House of Burgesses, containing the apptmt. of committees, &c., resolutions of the Assembly on general and local subjects which have the force of laws, and the decisions of the house on appeals in civil actions. Such parts as relate to private affairs are omitted.

? 1654, Jan. 4-? Not found.

"Lord Pro'ctor and Council of State to Governor and Assembly of Virginia."
(Va. State Library. Calendar of Transcripts, 200.)

1. 1654, Nov. 20-?

See Hening, i: 386-390, for list of burgesses and orders in Assembly.

2. 1655, Mar. 31-? Not found.

Public orders of Assembly, i Hening, 404-407. Under this title Hening prints promiscuously the journal of the House of Burgesses, containing the appointment of committees, etc., the resolutions of the Assembly on general and local subjects which have the force of laws, and the decisions of the house on appeals in civil actions. Such part as relate to private affairs he omits.

1. 1656, Mar. 10-? Not found.

2. 1656, Dec. 1-? i Hening, 421-428.

? 1657/58, Mar. 3-? i Hening, 495-505.

? 1658/59, Mar. 31-? i Hening, 505-516.

? 1659/60, Mar.-? i Hening, 543-551.

? 1660, Oct. 11-? ii Hening, 1-16. Assembly orders only.

1. 1661, Mar. 23-? ii, Hening, 33-40.^a

2. 1662, Mar. 23-? ii, Hening, 149-162.^a

3. 1662, Dec. 23-? Not found.

4. 1663, Sept. 10-? Not found.

5. 1664, Sept. 20-? Not found.

6. 1665, Oct. 10-? Not found.

7. 1666, June 5-? Not found.

8. 1666, Oct. 23-? Not found.

9. 1667, Sept. 23-? Not found.

10. 1668, Sept. 17 [-Oct. 20].^b Not found.

11. 1669, Oct. 20-? Not found.

12. 1670, Oct. 3-? Not found.

13. 1671, Sept. 20-? ii Hening, 291-292.

An abstr. of the proceedings is given in Calendar of St. Papers, Amer. and W. Ind., 1669-74, no. 1353.

14. 1672, Sept. 24-? Not found.

15. 1673, Oct. 20-? Not found.

16. 1674, Sept. 21-? Not found.

17. 1675, Mar. 17-? Not found.

1. 1676, June 5-25. Not found.

1. 1677, Feb. 20. ii, Hening, 401-406.

Assembly orders and resolutions in Hening. In the Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Ind., 1677-80, no. 69-71, there is an abstract of minutes and orders of the Assembly for Feb. 20, ib., no. 167 for Apr. 2.

1. 1677, Oct. 10-? ii, Hening, 421 et seq.

Orders and resolutions only in Hening. Abstract of minutes and orders in Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Ind., 1677-80, no. 519, ii.

1. 1679, Aug. 25-? ii, Hening, 455-457.

Orders and resolutions only.

^a Assembly orders only.

^b From Stanard's Colonial Va. Register.

COUNCIL.

At the June session, 1680, the House of Burgesses and the Council acting as an Upper House, for the first time sat separately. The manuscript copies in the State Library at Richmond are indicated in the Calendar of Transcripts recently issued by that library.

In the following collation most of the references are to the Calendars of State Papers. The entries in these calendars are all abstracts. They are given, however, with fullness, and this, together with the large number of entries abstracted, was the reason for this specific collation. The resulting bulk of material is sufficient, it is believed, to enable the student to make a fair analysis of the powers and functions of this body. Moreover, even though the text of scattering minutes may exist in full in manuscript in one or two depositories in this country, they are not as available for the purposes of general study as are the Calendars of State Papers. All references to printed texts of the minutes of the Council, other than those to the Calendars, may be accepted as the full text of the minutes.

Minutes.

1630, July 9–Sept. 17. Extract from minutes of judicial proceedings of governor and council of Virginia.

i Hening, 145–146, 209, 223.

See also note, *ib.*, re judicial powers of council.

1631–1640. Extracts. i Hening, 551–552.

1678, Mar. 27. Calend. St. P. Amer. and W. Ind., 1696–97, no. 1130 I.

1680, June–July. Abstr. in Calend. St. Papers. Amer. and W. Ind., 1677–80.

1681, Oct.

1682, Jan.–Dec.

1683, Jan.–Nov.

1684, Feb.–Nov.

1685, Mar.–June.

1686, Feb.–July.

1687, Apr., Oct.

1688, Feb.–Dec.

1689, Feb., Apr.

1690, Jan.–Oct

1691, Jan.–Dec.

1692, Jan.–Nov.

There is a manuscript volume of Va. Council minutes, covering the period from Sept. 20, 1692, to July 22, 1693, in the Va. State Library at Richmond.

1693, Jan.–Nov.

1694, Jan.–Oct.

1695, Mar.–Dec.

1696, Feb.–May.

1696, May–Oct.

1697, Mar.–Oct.

In using the index to the Calendar of State Papers for 1693–96 it will be necessary to add the nos. 469 and 1872.

1697, Nov.

1698, Jan.–Dec.

1699, Feb. 24. Text in full. N. C. Colon. Rec., i: 505.

1703, Apr. 24. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 570.

1705, May 12, June 26. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 615.

1706, Oct. 17, 22. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 645, 646.

1707, Sept. 2. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 667.

1708, Oct. 19. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 690.

1710, Oct. 24. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 746.

- 1711, Feb. 6, Je. 13, July 5, 24, Oct. 8, 24. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 754, 757, 762, 778, 808, 815.
- 1712, Feb. 20. Text in full. *ib.*, i: 836.
- 1713, Mar. 5, Apr. 16, Aug. 12, Nov. 6, *ib.*, ii: 22, 36, 57, 73.
- 1715, Nov. 1. Text in full. *ib.*, ii: 205.
- 1716, Nov. 3. Text in full. *ib.*, ii: 247.
- 1716, Oct. 27–Nov. 13, 1717. Text in full. *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr.*, iv: 364–376.
- 1719, Mar. 11. Text in full. *N. C. Colon. Rec.*, ii: 327.
- 1720, Mar. 20. Text in full. *ib.*, ii: 382.
- 1723, Oct. 24. Text in full. *ib.*, ii: 499.
- 1737–1763. Text in full. *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr.*, xiv: 1–35.
- 1775, May 2–3. Text in full. *Amer. Archives*, ser. 4, ii: 464–466..
- There are manuscript volumes of *Va. Council minutes* (legislative) covering much of the period from 1696 to 1753 in the State Library at Richmond.

HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

COLLECTED.

Journal.

- Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1758–1761. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. Richmond, 1908. xix, 313 pp. 1 facs. doc. F°.
- Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1761–1765. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. Richmond, 1907. lxxvi, 383 pp. 1 facs. F°.
- Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1766–1769. . . . Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. Richmond, 1906. xlv, 372 pp., il. 1 facs. F°.
- Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1770–1772. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. Richmond, 1906. xxxv, 333 pp. 1 map. F°.
- Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1773–1776, including the records of the Committee of Correspondence. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. Richmond, 1905. xxiii, 301 pp. 1 facs. F°.

SESSIONAL ISSUES.

1680, June 8–July 7.

Abstracts of the journal of this session, the first during which the Burgesses and the Council, acting as an upper house, sat separately, may be found in the *Calendar of State Papers*. *Amer. and W. Indies*, 1677–80, no. 1376–77, 1384–85, 1396, 1408, 1422. Burgesses adjourned to Feb. 15, 1681. See also ii Hening, 488–489.

? 1682^a. See note in Stanard's *Colonial Va. Register*, re session in spring of year.

? 1682, Nov. 10–? Not found.

1. 1683, Nov. 10–Dec. 22.

Abstracts of the minutes of this assembly with names of burgesses returned may be found in *Calendar of St. Papers Amer. and W. Ind.*, 1681–85, nos. 1373, 1388, 1400, 1414, 1439, 1465, 1476.

1. 1684, Apr. 16–May 24.

Abstracts of minutes, with list of members of this Assembly, may be found in *Calend. of St. Papers, Amer. and W. Ind.*, 1681–85, no. 1638, 1643, 1654, 1663, 1675, 1694.

1. 1685, Oct. 1–Dec. 13.

Abstracts of minutes of this session may be found in the *Calendar* as above, 1685–88, nos. 392, 444, 464, 467, 474, 482, 492. Abstracts begin with Oct. 3.

There is a manuscript copy of this journal from Oct. 1–13 in the State Library at Richmond.

^a The dates given by Jameson are those of minutes of Council sessions (see p. 481). Indications of an Assembly session are found in these minutes.

2. 1686, Oct. 20–Nov. 15.^a
Abstracts as above, nos. 924, 927, 938, 939, 963, 964, 983, 984, 993, 994.
1. 1688, Apr. 24–May 12.
Abstracts as above, nos. 1716, 1729, 1748.
1. 1691, Apr. 16–May 23.
Abstracts as above, 1689–92, nos. 1408, 1415, 1435, 1436, 1452, 1453, 1476, 1477, 1510, 1511. Apr. 17 earliest abstr. found.
2. 1692, Apr. 1–30.
Abstracts as above, 1689–92, nos. 2151, 2152, 2155, 2168, 2169, 2184, 2185, 2200, 2201.
1. 1693, Mar. 2–Apr. 3.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, no. 146, 147, 174, 175, 188, 189, 201, 202, 220, 221, 234, 235. Assembly dissolved.
1. 1693, Sept. 25–26.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, no. 583. Assembly dissolved.
1. 1693, Oct. 10–Nov. 18.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, nos. 615, 628, 630, 641, 642, 652, 653, 660, 664, 694, 675. Assembly dissolved.
1. 1695, Apr. 15–May 18.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, nos. 1778, 1785, 1791, 1806, 1819. Assembly prorogued.
2. 1696, Apr. 24–30.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, nos. 2347, 2351. Assembly prorogued. [Subsequently dissolved?]
1. 1696, Sept. 24–Oct. 31.
Abstracts as above, 1696–97, no. 258, 265, 291, 299, 328, 345.
2. 1697, Apr. 29–30. Not found.
3. 1697, Oct. 21–Nov. 3.
Abstracts as above, 1696–97, nos. 1402, 1415, and 1697–98.
1. 1698, Sept. 28–Oct. 6. Not found.
1. 1695, Apr. 15–May 18.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, no. 1782, 1784, 1790, 1805, 1818. Assembly prorogued.
2. 1696, Apr. 23–May 1.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, nos. 2346, 2349. Assembly prorogued. [Subsequently dissolved?]
1. 1696, Sept. 28–Oct. 30.
Abstracts as above, 1693–96, nos. 273, 977, 1403, 1414.
2. 1697, Apr. 29–30. Not found.
3. 1697, Oct.–Nov. 3.
Abstract of Nov. 1–3 in Calendar of St. Papers Amer. and W. I., 1697–98.
1. 1698, Sept. 28–Oct. 6.
Abstract as above.
Between this date and those next following there are at the present time, no proceedings of the Burgesses in print, either in abstract or in full text.
1. 1728, Feb. 1–Mar. 30. Journal not printed.
2. 1730, May 21–July 9. Journal not printed.
3. 1732, May 18–July 1. Williamsburg, Parks. 1732. 60 pp. F°.
4. 1734, Aug. 22–Oct. 4. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 73 pp. F°.

^a Date as given in Jameson is Nov. 17. Abstr. of Nov. 15 clearly refers to dissolution of assembly on that date.

1. 1736, Aug. 5–Sept. 23. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 86 pp. F°.
2. 1738, Nov. 1–Dec. 21. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 78 pp. F°.
3. 1740, May 22–June 17. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 51 pp. F°.
4. 1740, Aug. 21–28. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 7 pp. F°.
1. 1742, May 6–June 19. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 78 pp. F°.
2. 1744, Sept. 4–Oct. 25. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 82 pp. F°.
3. 1746, Feb. 20–Apr. 12. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 82 pp. F°.
4. 1746, July 11–16. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 8 pp. F°.
5. 1747, Mar. 30–Apr. 18 [8]. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 19 pp. F°.
1. 1748, Oct. 27–1749, May 11. Williamsburg, Parks. n. d. 181 pp. F°.
1. 1752, Feb. 27 [5]–Apr. 20. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 124 pp. F°.
2. 1753, Nov. 1–Dec. 19. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 88 pp. F°.
3. 1754, Feb. 14–23. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 14 pp. F°.
4. 1754, Aug. 22–Sept. 5. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 22 pp. F°.
5. 1754, Oct. 17–Nov. 2. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 24 pp. F°.
6. 1755, May 1–July 19. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 83 pp. F°.
7. 1755, Aug. 5–23. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 24 pp. F°.
8. 1755, Oct. 27–Nov. 8. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 16 pp. F°.
1. 1756, Mar. 25–May 5. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 78 pp. F°.
2. 1756, Sept. 20–28. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 12 pp. F°.
3. 1757, Apr. 14–June 8. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 101 pp. F°.
4. 1758, Mar. 30–Apr. 12. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 15 pp. F°.
1. 1758, Sept. 14–Oct. 12. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 57 pp. F°.
2. 1758, Nov. 9–11. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 4 pp. F°.
3. 1759, Feb. 22–Apr. 14. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 94 pp. F°.
4. 1759, Nov. 1–21. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 26 pp. F°.
5. 1760, Mar. 4–11. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 14 pp. F°.
6. 1760, May 19–24. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. 13 pp. F°.
7. { 1760, Oct. 6–20. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d.
1760, Dec. 11. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d.
1761, Mar. 5–Apr. 10. Williamsburg, Hunter. n. d. } 99 pp. F°.
1. 1761, Nov. 3–14. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. 25 pp. F°.
2. 1762, Jan. 14–21. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. 14 pp. F°.
3. 1762, Mar. 30–Apr. 7. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. 13 pp. F°.
4. 1762, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. 113 pp. F°.
5. 1763, May 19–31. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. 31 pp. F°.
6. 1764, Jan. 12–21. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. 20 pp. F°.
7. { 1764, Oct. 30–Dec. 21. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d.
1765, May 1–June 1. Williamsburg, Royle. n. d. } 151 pp. F°.

The following quotation from Stanard's *Virginia Colonial Register*, p. 170 et seq., refers to this session: "Jameson's list" [the list used in the present compilation] "makes no mention of this Assembly, nor is there known to be any journal of it extant. No newspaper of that date is known to the compilers, and therefore no information can be obtained from that source. But there was certainly a general election in July, 1765, and the Burgesses then elected appear to have met in October. Washington, in a letter dated August 2, 1765, states that he had been elected for Fairfax, instead of Frederick for which he had previously sat, and that on the 28th of July he had received notice of the prorogation. The records of Fairfax show that George Washington and John West were elected Burgesses on July 16. The records of Essex show that John Lee and Francis Waring were elected July 9, and the *Virginia Gazette* (quoted in an interleaved almanac [in the *Va. Hist. Socy.*] by John Randolph), states that on July 5, Attorney General Peyton Randolph was elected member for Williamsburg in the next Assembly. In Hening, vol. 8, p. 69, the acts passed October, 1765, begin."

1. 1766, Nov. 6-Dec. 16.
 2. 1767, Mar. 12-Apr. 11.
 3. 1768, Mar. 31-Apr. 16.
- } In Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1766-1769,
Richmond, 1906.

1. 1769, May 8-17. Williamsburg, Rind. n. d. 42 pp. F°.

1. {1769, Nov. 7-Dec. 21.
1770, May 21-June 28.} Williamsburg, Rind. n. d. 271 pp. F°.

2. 1771, July 11-20. Williamsburg, Rind. n. d. 24 pp. F°.

1. 1772, Feb. 10-Apr. 11. Williamsburg, Rind. n. d. 164 pp. F°.

2. 1773, Mar. 4-15. Williamsburg, Rind. n. d. 31 pp. F°.

3. 1774, May 5-26. Williamsburg, Rind. n. d. 75 pp. F°.

May 5-13. Also in Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 274-278.

1. 1775, June 1-24.

2. 1775, Oct. 12. No quorum; no session.
 3. 1776, Mar. 7. No quorum; no session.
 4. 1776, May 6. No quorum; no session.
- } In Journals of House of Burgesses,
1773-1775, Richmond, 1905.

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings and ordinances.

1. 1774, Aug. 1-6. Held at Williamsburg.

1837. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 686-699.

2. 1775, Mar. 20-27. Held at Richmond. Peyton Randolph, president.

PROCEEDINGS.

1775. Williamsburg, Dixon and Hunter. 1 l., 3-28 pp. 4°.

1816. Richmond. 8 pp. 4°.

1839. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 165-172.

3. 1775, July 17-Aug. 26. Held at Richmond. Peyton Randolph, president.

PROCEEDINGS.

177?. Williamsburg, Purdie. 1 l., 3-59 (1) pp. 4°.

1816. Richmond. 54 pp. 4°.

Includes ordinances.

1840. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iii: 365-430.

ORDINANCES.

177?. Williamsburg, Purdie. 1 l., 3-51 (1) pp. F°.

1816. See above, Ordinances, this date.

1821. Hening, ix: 1-74.

4. 1775, Dec. 1-Jan. 20, 1776. Held at Richmond and Williamsburg. Edmund Pendleton, pres.

PROCEEDINGS.

1776. Williamsburg, Purdie. (2), 106 pp. 4°.

1816. Richmond. 1 l., (1), [57-] 102 pp. 4°.

1843. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, iv: 75-148.

ORDINANCES.

1776. Williamsburg, Purdie. 34 pp. 4°.

1816. Richmond. 1 l., [105-] 116 pp. 4°.

1821. Hening ix: 75-107.

5. 1776, May 6-July 5. Held at Williamsburg. Edmund Pendleton, pres.

PROCEEDINGS.

1776. Williamsburg, Purdie. 2 ll., 5-185 (1) pp. 4°.
 1816. Richmond. 86 pp. 4°.
 1846. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, vi: 1509-1616.

ORDINANCES.

1776. Williamsburg, Purdie. 1 l., 44 pp. 4°.
 1816. Richmond. 19 pp. 4°.
 1821. Hening ix: 109-151.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Journal.

- 1759-1767. Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., x: 337 et seq.
 1773, Mar. 12-Apr. 7, 1775. Calendar Va. State Papers viii: 1-74.^a
 1773-1776. Journals of the House of Burgesses, including the records of the Committee of Correspondence. Edited by John P. Kennedy. Richmond, 1905. xxiii, 301 pp. 1 facs. F°.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Journal.

- 1776, Feb. 7-July 5. Calendar Va. State Papers, viii: 75-239.^a

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1624-1626. Sir Francis Wyatt, gov. and capt. gen.
 1626, May 17-Nov. 14, 1627. Sir George Yeardley, gov. and capt. gen.
 1627, Nov. 14-Mar. 5, 1629. Capt. Francis West, pres. of the council in Va.
 1629, Mar. 5-Mar., 1630. Dr. John Pott, pres. of the council and gov.
 1630, Mar.-Apr., 1635. Sir John Harvey, gov. and capt. gen.
 1635, Apr. 28-Apr. 2, 1636. Capt. John West, pres. of the council.
 1636, Apr. 2-Nov., 1639. Sir John Harvey, gov. and capt. gen.
 1639, Nov.-Feb., 1642. Sir Francis Wyatt, gov. and capt. gen.
 1642, Feb.-June, 1644. Sir William Berkeley, gov. and capt. gen.
 1644, June-June, 1645. Richard Kempe, pres. of council and actg. gov.
 1645, June-Apr. 30, 1652. Sir William Berkeley, gov.
 1652, Apr. 30-Mar., 1655. Richard Bennett, actg. gov. under Commonwealth.
 Elected Apr. 30, 1652.
 1655, Mar. 31-Mar. 13, 1658. Edward Digges, pres. of council and gov. under Commonwealth. Elected Mar. 31, 1655.
 1657, Mar. 13-Jan., 1659. Capt. Samuel Matthews, pres. of council and gov. under Commonwealth. Elected.
 1660, Mar. 13-Apr. 30, 1661. Sir William Berkeley, gov.
 1661, Mar. 23-Dec. 23, 1662. Col. Francis Moryson, depy. or lieutenant gov.
 1662, Dec. 23-Apr. 27, 1677. Sir William Berkeley, gov.
 1677, Apr. 27-Dec. 30, 1678. Sir Herbert Jeffries, lieutenant gov.
 1678, Dec. 30-May 10, 1680. Sir Henry Chicheley, depy. gov.
 1680, May 10-Sept. 17, 1683. Thomas, Lord Culpeper, gov. and capt. gen.
 1683, Sept. 17-Apr. 16, 1684. Nicholas Spencer, pres. of the council.
 1684, Apr. 16-Oct. 20, 1688. Francis, Lord Howard, lieutenant gov.
 1688, Oct. 20-Oct. 16, 1690. Nathaniel Bacon, pres. of the council.
 1690, Oct. 16-Oct. 16, 1693. Sir Francis Nicholson, lieutenant gov.
 1693, Oct. 16-Dec. 9, 1698. Sir Edmund Andros, gov.
 1698, Dec. 9-Aug. 15, 1705. Sir Francis Nicholson, lieutenant gov.
 1705, Aug. 15-Aug., 1706. Edward Nott, lieutenant gov.
 1706, Aug.-June 23, 1710. Edmund Jennings, pres. of the council.
 1707, Apr. 4-June 23, 1710. Robert Hunter, lieutenant gov. (Did not come to colony.)

^a Calendar entries only; no text.

- 1710, June 23–Sept. 27, 1722. Alexander Spotswood, lieutenant governor.
 1722, Sept. 27–July 22, 1726. Hugh Drysdale, lieutenant governor.
 1726, July 22–Oct. 13, 1727. Robert Carter, president of the council.
 1727, Oct. 13–June, 1740. William Gooch, lieutenant governor.
 1740, June–July, 1741. James Blair, president of the council.
 1741, July–June 20, 1749. Sir William Gooch, lieutenant governor.
 1749, June 20–Sept. 5, 1749. John Robinson, president of the council.
 1749, Sept. 5–Feb. 12, 1751. Thomas Lee, president of the council.
 1751, Feb. 12–Nov. 20. Lewis Burwell, president of the council.
 1751, Nov. 20–Jan. 1758. Robert Dinwiddie, lieutenant governor.
 1758, Jan.–June 7. John Blair, president of the council.
 1758, June 7–Mar. 3, 1768. Francis Fauquier, lieutenant governor.
 1768, Mar. 3–Oct. John Blair, president of the council.
 1768, Oct. 28–Oct. 15, 1770. Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, governor in chief.
 1770, Oct. 15–Aug., 1771. William Nelson, president of the council.
 1771, July–June 1775. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, governor in chief.

GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF.

- 1697–1737. George Hamilton Douglas, Earl of Orkney.
 1737–1754. William Anne Keppel, 2d Earl of Albemarle.
 1756–1763. John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun.
 1763–1768. Sir Jeffrey Amherst.
 1768–1770. Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt.
 1771–1775. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1624, Aug. 26. Royal commission to governor and council of Virginia. 22 James I.
 1727. Rymer. *Fœdera*, xvii: 618–621.
 1893. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1675–1676, no. 134 (abstract only).
 1899. Va. Mag. of Hist., VII, 129. (Abstract only.)
 1625/26, Mar. 4. Royal commission to Sir George Yeardley. 1 Charles I.
 1726. Rymer. *Fœdera*, xviii: 311–314.
 1792. Hazard. Hist. Coll., i: 230–234.
 1626, Apr. 19. Privy council instructions to Sir George Yeardley, governor of Virginia.
 1860. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1574–1666, p. 79. (Abstract only.)
 1895. Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., ii: 393.
 1627/28, Mar. 22. Royal commission to John Harvey, governor, and the council of Virginia. 3 Charles I.
 1726. Rymer. *Fœdera*, xviii: 980–983. Commission dated March 26 in Rymer.
 1636, Apr. 2. Royal commission to John Harvey, governor, and the council of Virginia. 12 Charles I.
 1735. Rymer. *Fœdera*, xx: 3–5.
 1637, Jan. 5. Royal instructions to governor and council (concerning revenue). 12 Charles I.
 No printed text found, but there is a fairly full abstract in Calendar State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1574–1660, p. 243.
 1639, Jan. 11. Royal commission to Sir Francis Wyatt to be governor of Virginia. 14 Charles I.
 1895. Va. Mag. of Hist., ii: 50–54.
 1639, Jan. ?. Instructions to Sir Francis Wyatt.
 1895. Va. Mag. of Hist., ii: 54–57 (abstract only).

- 1641, Aug. 9. Royal commission to William Berkeley and council. 17 Charles I.
 1736. Rymer. *Fœdera*, xx: 484-486.
 1860. Calendar State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1574-1660, p. 321.
 (Full abstract.)
 1898. Greene. *The Provincial Governor*, pp. 214-218.
- 1641, Aug. 2. Royal instructions to Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia. 17 Charles I.
 1895. *Va. Mag. Hist. and iogr.*, ii: 281-288.
 1898. Greene. *The Provincial Governor*, 219-225.
- 1650, June 3. Royal commission appointing Sir William Berkeley governor, and . . . Council of Virginia. 2 Charles II.
 1860. Calendar State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1574-1660, p. 340.
 (Short abstract only).
- 1662, Sept. 12. Royal instructions to Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia. 14 Charles II.
 1880. Calendar State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1661-1668, no. 368.
 (Abstract only.)
 1896. *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr.*, iii: 15 et seq.
- 1675, July 8. Royal patent appointing Thomas, Lord Culpeper, governor of Virginia. 27 Charles II.
 1823. Hening, ii: 565-567.
- 1676, Oct. 13. Royal additional instructions to Sir William Berkeley. 29 Charles II.
 1823. Hening, ii: 424-426.
 1893. Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1675-1676, no. 1068.
 (Abstract only; heads of instructions given.)
- 1676, Nov. 7. Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill for H. M. signature, containing a commission to Herbert Jeffreys to be Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. 29 Charles II.
 A fairly full abstract is given in Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1675-76, no. 1118.
- 1676, Nov. 11. Royal instructions to Herbert Jeffreys, lieut. gov. of Virginia. 29 Charles II.
 These are identical with those given to Sir William Berkeley under date of Oct. 13, 1676, except that articles 7 and 8 of the Berkeley instructions in reference to Bacon are omitted, and in article 9 (7 of the Jeffreys instructions) there is an addition in reference to governor's emolument.
- 1676, Nov. 11. Additional instructions for Herbert Jeffreys. 29 Charles II.
 There is a fairly full abstract in Calendar of State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1675-76, no. 1132.
- 1679, Dec. 6. Royal commission for Thomas, Lord Culpeper, governor of Virginia. 32 Charles II.
 Richmond. State Library. McDonald Transcripts, v: 283-295. (ms.)
- 1679, Dec. 6. Royal instructions for Lord Culpeper. 32 Charles II.
 1875. Calendar Va. State Papers, i: 14-16.
- 1679, Dec. 7. Additional instructions for Lord Culpeper. 32 Charles II.
 Richmond. State Library. McDonald Transcripts, v: 379-380. (ms.)
- 1683, Sept. 28 (?). Royal commission to Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham to be governor of Virginia. 36 Charles II.
 Richmond. State Library. McDonald Transcripts, vi: 225-237. (ms.)
- 1683, Oct. 24. Instructions to Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham. 35 Charles II.
 Richmond. State Library. McDonald Transcripts, vi: 238-265. (ms.)
 There are 79 clauses. Titles of the heads of some of them are given in Calendar of State Papers, 1681-85, no. 1325.
- 1683, Dec. 3. Additional instructions to Lord Howard of Effingham. 35 Charles II.
 Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1681-85, no. 1428. (Abstract only, although the heads of clauses are given with some fullness.)

- 1685, Aug. 30. Royal instructions to Lord Howard of Effingham. 1 James II.
Richmond. State Library. McDonald Transcripts, vii: 176-196. (ms.)
- 1685, Oct. 8. Royal commission to Lord Howard of Effingham to be governor of Virginia. 1 James II.
Richmond. State Library. McDonald Transcripts, vii: 155-167. (ms.)
- 1689/90, Jan. 2. Royal instructions to Francis Nicholson as lieut. gov. of Virginia. 1 William and Mary.
London. Public Record Office. Colon. Entry Book, v. 83. p. 304-305. (ms.)
- 1692, Mar. 1. Commission to Sir Edmund Andros to be governor of Virginia. 4 William and Mary.
London. Public Record Office. Board of Trade. Va. 36. p. 107-118. (ms.)
- 1692, Mar. 1. Instructions to Sir Edmund Andros.
1901. Calendar State Papers, Amer. and W. Indies, 1689-1692, no. 2098.
- 1692, Oct. 7. Additional instructions to Andros. 4 William and Mary.
London. Public Record Office. Board of Trade. Va. 36. p. 157-217. (ms.)
- 1698, July 20. Royal commission to Francis Nicholson, governor of Virginia. 10 William and Mary.
Richmond. State Library. Sainsbury Transcripts, ii: 54-56. (ms.)
- 1698, Sept. 6. Royal instructions to Francis Nicholson. 10 William and Mary.
1897. Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., iv: 49-54.
- 1698, Sept. 13. Royal instructions for Col. Nicholson. 10 William and Mary.
Richmond. State Library. Sainsbury Papers, ii: 77-85. (ms.)
- 1699, May (?). Additional instructions to Governor Nicholson (martial law). 11 William and Mary.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., xx: 314-315. (ms.)
- 1702, Aug. 4. Royal commission to Colonel Francis Nicholson appointing him governor of Virginia. 1 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 31, p. 184-203. (ms.)
- 1702, Oct. 16. Royal instructions for governor Nicholson of Virginia. 1 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 31, p. 241-290. (ms.)
- 1705, Apr. 25. Royal commission to Colonel Edward Nott to be governor of Virginia. 4 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 33, p. 81-104. (ms.)
- 1705, Apr. 30. Royal instructions to Col. Edward Nott. 4 Anne.
As above, Virginia B. T., v. 33, p. 120-195. Copy in Amer. and W. Indies, no. 639. In the Virginia B. T. vol. there is a note calling attention to the similarity of the instructions to those of Nicholson, dated Oct. 16, 1702. (ms.)
- 1707, Apr. 22. Royal commission to Robert Hunter as Virginia's Governor. 6 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 34, p. 124-138. (ms.)
- 1707, Apr. 22. Royal instructions to Robert Hunter. 6 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 34, p. 141-193. (ms.)
- 1707, Apr. 22. Orders and instructions to Robert Hunter. 6 Anne.
As above, p. 193-215.
- 1707, Nov. 15. Royal instructions to Edward (Edmund?) Jennings to act as lieutenant governor until arrival of Governor Hunter. 6 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 34, p. 265-266. (ms.)
- 1708/9, Feb. 4. Additional instructions to Governor Robert Hunter (land grants). 7 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 34, p. 352-355. (ms.)
- 1708/9, Mar. 10. Additional instructions Lords of Trade to Edward (Edmund?) Jennings (land patents). 8 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 34: 357. (ms.)

- 1720, July 8. Instructions to Governor Spotswood. 6 George I.
London. Public Record Office. Trade Papers, v. 24: 246-247. (ms.)
- 1722, Apr. 3. Royal commission to Hugh Drysdale appointing him Governor of Virginia in the room of Spotswood. 8 George I.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 12, Q 17. Reference taken from Va. State Library Calendar of Transcripts (1905), p. 340. (ms.)
- 1726/27, Jan. 23. Royal commission to William Gooch to be Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. 12 George I.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 37, p. 308-309. (ms.)

GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF.

- 1709, Dec. 22. Lord Orkney's commission as Governor of Virginia. 8 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 35, p. 3-26. (ms.)
- 1709/10, Feb. 23. Royal instructions to George, Earl of Orkney, as governor general of Virginia. 8 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 35, p. 45-126. (ms.)
- 1709/10, Mar. 1. Royal orders and instructions to Lord Orkney on trade and navigation. 8 Anne.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 35, p. 128-168. (ms.)
- 1714/5, Mar. 10. Royal commission to Earl of Orkney as governor of Virginia. 1 George I.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 36, p. 67-88. (ms.)
- 1715, Apr. 15. Instructions to Lord Orkney. 1 George I.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 36, p. 170-205. (ms.)
- 1727, Aug. 23. Royal commission to Lord Orkney as governor of Virginia. 1 George II.
London. Public Record Office. Virginia B. T., v. 37, p. 336-366. (ms.)
- 1771, Feb. 7. Royal instructions to John, Earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia. 11 George III. 92 clauses.
1871. Aspinwall papers. Mass. Hist. Socy. Coll., ser. 4, x: 630-666.
- 1771, Feb. 7. Orders and instructions to Lord Dunmore. 26 clauses.
As above, pp. 667-687.
- 1772, Feb. 4. Additional instructions to Lord Dunmore (recovery of debts). 12 George III.
As above, pp. 690-691.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Berkeley.

- 1663-1668. Abstracted in Calend. St. Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1661-68.
1669-1673. *ib.*, 1669-74.
1677. *ib.*, 1677-80.

Culpeper.

- 1681-1683. Abstracted as above, 1681-85.

Howard.

- 1683-1684. Abstracted as above, 1681-85.
1684-1688. *ib.*, 1685-88.

Nicholson.

- 1690-1692. Abstracted as above, 1689-92.

Andros.

- 1693-1695. Abstracted as above, 1693-96.
1696-1697. *ib.*, 1696-97.

Spotswood.

The official letters of Alexander Spotswood, lieut. gov. of the colony of Virginia, 1710-1722, now first printed from the manuscript in the collections of the Va. Historical Society, with an introduction and notes by R. A. Brock. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society, 1885. 2 v. 8°. (Va. Hist. Socy. Coll., n. s. i.)

Dinwiddie.

The official records of Robert Dinwiddie, lieut. gov. of the colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, now first printed from the manuscript in the collections of the Va. Historical Society, with an introduction and notes by R. A. Brock. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society, 1883. 2 v. 8°. (Va. Hist. Socy. Coll., n. s. iv.)

Fauquier.

Bancroft Transcripts in Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1758-1761, pp. 280-298, contain copies of correspondence of Lieut. Gov. Fauquier from 1759 to 1761.

Judicial.

GENERAL COURT.

DECISIONS.

1626-1628. Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., iii: 359-367; iv: 154, 246, 376.

1664-1670. *ib.*, v: 22, 113, 233.

See also Hening ii: 509-511.

1690, Apr. 29. (Called minutes.) Abstr. Calend. St. P. Amer. and W. Indies. 1689-1695, no. 858.

Reports of cases determined in the General Court of Virginia, 1730-40, 1768-72. Thomas Jefferson. Charlottesville, 1829. 8°.

COUNTY COURTS.

Minute (or order) book of the Virginia Court held for Ohio County, Virginia, at Black's Cabin (now West Liberty, W. Va.), from Jan. 6, 1777, until Sept. 4, 1780, when its jurisdiction over any part of Pennsylvania had ceased. Edited by B. Crumrine. (Annals of the Carnegie Museum, iii: 5-78.)

County Court for the District of West Augusta, Va., held at Augusta Town, near Washington, Pa., 1776-1777. An historical sketch printed for the Washington County Historical Society. By Boyd Crumrine. Washington, Pa., 1905. 46 pp., 2 maps, 1 pl. 8°.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

1776 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

For proceedings of the convention of May, 1776, see *supra*, pp. 485, 486.

1776, June 12. Declaration of Rights.

1776. in ed. of Proc. of this date.

1794. Collection of public acts in force. Richmond, 1794. 380 pp. F°.

1816. in ed. of Proc. of this date.

1822. Niles. Principles and acts of the Revolution, pp. 122-123.

1846. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, v. 6: 1562-63.

1876. Niles, as above, pp. 301-303.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc., v. 2: 1908-1909.

1776, June 29. Constitution of Va.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc., v. 2: 1910-1912.

See also references in N. Y. Public Library Bull., viii (1904), p. 195.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

1783. A collection of all such public acts of the General Assembly, and ordinances of the conventions of Virginia, passed since . . . 1768, as are now in force . . . Richmond, Nicolson and Prentis, 1785. 1 l., 3-235 pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1776, Oct. 7-Dec. 21. Williamsburg, Purdie, n. d. 1 l., 3-56 pp. F°.

1777, May 5-June 28. Williamsburg, Purdie, n. d. 1 l., 1-34 pp. F°.

1777, Oct. 20-1778, Jan. 24. Williamsburg, Purdie, n. d., 1 l., 1-40, pp. F°.

1778, May 4-June 1. Not found.

1778, Oct. 5-Dec. 19. Williamsburg, Purdie, n. d. 1 l., 3-46 pp. F°.

1779, May 3-June 26. Williamsburg, Dixon and Nicholson, n. d. 1 l., 3-57 pp. F°.

1779, Oct. 4-Dec. 24. Williamsburg, Dixon and Nicholson, n. d. 1 l. 3-48 pp. F°.

1780, May 1-July 14. Not found.

1780/1, Oct. 16-Jan. 2. Not found.

1781, Mar. 1. Not found.

1781, May 7-June 23. Not found.

1781/2, Oct. 1-Jan. 5. Not found.

1782, May 6-June 14. Richmond, Dunlap and Hayes, n. d. 38 pp. F°.

1782, Oct. 21-Dec. 28. n. t. p. 32 pp. F°.

1783, May 5-June 28. Richmond, Dunlap and Hayes, n. d. 45 pp. F°.

1783, Oct. 20-Dec. 22. Richmond, Dunlap and Hayes, n. d. 26 pp. F°.

1784, May 3-June 30. Richmond, Dunlap and Hayes, n. d. 23 pp. F°.

1784/5, Oct. 18-Jan. 7. Richmond, Dunlap and Hayes, n. d. 1 l., 31 pp. F°.

1785/6, Oct. 17-Jan. 21. Richmond, Dunlap and Hayes, n. d. 1 l., 73 (1) pp. F°.

1786/7, Oct. 16-Jan. 11. Richmond, Dixon, Holt, Nicolson and Davies, n. d. 56 pp. F°.

1787/8, Oct. 15-Jan. 8. Richmond, Davis and Nicolson, n. d. 1 l., (1), 4-47 (1) pp. F°.

1788, June 23-30. Not printed.^a

1788, Oct. 20-Dec. 30. Richmond, Dixon, Davis and Nicolson, n. d. 49 (3) pp. F°.

SENATE.

Journals.

1776, Oct. 7-Dec. 21. Williamsburg, A. Purdie, n. d. 1-55, 55, 57-65 (1) pp. F°.

1777, May 5-June 28. n. t. p. 50 pp. F°.

1777/8, Oct. 20-Jan. 24. Williamsburg, Dixon and Hunter, 1777. 58 pp. F°.

1778, May 4-June 1. Williamsburg, Dixon and Hunter, 1778. 20 pp. F°.

1778, Oct. 5-Dec. 19. Williamsburg, Dixon and Nicolson, 1779. 60 pp. F°.

———. Same, reprint. Richmond, 1828. 85 pp. 8°.

1779, May 3-June 26. Williamsburg, Dixon and Nicolson, 1779. 59 pp. F°.

———. Same, reprint. Richmond, 1828. 67 pp. 8°.

^a "This was a special session of the legislature, called immediately after the adjournment of the convention which adopted the federal constitution. The laws were originally printed on a single sheet of paper, but they were soon so generally lost that the acts of this session have been copied from the rolls." (12 Hening, 644.)

- 1779, Oct. 4-Dec. 24. Williamsburg, Clarkson and Davis. n. d. 76 pp. 8°.
 ———. Same, reprint. Richmond, 1828. 88 pp. 8°.
 1780, May 1-July 14. Not found.
 1780/1, Oct. 16-Jan. 2. Not found.
 1781, Mar. 1-? Journal not known to be extant.
 1781, May 7-June 23. Not found.
 1781/2, Oct. 1-Jan. 5. Not found.
 1782, May 6-June 14? Journal not known to be extant.
 1782, Oct. 21-Dec. 28. Not found.
 1783, May 5-June 28. Not found.
 1783, Oct. 20-Dec. 22. Richmond, Nicolson and Prentis. n. d. 55 pp. 8°.
 1784, May 3-June 30. Not found.
 1784/5, Oct. 18-Jan. 7. Not found.
 1785/6, Oct. 17-Jan. 21. Richmond, 1827. 103 pp. 8°. (Reprint.)
 1786/7, Oct. 16-Jan. 11. Richmond, 1828. 106 pp. 8°. (Reprint.)
 1787/8, Oct. 15-Jan. 8. Richmond, 1828. 95 pp. 8°. (Reprint.)
 1788, June 23-30. }
 1788, Oct. 19-Dec. 30. } Richmond, 1828, 96 pp. 8°. (Reprint.)
 1789, Oct. 19-Dec. 19. Richmond, 1828. 90 pp. 8°. (Reprint)

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Journal.

It has been thought most convenient to refer to the reprints of these journals which are in a considerable number of libraries, rather than to the originals, which are rare.

Of these reprints 250 copies were printed pursuant to act of March 9, 1827. Governor Giles in commenting on the work in his message of Dec. 3, 1827, refers to certain journals, viz, May session, 1777, 1779, and 1782 as then missing in the Va. State archives. All but the 1782 journal, were, he says, obtained for purposes of printing from the files in the Library of Congress.

- 1776, Oct. 7-Dec. 21. Richmond, 1828. 108 pp. F°.
 1777, May 5-June 28. Richmond, 1827. 112 pp. F°.
 1777/8, Oct. 20-Jan. 24. Richmond, 1827. 137 pp. F°.
 1778, May 4-June 1. Richmond, 1827. 35 pp. F°.
 1778, Oct. 5-Dec. 19. Richmond, 1827. 129 pp. F°.
 1779, May 3-June 26. Richmond, 1827. 70 pp. F°.
 1779, Oct. 4-Dec. 24. Richmond, 1827. 108 pp. F°.
 1780, May 1-July 14. Richmond, 1827. 89 pp. F°.
 1780/1, Oct. 16-Jan. 2. Richmond, 1827. 81 pp. F°.
 1781, Mar. 1-? Journal not known to be extant.
 1781, May 7-June 23. Richmond, 1828. 32 pp. F°.
 1781/2, Oct. 1-Jan. 5. Richmond, 1828. 74 pp. F°.
 1782, May 6-June 14(?) Journal not known to be extant.
 1782, Oct. 21-Dec. 28. Richmond, 1828. 91 pp. F°.
 1783, May 5-June 28. Richmond, 1828, 99 pp. F°.
 1783, Oct. 20-Dec. 22. Richmond, 1828. 83 pp. F°.
 1784, May 3-June 30. Richmond, 1828. 89 pp. F°.
 1784/5, Oct. 18-Jan. 7. Richmond, 1828. 110 pp. F°.
 1785/6, Oct. 17-Jan. 21. Richmond, 1828. 154 pp. F°.
 1786/7, Oct. 16-Jan. 11. Richmond, 1828. 157 pp. F°.
 1787/8, Oct. 15-Jan. 8. Richmond, 1828. 144 pp. F°.
 1788, June 23-30. Richmond, 1828. pp. 145-152. F°.
 1788, Oct. 20-Dec. 30. Richmond, 1828. 131 pp. F°.
 1789, Oct. 19-Dec. 19. Richmond, 1828. 141 pp. F°.

Executive.

GOVERNOR.

REGISTER.

1776, June 29-June 1, 1779. Patrick Henry.
 1779, June 1-June, 1781. Thomas Jefferson.
 1781, June 12-Nov. 30. Thomas Nelson, jr.
 1781, Nov. 30-Nov. 29, 1784. Benjamin Harrison.
 1784, Dec.-Dec. 1786. Patrick Henry.
 1786, Dec. 1-Dec., 1788. Edmund Randolph.
 1788, Dec. 1-Dec. 1., 1791. Beverly Randolph.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of Thomas Nelson, jr. (Va. Hist. Socy. Pubs., n. s., no. 1:7-71.)

Judicial.

Virginia Court of Appeals, 1779-1818. Daniel Call. 6 vols.
 Decisions of cases in Virginia by the High Court of Chancery . . . 1788-1799.
 George Wythe. 2d ed. By William Green. Richmond, 1852. 8°.

General references.

Members of the House of Burgesses, 1685, Nov. 2, 1720, 1722-1755, with a collation of printed lists of burgesses. (Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., viii:245-260.)

Lists of the members of the House of Burgesses, Nov. 6, 1766-1775, by W. W. Henry. (Va. Mag. Hist. and Biogr., iv:380 et seq.)

Checklist of sessions of Va. General Assembly, 1680-1801, showing printed and manuscript journals.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. rept., 1897: 433-437, being, in part, 2d ann. rept. Amer. Hist. Assn. Ms. Commission, J. F. Jameson, then chrm.

Report on the Virginia archives; by William G. Stanard.

Fourth report Public Archives Commission, 1903, pp. 645-664. In Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1903, v. 1.

Neill, Edward D. Virginia governors under the London Company. St. Paul, Minn., 1889. 35 pp. (Macalester College contributions, no. 1.)

Statutes Prior to the 19th Century, by J. Stewart Bryan, of Richmond. Va. Bar. Assn., 1898.

History of various revisals, compilations, and publications of the laws of Va.

County Records. [A calendar of transcript in the Virginia State Library.]

Va. State Library. Calendar of Transcripts. 1905, p. 94-101.

Report of the special joint committee to take an inventory of valuable papers in the office of the treasurer of the Commonwealth, with a list of the same. 11 pp. (Sen. Doc. 7, sess. 1879-80.)

Report of a special committee appointed to examine the books and valuable papers in the second auditor's office. 303 pp. (House doc. 2, sess. 1881-82.)

Reports on the condition of the books and valuable papers in the second auditor's office, together with evidence taken thereon. 48 pp. (House doc. 3, sess. 1882.)

n. PROPRIETARY PROVINCE OF CAROLINA.^a

1663-1729.

ARRANGEMENT.

Charters and Constitutions.

Lords Proprietors' Records.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Archives of the Albemarle County Settlement.

See North Carolina, proprietary rule.

Archives of the Ashley River Settlement.

See South Carolina, proprietary rule.

Archives of the Clarendon County Settlement.

Legislative.

Statutes.

General Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

CHARTERS AND CONSTITUTIONS.

1584, Mar. 25. Letters patent to Sir Walter Raleigh. 26 Elizabeth.

1600. Hakluyt. iii: 243 et seq.

1792. Hazard. State Papers, i: 33 et seq.

1857. Hawks. Hist. N. C., i ed. 2: 11-17.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc., 1379-82.

1629, Oct. 30. Royal grant to Robert Heath. 5 Charles I.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 5-14.

1663, Mar. 24. Royal charter to Lords Proprietors. 15 Charles II.

1705. The two charters granted by King Charles II to the Proprietors of Carolina. London, 1705 (?). 60 pp. sq. 8°.

1706. The first charter granted by King Charles to the Proprietors of Carolina. 4°. [Brit. Mus. Cat.]

1736. Trott. Laws of S. C., xxi-xxxii.

1837. Rev. Statutes of N. C., ii: 237 et seq.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1382-90.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 20-23.

1663, Aug. 21. The Proprietors' declaration and proposals to all that will plant in Carolina.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 43-46.

1665, June 30. Royal charter to the Proprietors of Carolina. 17 Charles II.

1705. The two charters granted by King Charles II to the Proprietors of Carolina. London, 1705 (?). 60 pp. sq. 8°.

1736. Trott. Laws of S. C., xxxiii-xliv.

1751. Collection of Public Acts of N. C.

Charter. xii pp.

1752. Collection of Public Acts of N. C.

Charter. xii pp.

1821. Laws of N. C.

1836. Carroll. Hist. Coll. S. C., ii: 37-57.

1837. Rev. Statutes N. C., ii: 1-12.

1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1390-1397.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 102-114.

^a The Commission desire to acknowledge their obligation to Prof. Charles Lee Raper, of the University of North Carolina, for examining this section of the report.

1669, July 21. Fundamental constitutions for the government of Carolina. 111 articles.

Manuscript.

London. Public Record Office. Shaftesbury Papers. sec. 8.
Bourne (Life of Locke, i: 239) and Winsor (v: 336) refer to an extant ms. draft dated June 21, 1669. Winsor (op. cit.) and Trott describe the July 21, 1669, draft as composed of 81 (*sic*) articles.

Printed.

- 1736. Trott. Laws of S. C. (Preamble and signatures only.)
- 1836. Rev. statutes N. C. (Iredell), ii: 448-465. (Text in full.)
- 1872. 33d rept. depy. keeper of public records, 258-269.
- 1897. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 93-117.

1669/70, Mar. 1. First set of fundamental constitutions, etc. 120 articles.

- 1670. London. 25 pp. F°.
- 1720. London. Collection of pieces of Mr. John Locke never before printed, 1-53.
- 1724. id.
- 1739. id.
- 1779. Hewatt. S. C. and Ga., i: 321-347.
- 1829. Martin. Hist. N. C., i: lxxiii-civ.
- 1836. Carroll. Hist. Coll. S. C., ii: 361-390.
- 1837. Rev. statutes N. C., ii: 449 et seq.
- 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 187-205.

1681/2, Jan. 12. Modified constitutions. 120 articles.

Manuscript.

London. Pub. Rec. Office. Colon. Entry Bk., xxi: 23-42.
For abstract of letter from Lords Proprietors of Carolina to governor and grand council concerning the modification in the constitution see Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1681, et seq., no. 496. See also Colon. Records N. C., ii: 839 et seq.

Printed.

[1681.] n. p. 23 pp. F°.

1682, Aug. 17. Modified constitution. 125 articles.

Manuscript.

London. Pub. Rec. Office. Colon. Entry Bk., xxi: 47-64.
For abstract of letter from Lords Proprietors concerning this revision of the constitution see Calendar of State Papers. Amer. and W. Indies, 1681, et seq., no. 807. See also Colon. Records N. C., ii: 839 et seq.

1698, Apr. 11. Fundamental constitution, etc. 41 articles.

Manuscript.

London. Pub. Rec. Off. Colon. Entry Bk., no. 22.

Printed.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., ii: 852-858.

LORDS PROPRIETORS' RECORDS.

The following collation is taken from two sources, viz, the North Carolina Colonial Records and the Calendar of State Papers. In the former the entries, or such portions of them as are printed, are given verbatim. In the Calendar of State Papers the entries are abstracts, given, however, very often with considerable fullness.

It is believed that these records properly form a part of the provincial archives. Such a comparatively small portion of them is printed in the N. C. Colonial Records it is hoped that this compilation of the Proprietors' Records will be of some use to persons having occasion to make researches into the early history of the Carolinas.

Abbreviations.

- Lds. Ps. = Lords Proprietors.
 C. S. P. A. and W. I. = Calendar of State Papers, Colonial ser., America and West Indies.
 Col. Rec. N. C. = Colonial Records, North Carolina.
 1663, May 23. Minutes of a mtg. of Lds. Ps. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1661-68: 457.
 1663, June 10. Sir John Colleton to Duke of Albemarle. *ib.*, 476.
 1663, June 10. Sir John Colleton to Duke of Albemarle. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 34-35.
 1663, Aug. 21. Lds. Ps. to all that will plant in Carolina. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1661-68: 536.
 1663, Aug. 25. Lds. Ps. to all that will plant in Carolina. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 43-46.
 1663, Aug. 30. Lds. Ps. to Col. Thos. Modyford. *ib.*, i: 46-47.
 1663, Aug. 30. Lds. Ps. to Col. Thos. Modyford and Peter Colleton. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1661-68: 547.
 1663, Aug. 31. Duke of Albemarle to Lord Willoughby. *ib.*, 549.
 1663, Aug. 31. Duke of Albemarle to Lord Willoughby. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 47-48.
 1663, Sept. Lds. Ps. Commission to Sir Wm. Berkeley. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1661-68: 555.
 1663, Sept. Lds. Ps. instruction to Sir Wm. Berkeley. *ib.*, 556.
 1663, Sept. 8. Lds. Ps. letter to Sir Wm. Berkeley. *ib.*, 557.
 1663, Sept. 8. Lds. Ps. letter to Sir Wm. Berkeley. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 52-55.
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 1688, July 4. Lds. Ps. to Paul Grimbail, sec'y. *ib.*, 1816.
 1688, July 4. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Jos. West. *ib.*, 1817.
 1689, Mar. 1. Lds. Ps. to Gov'rs of Carolina. *ib.*, 1689-92: 42.
 1689, Mar. 15. Lds. Ps. warrant for apportionment of land in S. C. to Thomas Smith. *ib.*, 53.
 1689, Nov. 19. Lds. Ps. instrument to Gov. James Colleton. *ib.*, 573.
 1689, Nov. 19. Lds. Ps. instrument appointing John Beresford, clerk of the Crown and Peace in S. C. *ib.*, 574.

- 1689, Nov. 20. Lds. Ps. warrant to John Steward. ib., 576.
 1689, Dec. 2. Lds. Ps. letter to Gov. Seth Sothell. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 359-360.
 1689, Dec. 2. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Seth Sothell. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1689-92; 611.
 1689, Dec. 2. Lds. Ps. to Gov. James Colleton. ib., 612.
 1689, Dec. 2. Lds. Ps. to Gov. James Colleton. ib., 613.
 1689, Dec. 5. Lds. Ps. to Philip Ludwell, Gov. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 360-361.
 1689, Dec. 5. Lds. Ps. instructions to Philip Ludwell. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1689-92: 622.
 1689, Dec. 5. Lds. Ps. commission to Philip Ludwell to be gov. of N. C. ib., 621.
 1689, Dec. 9. Lds. Ps. order to Thomas Smith. ib., 629.
 1689, Dec. 23. Lds. Ps. warrant to Daniel du Thais. ib., 652.
 1689, Dec. 23. Lds. Ps. warrant to James le Bas. ib., 653.
 1690, May. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Philip Ludwell. ib., 863.
 1690, Sept. 23. Lds. Ps. warrant to Robt. Stevens. ib., 1065.
 1690, Oct. 6. Lds. Ps. to Paul Grimbail, receiver of S. C. ib., 1094.
 1690, Oct. 16. Lds. Ps. warrant to Thomas Smith. ib., 1106.
 1690, Oct. 18. Lds. Ps. to Andrew Percivall. ib., 1117.
 1690, Oct. 18. Lds. Ps. to Gov. James Colleton. ib., 1118.
 1690, Oct. 18. Lds. Ps. to Gov. and deputies of Ashley River. ib., 1119.
 1690, Oct. 18. Lds. Ps. warrant for the sale of land. ib., 1120.
 1691, May 12. Lds. Ps. to Seth Sothell. ib., 1488.
 1691, May 12. Lds. Ps. to Seth Sothell. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 367-371.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. warrant to the Grand Council of S. C., C. S. P. A. and W. I. 1689-92: 1489.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. warrant to Gov. James Colleton, T. Smith, S. Bull, etc. ib., 1490.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. warrant. ib., 1491.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. warrant to Gov. James Colleton. ib., 1492.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. instruction to Gov. James Colleton. ib., 1493.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. warrant appointing John Comings to be deputy. ib., 1494.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. warrant appointing Bernard Schenking, sheriff and chief judge of Berkeley Co. ib., 1495.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. letter to the deputies of S. C. ib., 1496.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. letter to Seth Sothell, J. Colleton, T. Smith, J. Blake, and B. Shenking. ib., 1497.
 1691, May 13. Lds. Ps. to Seth Sothell. ib., 1498.
 1691, May 14. Lds. Ps. to Grand Council of S. C. ib., 1499.
 1691, May 27. Lds. Ps. to Gov., deputies and officers of S. C. ib., 1535.
 1691, May 27. Lds. Ps. to Gov. or deputies of S. C. ib., 1536.
 1691, May 27. Lds. Ps. to Gov. or deputies of S. C. ib., 1537.
 1691, May 27. Lds. Ps. commission appointing Richard Conan, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for S. C. ib., 1538.
 1691, May 27. Lds. Ps. formal disallowance of the act for disabling James Colleton to exercise authority. ib., 1539.
 1691, Sept. 22. Lds. Ps. to the Gov. and magistrates of S. C. ib., 1781.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. instructions to Philip Ludwell as Gov. of Carolina. ib., 1884.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. commission to Philip Ludwell to be Gov. of Carolina. ib., 1885.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. private instructions to Gov. Philip Ludwell. ib., 1886.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. to Seth Sothell. ib., 1887.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. additional instructions for Gov. Philip Ludwell. ib., 1888.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. warrant to James Jones. ib., 1889.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. warrant to the Trustees. ib., 1890.
 1691, Nov. 8. Lds. Ps. Proclamation to the inhabitants of Carolina. ib., 1891.
 1691, Dec. 18. Lds. Ps. to the council, magistrates and inhabitants of S. C. ib., 1957.
 1691, Dec. 18. Lds. Ps. to the council, magistrates and inhabitants of S. C. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 384.
 1691, Dec. 18. Lds. Ps. to the council and magistrates of N. Carolina. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1689-92: 1958.

- 1693, Feb. 6. Instruments Lds. Ps. conveying right of granting land to Gov. Ludwell. C. S. P. A. and W. I., 1693-96: 53.
- 1693, Feb. 6. Rules and instructions for granting land in Carolina. *ib.*, 54.
- 1693, Apr. 7. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Ludwell. *ib.*, 252.
- 1693, Apr. 7. Warrant of Lds. Ps. repealing act. *ib.*, 253.
- 1693, Apr. 10. Same, disallowing act. *ib.*, 256.
- 1693, Apr. 10. Same, authorizing Gov. Ludwell to commission certain judicial officers. *ib.*, 257.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Letters patent of Lds. Ps. granting general amnesty and pardon. *ib.*, 266.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Warrant Lds. Ps. appointing sheriff of Berkeley co. *ib.*, 267.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Declaration Lds. Ps.; escheats. *ib.*, 268.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Ludwell. *ib.*, 269.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Lds. Ps. to Deputies and Council of South Carolina. *ib.*, 270.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Lds. Ps. to Paul Grimball. *ib.*, 271.
- 1693, Apr. 12. Lds. Ps. to Mons. Trouillard. *ib.*, 272.
- 1693, May 11. Proclamation Lds. Ps. disclaiming Sothel. *ib.*, 343.
- 1693, May 11. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Ludwell. *ib.*, 344.
- 1693, Nov. 29. Lds. Ps. warrant empowering Gov. Smith to appoint certain judicial officers. *ib.*, 703.
- 1693, Nov. 29. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Smith and Council. *ib.*, 704.
- 1693, Nov. 29. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Smith. *ib.*, 705, 706.
- 1694, Apr. 24. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Smith. *ib.*, 1028.
- 1694, Apr. 24. Same to Gov. and Council. *ib.*, 1029.
- 1694, Apr. 26. Lds. Ps. to Philip Ludwell. *ib.*, 1032.
- 1694, Apr. 27. Lds. Ps. to Gov. and Deputies of South Carolina. *ib.*, 1034.
- 1694, May 19. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Smith. *ib.*, 1055.
- 1694, Aug. 31. Proprietary commission to John Archdale to be his depy. gov. in North and South Carolina. *ib.*, 1269.
- 1694, Aug. 31. Lds. Ps. commission to Gorges as atty. general of Carolina. *ib.*, 1270.
- 1694, Aug. 31. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Smith. *ib.*, 1271.
- 1694, Oct. 17. Lds. Ps. to James Colleton. *ib.*, 1418.
- 1694, Oct. 17. Lds. Ps. warrant for survey of certain land. *ib.*, 1420.
- 1694, Oct. 17. Same for gov's salary. *ib.*, 1421.
- 1694, Nov. 24. Lds. Ps. patent to Archdale to be a landgrave. *ib.*, 1545.
- 1694, Dec. 27. Lds. Ps. orders for grant of land. *ib.*, 1622.
- 1695, Jan. 10. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Archdale. *ib.*, 1644.
- 1695, Mar. 27. Same to same. *ib.*, 1745.
- 1695, Apr. 12. Same to Secy. Paul Grimball. *ib.*, 1773.
- 1695, June 28. Same to Col. Philip Ludwell. *ib.*, 1923.
- 1695, June 28. Same to Gov. Archdale. *ib.*, 1924.
- 1695, June 28. Same to Secy. Paul Grimball. *ib.*, 1925.
- 1695, Aug. 23. Same to Gov. Archdale. *ib.*, 2024.
- 1696, Jan. 29. Same to Gov. Archdale and Council and Deputies of South Carolina. *ib.*, 2255.
- 1696, Jan. 29. Same to Gov. Archdale. *ib.*, 2256.
- 1696, Apr. 23. Same to same. *ib.*, 2340.
- 1696, June 17. Lds. Ps. to Gov. John Archdale. *ib.*, 1696-97: 45.
- 1696, Sept. 10. Lds. Ps. to Dep. Gov. Thos. Harvey and the deputy and council of N. C. *ib.*, 196.
- 1696, Sept. 10. Lds. Ps. to Gov. Archdale. *ib.*, 197.
- 1697, Jan. 21. Lds. Ps. and others, petition to the King. *ib.*, 606.
- 1697, Dec. 22. Lds. Ps. to Thos. Harvey, Deputy Gov. and council of N. C. Col. Rec. N. C., i: 478.
- 1699, Dec. 20. Lds. Ps. to Thos. Harvey and the deputies and Council of N. C. *ib.*, i: 520.
- 1707/08, Jan. 16-Oct. 15, 1709. Abstracts of proprietors' minutes. (S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 176-199.)
- 1712/13, Jan. 31. Lds. Ps. to Hon. Francis Nicholson. Col. Rec. N. C. ii: 9-10.
- 1715, Mar. 26. Lds. Ps. to Chas. Eder, Esq., Gov. of N. C. *ib.*, ii: 173-174.
- 1715, Mar. 26. Lds. Ps. to Chas. Eder, Esq., Gov. of N. C. *ib.*, ii: 173-174.
- 1715, July 8. Lds. Ps. to Lords of Trade. *ib.*, ii: 188-189.
- 1715, July 15. Lds. Ps. to Lords of Trade. *ib.*, ii: 191-192.
- 1716, Aug. 1. Lds. Ps. to the Council and Assembly of N. C. *ib.*, ii: 235-236.

- 1716, Aug. 1. Lds. Ps. to the Colony. *ib.*, ii: 236-238.
 1716, Aug. 1. Lds. Ps. to the Gov. of N. C. *ib.*, ii: 238-239.
 1723, June 3. Lds. Ps. to the Council and Assembly of N. C. *ib.*, ii: 489-490.
 1723, June 3. Lds. Ps. to Edward Moseley, Esq. *ib.*, ii: 491.
 1728, June 3. Lds. Ps. to the Lords of the Committee of His Maj. Privy Council. *ib.*, ii: 721-722.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1693. Thomas Smith, appointed by Palatine.
 1694. John Archdale, proprietary governor.
 1702. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, proprietary governor.
 1708. Edward Tynte, proprietary governor.
 1710. Charles Craven, proprietary governor.
 1716. Robert Daniel, deputy governor.
 1717. Robert Johnson, proprietary governor.
 1719. James Moore, chosen by convention.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1693, Mar. 13. Palatine's commission to Governor Smith.
 1875. Harper's Mag., lii: 17. (Facs. reduction.)
 1693, Nov. 29. Proprietary instructions for Thomas Smith.
 1859. Rivers. Sketch hist. S. C., p. 67.
 1693, Nov. 30. Additional instructions for Thomas Smith.
 1857. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 334. [Abstract only.]
 1694, Aug. 31. Proprietary commission to John Archdale, governor of Carolina.
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 389.
 1694, Aug. 31. Proprietary instructions to John Archdale.
 1903. Calendar of State Papers. A. and W. I., 1693 et seq., no. 1272.
 [Abstract only.]
 1694, Oct. 17. Further instructions for John Archdale, governor of Carolina.
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 391-392.
 1702, June 18. Proprietary commission to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor of South and North Carolina.
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 554-555.
 1702, June 18. Proprietary instructions for Sir Nathaniel Johnson.
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 555-557.
 1708, Dec. 9. Proprietary commission to Edward Tynte, governor of North and South Carolina.
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 694-696.
 1708 (?) Proprietary instructions for Col. Tynte.
 1857. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 154. [Abstract only.]
 1708 (?) Additional instructions for Col. Tynte (merchant ships).
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 704-705.
 1708/09, Mar. 24. Further additional instructions for Col. Tynte (general).
 1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 705-707.
 1710/11, Mar. 14. Proprietary instructions for Charles Craven.
 S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 160. [Abstract only.]
 1711, June 6. Same.
ib., i: 60 [Abstract only.]
 1717, Apr. 30. Proprietary instructions to Robert Johnson.
 S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 165. [Abstract only.]

ALBEMARLE COUNTY.

(See North Carolina, Proprietary Rule.)

ASHLEY RIVER SETTLEMENT.

(See South Carolina, Proprietary Rule.)

CLARENDON COUNTY.

1665-1667.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

No record found.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Section 4 of the Proprietors' Declaration of August 21, 1663, quoted above under Proprietary Province of Carolina, shows the proposed constitution of the provincial assemblies. The earliest recorded indication that this intention on the part of their lordships had been carried into effect, so far as they were concerned, is the letter from the Lords Proprietors to Robert Samford, dated November 14, 1664. Samford had been appointed secretary and chief register for Clarendon County. The passage referred to is as follows: "And for your doeing the same [recording instruments of land conveyance] . . . you shall receive such salleries . . . as by us and our General Assembly of the said county shalbe [*sic*] appointed and none other." Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 72.) No record has been found that would show that a session of the General Assembly was held in Clarendon County either in 1663 or in 1664.

1666 (?) "The gent[lemen] chosen for an Assembly for the county of Clarendon in Carolina . . . did supplicate for a Redress . . ." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 145.)

This supplication, signed by 14 names, is addressed to the Lieut. General and his council. The address was presented to Sir John Yeamans, lieut. general, for his signature, which he had promised, but which he afterwards refused, because of the "absurditie in owneing under his hands so perticuler a knowledge of the soile in this county *into which he was but newly come . . .*" [Italicized words approximate date of petition.]

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1664/65, Jan. 11. Sir John Yeamans.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

1664/65, Jan. 11. Proprietary commission to Sir John Yeamans, governor of Clarendon county.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 97-98.

1665. Proprietary instructions for Sir John Yeamans.

1856. Rivers. Hist. S. C., p. 338 et seq.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 95-97.

o. NORTH CAROLINA.^a

1663-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Archives of North Carolina under Proprietary Rule, 1663-1729.

Legislative.

Statutes (compilations; session laws).

Grand Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Governor's Council journal.

Judicial.

General court.

Precinct courts.

Chancery court.

Archives of North Carolina under Royal Government, 1729-1775.

Legislative.

Statutes (compilations; session laws).

Upper House journal.

Lower House journal.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Governor's Council journal.

Archives of North Carolina under Provincial Government, 1774-1776.

Provincial Congress.

Provincial Council.

Council of Safety.

Committees of Safety.

Archives of North Carolina under State Government, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes (compilations; session laws).

Senate journal.

House of Commons journal.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Governor's Council journal.

Board of war.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

North Carolina's contribution toward making American public archives available is her series of colonial and State records. A collation of these is given on page 509 of this compilation.

It has not been possible to ascertain, from printed sources, the total expenditure, on the part of the State, for this undertaking. The arrangement of the financial accounts, anterior to 1895, is such that they afford no information on this matter. The Colonial Records had all been published by 1890. From

^a The Commission desires to acknowledge their obligation to Prof. Charles Lee Raper of the University of North Carolina for examining this section of the report.

1895 to the year ended November 30, 1905, the total expenditure for contingent outlays on account of the State records has been \$6,236.44. This sum includes copying, drawing of maps, etc. The total sum expended for indexing the volumes, Colonial and State, has been \$1,575. The total sum expended so far for printing the State records has been \$5,528.50. The whole amount, therefore, expended by the State, as ascertained from the printed financial accounts, from 1894-95 to 1904-5, for the publication of the State records has been \$13,339.94.

The compiler of this publication can not refrain from calling attention here to an earlier issue of the press of North Carolina. The matter has a purely bibliographic interest, and may properly be criticised as being outside the domain of this compilation. The year 1751 is usually recorded as being the year in which the first printing was done in North Carolina. The first edition of Swann's revisal was printed in that year. We have a record, however (Weeks, Eighteenth Century Press, p. 13), that this revisal, issued in 1751, was in press in 1749. This would go to prove that Davis, the printer of the revisal, was in North Carolina in 1749, and that his press was in use. That a hitherto unnoted, and even now unknown, issue of Davis' press was produced in that year is proved by the wording of the acts of March-April, 1749, printed in volume 23 of the Colonial Records of North Carolina. The quotation below is from section 2, chapter 3, of the acts of 1749. It is the act granting a license to James Davis, to be State printer for the period of five years next ensuing. The quotation is given almost in extenso because of the evidence it bears of the existence, at one time, if not now, of a product of the North Carolina press of the date of 1749, and also of the exact number of copies made of each kind of publication required of the public printer.

The section referred to provides that "said James Davis . . . shall be required . . . to print, with same Type or Letter with which his *Petition now laid before this House, is printed on* (italics compiler's), at every Session of Assembly in this Province, the Speeches and Addresses at the Opening of each Session; also the Journals and Proceedings of the House of Burgesses; and deliver Copies thereto (*sic*) to each Member who shall attend at such session; and shall also, as soon as the same can or may be done, print all such Laws as shall be passed at each Sessions, and shall transmit One copy of them to His Excellency, the Governor, and one to each Member of His Majesty's Honourable Council, and also one Copy to each Member of the General Assembly in the several Counties in this Province; one copy to each of the clerks of the Houses of Assembly . . . ; one Copy to the Clerk of the General Court . . . ; one Copy to the Clerk of each respective County Court . . . ; and also one Copy for each and every Justice of the several Counties in this Province, not exceeding Twelve copies to be sent to the said Justices of any one County; and supply such Copies of the said Journals and Laws as shall or may be necessary, to be transmitted from this Province to the Board of Offices in England, as usual; and also, shall print and transmit to the Proper Places the Public Proclamations, and all other Acts of Government."

The story of succeeding acts reappointing Davis as public printer has been told by Mr. Stephen B. Weeks in his "Eighteenth Century Press in North Carolina," and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The first of these acts, succeeding that of 1749, which recites in detail the number of copies of each kind of document to be printed is that of 1766, chapter 13, laws of November session 1766.

Printed and bound up with the laws of the session of November, 1787, is a document not without considerable bearing on this subject. It illustrates the carelessness with which, even at that date, the public records were regarded,

and doubtless accounts for the lacunæ now existing in the files of the earlier records. This document is the Commons resolution of December 12, 1787, making it the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit attested copies of the original acts to the public printer. It would seem, from the wording of the resolution, to have been the practice heretofore to submit the original acts to the printer.

As having a bearing on the disappearance of some of the earlier records reference is here made to the account of the seizure of the records in the possession of President Miller at the time of the rebellion of 1677. The account is given on page 249, vol. 1, of the Colonial Records.

Again, in 1718, the records were forcibly seized from the government and illegally appropriated. See pages 321-22, vol. 2, of the Colonial Records.

COLLECTIONS.

[The Colonial and the State Records of North Carolina. 1662-1790.] v. p. 27 vols. 4°.

v. 1-10. The Colonial Records of North Carolina. Published under the supervision of the Trustees of the Public Libraries, by order of the General Assembly. 1662-1776. Collected and edited by William L. Saunders, secretary of state. Raleigh, 1886-1890. 10 vols. 4°.

v. 1. 1662-1713. Raleigh, P. M. Hale, printer to the state, 1886. xxxiv, 992 pp.

v. 2. 1713-1728. id., 1886. xix, 923 pp.

v. 3. 1728-1734. id., 1886. xviii, 643 pp.

v. 4. 1734-1752. id., 1886. xxii, 1348 pp.

v. 5. 1752-1759. Raleigh, J. Daniels, printer to the state, 1887. lxi, 1228 pp.

v. 6. 1759-1765. id., 1888. xxxv, 1322 pp.

v. 7. 1765-1768. id., 1890. xxxiv, 1009 pp.

v. 8. 1769-1771. id., 1890. xlviii, 796 pp.

v. 9. 1771-1775. id., 1890. xlvii, 1285 pp.

v. 10. 1775-1776. id., 1890. xli, 1041 pp.

v. 11-26. The State Records of North Carolina. Collected and edited by Walter Clark, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of N. C., 1776-1790. v. p. 16 vols. 4°.

v. 11. 1776-1777, and supplement 1730-1776. Winston, M. I. and J. C. Stewart, printers to the state, 1895. xx, 837 pp.

pp. 1-305. Colonial records supplement. Papers from 1730 to 1776 which have been obtained since the publication of the 10 vols. of Colonial Records.

pp. 307-837. State Records of N. C., 1776-1777.

v. 12. 1777-1778. id., 1895. v, 880 pp.

pp. 1-452, 549-880. State Records.

pp. 455-548. Jacob Turner's Book.

v. 13. 1778-1779. id., 1896. xiv, 1000 pp.

v. 14. 1779-1780. id., 1896. xxi, 876 pp.

v. 15. 1780-1781. Goldsboro, Nash Bros., 1898. xiv, 789 pp.

v. 16. 1782-1783. id., 1899. xii, 1204 pp.

v. 17. 1781-1785. id., 1899. x, 1061 pp.

v. 18. 1786, with supplement, 1779. id., 1900. ix, 825 pp.

v. 19. 1782-1785, with supplement, 1771-1782. id., 1901. vi, 1001 pp.

v. 20. 1785-1788. id., 1902. vii, 793 pp.

v. 21. 1788-1790. id., 1903. vi, 1083 pp.

v. 22. Miscellaneous. id., 1907. vii, 1049 pp.

v. 23. Laws, 1715-1776. id., 1904. (1), 1000 pp.

v. 24. Laws, 1777-1788. id., 1905. iv, 994 pp.

v. 25. Laws, 1789-1790 and suppl., 1669-1783. id., 1906. vi, 741 pp.

v. 26. Census, 1790. id., 1905. iv, 1313 pp.

v. 27. General index. Not yet issued.

UNDER PROPRIETARY RULE.

1663-1729.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

1715. [Laws.]

1904. Colon. Records N. C., xxiii: 1-96.

Includes the six "Confirmed Laws," i. e., six acts passed prior to 1715 and not deemed obsolete in 1715. See also "Titles of (the 57) acts passed at Little River 1715/16, with Governor Burrington's remarks." (Colon. Records N. C., iii: 180-189.) The text of three of these acts is also printed in Colon. Records N. C., ii: 206-216.

SESSION LAWS.

Only those acts actually found have been set out here. It has not been thought worth while to again enumerate here each session collated below under Grand Assembly. The actual holding of many sessions of this period is still a matter of uncertainty. Of such of them of whose existence satisfactory evidence was found, a memorandum has been made to that effect on pages 511 et seq.

The enacting clause of the acts in 1669 was "Be it therefore enacted by the Pallatine and Lords Proprietors by and with the advice of this present Grand Assembly." In 1715 it was "Be it enacted by his Excellency the Palatine, and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the members of this present General Assembly now met at . . ."

1669/70. Acts of the Assembly of Albemarle ratified and confirmed by the Proprietors, Jan. 20. 9 acts.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 183-187.

1906. State Records N. C., xxv: 119-122.

[1673.] Albemarle. Acts of Pt. [Parliament, i. e., Assembly] sent [to England] inclosed in a letter of Nov. 10, 1673. 4 acts.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 218-224.

1906. State Records N. C., xxv: 137-138.

1711/12. Acts passed in North Carolina in 1711. Two acts; text in full. (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 787-794; State Records N. C. xxv: 152-156.)

1714. Acts, etc. One act; text in full. (State Records N. C., xxv: 157-158.)

1720, Aug. sess. Acts, etc., ch. 1-6. (State Records N. C., xxv: 162-172.)

1720, Oct. sess. Acts, etc., ch. 1-8. (State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.)

1723, Nov. sess. Acts, etc., ch. 1-15. (State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.)

1727, Nov. sess. ch. 7. (State Records N. C., xxv: 210.)

1729, Nov. sess. ch. 2-5. (State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.)

Grand (i. e., General) Assembly.

An effort has been made in the following chronology to establish, by collating the authentic references to sessions of the General Assembly, some sort of legislative succession. There is no doubt that, by the process of combination, this succession can be more firmly and more fully established as more of the records are found and printed.

Section 5 of the charter of 1663 provided for the calling of assemblies by the Lords Proprietors. In the Proprietors' declaration, dated August 21, 1663, section 4, it is said: "We shall, as far as our charter permits us, empower the major part of the freeholders, or their deputies or assembly-men, to be by them chosen out of themselves, viz, two out of every tribe, division, or parish, in such manner as shall be agreed on, to make their own laws, by and with the advice and consent of the governor and council, . . ."

1665.

That a general assembly was held between November 14, 1664, and June 2, 1665, is confirmed by the letter from Tho. Woodward to Sir John Colleton. (Colon. Rec., i: 101.)

Woodward had received a proprietary commission as surveyor of Carolina, and his letter, dated Albemarle county, June 2, 1665, is an acknowledgment of the appointment. He requests Sir John "to entertain this truth as a maxim, Those that live upon a place are best able to judge of the place, therefore the petition of the *General Assembly that was here convened* will deserve your serious consideration." What the petition was, or where and for how long the assembly sat, though it should not be difficult to ascertain the former fact, or what other business it transacted, can not be learned from any records so far found.

1666, Dec. 11. "And whereas the sd. Wm Drummond Esqr. and the Assembly of Albemarle County aforesaid did make an Act prohibiting the sowing . . . [of] tobacco from the said first of February 1666, to ye first of February 1667." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 152.)

From further articles of agreement between the commissioners for Va. and Md. for the cessation of planting tobacco. Possibly this act of the Albemarle county Assembly was passed at the 1665 session referred to above.

1669. See Statutes. No other record was found of an Assembly held this year.

1672. Act 3 of the acts of 1673 repeals the "fifty-fourth Act made by the Assembly of Aprill the eighteenth 1672. . . ." (Colon. Records N. C., i: 219.)

1673. See Statutes. No other record was found of an Assembly held this year.

1683-1689. Sothel administration.

The only evidence found that an assembly was held during this time is in a letter, dated May 12, 1691, from the Lords Proprietors to Sothel, in which their Lordships review the charges against Sothel. "That you did by yr power as Governor and proprietor seize upon severall mens estates . . . for wch misdeameanors . . . , the inhabitants of Albemarle Imprisoned you . . . but you Intreated them not to send you to England but that you would submit all to be determined by the next General Assembly who accordingly gave Judgement agt you. . . ." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 369.)

1697. At a Palatines' Court, Dec. 9, 1696, "Ordered that writs be issued out to the several precincts of Albemarle co. for electing . . . burgesses to sit in the Grand Assembly to meet . . . the eighteenth of January next." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 472.)

1701, Nov. "In obedience to an act of assembly made November the 12th 1701 appointing a Vestry for this Precinct. . . ."

From vestry book of St. Paul's parish, Chowan precinct. (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 543.)

1702, Mar. "In obedience to a late act of Assembly made in March last empowering the Vestry of each precinct to provide a standard for weights and measures. . . ."

Entry dated June 30, 1702, in vestry book of St. Paul's parish, Chowan precinct. (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 558.)

The first part of the items next quoted may refer to either one of the above assemblies.

1703 (?) That a session of the General Assembly was held in the spring of this year is evidenced by the petition, quoted here, of Joseph Boone et al., inhabitants of Carolina, to the Lords.

"That in the spring of the year 1703 when a new General Assembly was to be chosen, which by the Constitution is to be chosen once in two years, the Election was managed with very great partiality and Injustice, and all sorts of people, even servants, negroes, Aliens, Jews and Common sailors were admitted to vote in Elections. . . ." "That in the said Assembly another Act was passed to incapacitate every Person from being a Member of any General Assembly, . . . unless. . . ." "That this Act was passed in an illegal manner by the Governors calling the Assembly to meet the 26th of April, when it then stood prorogued to the 10th May following. . . ." (N. C. Colon. Records, i: 639.)

1703, Nov. Under date of Oct. 21, 1703, Governor Henderson Walker writes to the Bishop of London asking his help to secure the proprietors' ratification of an act of Assembly for the building of churches. He refers to assemblies held and to be held as follows:

"We did, about this time two years, with a great deal of care and management, get an Assembly, and we passed an act for building of churches. . . ."
 "My lord, I humbly beg leave to inform you, that we have an Assembly to sit the 3d November next. . . ." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 572.)

1704, Mar. 1. "I landed in Virginia, 14th of January, 1704; . . . I arrived amongst the inhabitants [of N. C.] 24th ditto. . . . I remained very well satisfied with their country till their Assembly sat, which was on 1st March. . . ."

From account of Rev. Mr. Blair's mission to North Carolina. (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 600.)

1706, Jan. 21-? Trott in his *Laws of British colonies in America* rel. to church, etc., 1736, N. C. section, prints a fragment of an act with the caption "Part of an Act, Intituled, An Act for a Town in Little River. At an Assembly begun January the 21st, 1705-6."

1707. "An Act to encourage the settlement of this country."

Referred to in letter of Gov. of Md. of date of June 10, 1707, and also in his protest against the act dated Aug. 16, 1707. (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 664, 665.)

1708 (?) "In observance to a late act of Assembly entitled an act for electing Vestrys the said act being first read the Vestry made choice. . . ."

Entry dated May 5, 1708. From vestry book of St. Paul's parish Chowan precinct. (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 680.)

The fact of the act having to be "first read" would suggest the inference that it was of very recent date.

1708, Oct. For accounts of the Glover, as well as the Cary usurpation, assembly, see Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 696-699.

1710/11, Mar. "It was ordered that in pursuance of an act of Assembly dated March ye 12th 1710. . . ."

From record of a vestry held Feb. 6, 1712/13. (Colon. Rec. N. C., ii: 10.)

1711/12 (?) [Two acts and the address of the General Assembly.] (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 784-794.)

These acts and the address accompanying a letter dated July 25, 1711, from Col. Spotswood to the Board of Trade. "Mr. Hyde arrived here last summer (?) . . . everyone . . . joined in a petition to him to take the administration as President of the Council until his Commission for Governor should arrive: Accordingly he was sworne . . . and called an assembly" . . . "upon which the Assembly . . . proceeded to pass a Law . . . but of this your Lordships will better judge by the copys of the Laws and Address which are here inclosed. . . ." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 779.)

Cited as acts of 1711 in Col. Rec.

1711, Mar. "Wee in most humble manner pray leave to informe your Lordship that at a Generall Assembly holden for this Collony in March last. . . ." (Colon. Rec., N. C., i: 806.)

Letter from Governor and Council to Lords Proprietors, undated, but context etc., indicates that it was written latter part of 1711.

1711 (?) "The great hopes we promise ourselves from this is the unanimous proceedings of this Assembly." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 836-838.)

Extract is from an address of the President and council of N. C. to Gov. Spotswood of Va. It is undated as printed in the N. C. Colon. Records. It is signed by Edward Hyde, *pres.* Hyde was president of the council from 1710 to Jan. 24, 1712, when he was made governor. On page 836 of the Colon. Records, v. i, are printed the proceedings of the Va. council of Feb. 20, 1712, on this address. This combination of facts would indicate a session either very late in 1711 or very early in 1712.

1712 [Mar.—] May. "Act of Assbly Intitled an act Confirming Survey of Land already made, *passed in an Assbly holden in March last.*" (Italics compiler's.) (Colon. Rec., i: 865.)

Extr. from proc. of meeting of council of N. C. on July 31, 1712. Council of N. C. sitting May 10, 1712, dissolves "present assembly." (Colon. Rec., i: 843.)

1712 [Oct.—Dec.]. "As you will see by the address of thanks of our Assembly wch i hope ye have Recd by Charleton, before now, being disappointed of it a long time by the mismanadgement of some Persons whom the Assembly trusted." (Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 895.)

Thomas Pollock, president of the council and acting gov., to Gov. Spotswood of Va., Dec. 28, 1712. Pollock succeeded Edward Hyde as governor in Sept. 1712. For nature of this address see Spotswood to Lords of Trade Feb. 11, 1712/13. (Colon. Rec., ii: 13.)

On p. 888 Colon. Rec., v. 1, is printed a representation from the governor, council and burgesses of N. C. to Gov. Spotswood. It is undated. In a letter of Feb. 11, 1713, from Gov. Spotswood to the Lords Proprietors he refers to this representation as having been received early in the past November. To reach him at that time it must have been written in October, and as it is from the burgesses and the council there must have been a General Assembly in session. See also Council proceedings of Jan. 12, 1713 (Colon. Rec., ii: 3), for the apprehension of Coll. Edward Moseley for having failed to deliver an address which he was "Instructed by the Assbly of this Province to send . . . from ye said Assembly to ye Govr of Virga."

1713 [Mar.—June]. "At the breaking up of the Assembly, shall give your Honor an account of what conclusions we come to with Tom Blount." Gov. Pollock to Gov. Spotswood Apr. 30, 1713. (Colon. Rec., ii: 40.)

"An Assembly having adjusted what public claims were put in, and enacted . . . were adjourned until August next." Same to same, June 8, 1713. (ib., 50.)

"Our assembly being to meet in November next, . . ." Same to same, Sept. 1, 1713. (ib., 62.)

1713, Nov. "It having been represented to Us that an Act of Assembly was pass'd in Our Province of North Carolina in Novr, 1713. . . ." (Colon. Rec. ii: 173.)

Lords Proprietors to Gov. Eden.

1714 [Mar.—?] "ffor as much as it has been represented to this Board by the Commons Assembled. . . ." (Colon. Rec., ii: 124.)

Extr. N. C. Council proc., Apr. 7, 1714.

1714 [Aug. ?—Sept. ?] Mr. Armstone missionary to the [Home] Secretary [of his society], dated Sept. 22, 1714. (Colon. Rec., ii: 143.)

"Since my last [dated Aug. 7, 1714] my hopes are blasted. We were then going to have an Assembly from whom thro' the governor's assistance I expected . . . but after near a fortnight's time spent to no purpose he was forced to send them home. . . ."

1714, Nov.

That there was a session of the General Assembly held at this time is confirmed by ch. 66, laws of 1715. (Colon. Records N. C., xxiii: 94.)

1715, Jan. "We take leave to inform you that by an act of the last Assembly made Jany. 1715. . . ." (Colon. Rec., ii: 291.)

Vestry of Pasquotank precinct to the secretary, dated Aug. 10, 1717.

1715 [Nov. 13-?] ^a On Sept. 13, 1715, the council records show the following. (Colon. Rec., ii: 200.)

"Ordered that a proclamacon be Issued out for ye Assemblys meeting at Captn Richard Sanderson in Little River instead of the church in Chowan which was the place of ye last meeting."

"Our Governor Mr. Eden having sent the Laws of our Province of North Carolina, as they were revised and settled by you at the last meeting of your Bienniall Assembly which began on the 13th Nov. 1715. . . ." Lords Proprietors to Council and Assembly of N. C. Aug. 1716. (Colon. Rec., ii: 235.)

"The Honble the Governor haveing Laid before this Board some papers said to be a Copy of the Journal of the Lower House assembly Dated in November, 1715. . . ."

Council jol. Aug. 4, 14, 1716. (Colon. Rec. ii: 243.)

1716. No session seems to have been held. Cf. Martin, also above, entry of Jan. 1715, in which a letter dated Aug. 1717, refers to the Jan. 1715 Assembly as the last Assembly.

1718 (?) Records of N. C. Council, July 31, 1718, show the following:

"Whereas the present Assembly stands adjourned till the first day in August next it is Ordered by this Board that they be further adjourned till the second day of November next ensuing and that a proclamation Issue (*sic*) accordingly. . . ." (Colon. Rec., ii: 307.)

1719, Mar. Records of N. C. Council, Nov. 11, 1718, show the following:

"Ordered that Writs are Issued for calling an Assembly to Seat ye Court House in Queen Anns Creek the first Tuesday in March next." (Colon. Rec., ii: 316.)

1720, Aug. Gen. bienn. assem. Ct. House, Chowan district. Not found.

1722, Oct. Gen bienn. assem. Ct. House, Edenton district. Not found.

1723, Nov. Gen. bienn. assem. Edenton. Not found.

1725, Nov. 1-2. Gen. bienn. assem. Edenton. Colon. Rec. N. C., ii: 575-577.

1726, Apr. 5-13. Gen. bienn. assem. Edenton. *ib.*, ii: 608-622.

1727, Nov. 6-7. Gen. bienn. assem. Edenton. Not found.

1729, Nov. 29. From the Lower House journal of Apr. 13, 1731, is taken the following:

"We imagine the same is already sufficiently provided for by the Act passed in the Biennial Assembly in November, 1729." (Colon. Rec. iii: 261.) For further reference to these laws see Gov. Burrington to Lords of Trade. (*ib.*, iii: 331.)

The act of surrender, 2 Geo. II, ch. 34, 1729, is printed in Rev. statutes N. C., 1837, ii: 466-479.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1663, Sept. Sir William Drummond, governor.

1667, Oct. Samuel Stephens, governor.

1674, ? Sir George Carteret, president of council.

1677. Sir Thomas Eastchurch, governor.

1677, July. Thomas Miller.

1677, Dec. John Culpepper.

1680. John Harvey, president of council.

1680, June. John Jenkins, governor.

1681, Feb. Henry Wilkinson, governor.

1683. Seth Sothel.

1689. Phillip Ludwell, governor.

1693. Alexander Lillington, depy. governor.

^a Rev. Statutes N. C. (Iredell), 1837, i: vii, gives dates as Nov. 17, 1715-Jan. 19, 1716. Trott. Laws Brit. Col. rel. to Church, etc., 1736, prints text of an act dated At a General Biennial Assembly held at Little River begun Nov. the 7th, 1715.

- 1695. Thomas Harvey, depy. governor.
- 1699. Henderson Walker, depy. governor.
- 1704. Robert Daniel, depy. governor.
- 1705. Thomas Carey, depy. governor.
- 1709, May. William Glover, depy. governor.
- 1710, Aug. Edward Hyde, depy. governor.
- 1712, Jan. 24. Edward Hyde, governor.
- 1712, Sept. 12. Thomas Pollock, president of council.
- 1713, Sept. 13^a. Charles Eden, governor.
- 1722, Mar. 30. Thomas Pollock, president of council.
- 1722, Sept. 7. William Reed, president of council.
- 1724, Jan. 15. George Burrington, governor.
- 1725, July 17. Richard Everhard, to 1729.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1663, Sept. (?) Proprietary commission to Sir William Berkeley of Virginia to appoint a governor for Albemarle.
1880. Calendar of State Papers. Colonial. A. and W. I., 1661-68, no. 555. (Abstract only.)
- 1663, Sept. (?) Proprietary instructions to Sir William Berkeley.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 50-52.
- 1667, Oct. Proprietary commission to Samuel Stephens, governor of Albemarle co.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 162-164.
- 1667, Oct. Proprietary instructions to Samuel Stephens.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 165-175.
- 1670. [Further] Instructions to the governor [Samuel Stephens] and the council of Albemarle county.
Providing against failure of Fundamental Constitutions by reason of want of landgraves, cassiques, etc.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 181-183.
- 1676, Nov. 21. Proprietary commission to Thomas Eastchurch, governor of Albemarle county.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 232.
- 1676, Nov. 21. Proprietary instructions for Thomas Eastchurch.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 230-232.
- 1679, Feb. 5. Proprietary instructions to John Harvey, president of council of Albemarle County.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 235.
- 1681 [Feb. 28.] Proprietary instructions to Henry Wilkinson, governor, and the council of Albemarle co.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 333.
- 1689, Dec. 5. Proprietary commission to Philip Ludwell, governor of Carolina, north and east of Cape Fear.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 360.
- 1689, Dec. 5. Proprietary instructions to Philip Ludwell.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 362.
- 1691, Nov. 8. Palatine's commission to Philip Ludwell.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 373.
- 1691, Nov. 8. Proprietary instructions for Philip Ludwell.
1856. Rivers. Hist. S. C., p. 59 et seq.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 373-380.
- 1691, Nov. 8. Additional instructions to same (delegates from Albemarle co.)
1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 380-381.
- 1691, Nov. 8. Private instructions to same.
1886. Colon. Records N. C.

1711/12, Jan. 24. Proprietary commission to Edward Hyde.

Text not found; see Colon. Records N. C., i: 841.

1711/12, Jan. 24. Proprietary instructions for Edward Hyde, governor of North Carolina.

1886. Colon. Records N. C., i: 844-846.

COUNCIL.

Journal.

1705, Dec. 3. Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 629.

1712, May 9-Sept. 12. *ib.*, i: 841-869.

1712/13, Jan. 9-Nov. 5. *ib.*, ii: 1-69.

1713/14, Jan. 23-Dec. 17. *ib.*, ii: 117-147.

1714/15, Feb. 11-Nov. 23. *ib.*, ii: 168-204.

1715/16, Jan. 21-Nov. 15. *ib.*, ii: 216-249.

1717, Mar. 28-22. *ib.*, ii: 275-296.

1718, Mar. 29-Dec. 30. *ib.*, ii: 301-321.

1719, Apr., May, Nov. *ib.*, ii: 328, 341, 351.

1719/20, Feb. 22-Dec. 3. *ib.*, ii: 374-396.

1721, Mar. 30, Oct. 18. *ib.*, ii: 425, 432.

1722, Mar. 30-Oct. 29. *ib.*, ii: 449-462.

1723, Mar. 28-Nov. 21. *ib.*, ii: 482-503.

1723/4, Jan. 15-Nov. 7. *ib.*, ii: 515-541.

1725, Apr. 3-Oct. 31. *ib.*, ii: 562-573.

1726, Jan. 19-Nov. 1. *ib.*, ii: 603-645.

1727, Apr. 3-Nov. 8. *ib.*, ii: 673-679.

1727/8, Feb. 21-Nov. 3. *ib.*, ii: 724-817.

Judicial.

"Under the proprietary government the judicial authority seems to have been divided among precinct courts, the general court, and the court of chancery." (Rev. Statutes N. C. (Iredell), 1837, ii: 527.)

GENERAL COURT.

Records.

1693, May. Colon. Records N. C., i: 386-389.

1694, Feb., Aug., Sept., Nov. *ib.*, i: 392-435.

1695, Feb. *ib.*, i: 442-454.

1697, Jan. *ib.*, i: 478-485.

1702, Oct. *ib.*, i: 566-568.

1703, Mar., July, Oct. *ib.*, i: 583-596.

1713, Mar., July. *ib.*, ii: 80-116.

1714, Mar. *ib.*, ii: 148-150.

1716, Aug., Nov. *ib.*, ii: 261-269.

1717, Mar. *ib.*, ii: 274-275.

1719, July, Oct. *ib.*, ii: 357-371.

1722, Apr., Aug. *ib.*, ii: 463-480.

1723, Mar., July, Oct. *ib.*, ii: 507-515.

1724, Mar., July, Nov. *ib.*, ii: 542-558.

1725, Mar., July, Oct. *ib.*, ii: 585-603.

1726, Mar., July, Aug., Oct. *ib.*, ii: 645-672.

1727, Mar., July, Oct. *ib.*, ii: 686-720.

1728, Mar., July, Oct. *ib.*, ii: 818-834.

1729, Mar. *ib.*, iii: 52-61.

1732, Oct., Nov. *ib.*, iii: 385-391.

PRECINCT COURTS.

PERQUIMANS.

Records.

- 1697, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 478-488.
 1698, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. ib., i: 488-490, 493-496.
 1699, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. ib., i: 520-526.
 1700, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. ib., i: 531-535.
 1701, Apr., July, Oct. ib., i: 548-551.
 1702, Jan., Apr., July, Nov. ib., i: 561-566.
 1703, Jan., Feb., Mar., July, Oct. ib., i: 573-582.
 1704, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. ib., i: 604-613.
 1705, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. ib., i: 617-627.
 1706, Jan., July. ib., i: 649.

CHANCERY COURT.

Records.

- 1694, Nov. Colon. Rec. N. C., i: 435-438.
 1695, Feb. ib., i: 454.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

1729-1775.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

1751. Collection of all public acts in force. Newbern, Davis, 1751. (2), xii, (1), 353, 8 pp. 4°. Swann's revisal.
 1752. Collection of all public acts of Assembly. . . . Newbern, Davis, 1752. (2), xii, (1), 371 (1) pp. F°. Ed. 2 of Swann's revisal. Known as "Yellow Jacket."
 1764. Collection of all acts . . . in force . . . since revisal of laws of 1751. . . . Newbern, Davis, 1764. (2), 307 (4). 4°. Referred to as "Davis' First Revisal."
 1765. Collection of all acts of Assembly. Newbern, Davis, 1765. 2 vols. in 1. 4°.
 1773. Complete revisal of all acts of Assembly in force. Newbern, Davis, 1773. (4), x, 566 (9) pp. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

The enacting clause of laws under the royal government was "Be it enacted, by his Excellency . . . , governor, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, and General Assembly of this Province"

- 1731, Apr. Not found. Acts passed?
 1733, July. Not found. Acts passed?
 1733, Nov. Not found. Acts passed?
 1734, Nov. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
 1735, Jan. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxv: 215-219.
 1736, Sept. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxv: 220-228.
 1738, Mar. Acts etc., ch. 1, 3, 11. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
 1. 1739, Feb. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
 2. 1739, Nov. Not found. Acts passed?

1. 1740, Feb. Not found.
2. 1740, July. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
1. 1741, Apr. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxiii: 158-206.
1. 1743, Mar. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
2. 1743, July. Not found.
3. 1743, Nov. Not found.^a
4. 1743/44, Feb. Not found.
1. 1744, Nov. Not found.
2. 1745, Apr. Acts, etc. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
1. 1746, June. Acts, etc., ch. 1-3. State Records N. C., xxiii: 244-250.
2. 1746, Nov. Acts, etc., ch. 1-2. *ib.*, xxiii: 251-267.
1. 1746/47, Feb. 25-Mar. 7. Acts, etc., ch. 1-2. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
2. 1747, Oct. 2-10. Not found.
3. 1748, Mar. 18-Apr. 6. Acts, etc. State Record N. C., xxiii: 273-296.
4. 1748, Sept. 29-Oct. 15. Acts, etc. *ib.*, xxiii: 297-309.
5. (?)
6. 1749, Mar. 28-Apr. 14. Acts, etc. *ib.*, xxiii: 310-316.
7. 1749, Sept. 26-Oct. 18. Acts, etc. *ib.*, xxiii: 317-341.
8. 1750, Mar. 28-Apr. 7. Acts, etc, ch. 1-7. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
9. 1750, July 5-10. Acts, etc. *ib.*, xxiii: 349-351.
10. 1751, Sept. 26-Oct. 12. Acts, etc., ch. 1-16. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
11. 1752, Mar. 31-Apr. 15. Acts, etc. *ib.*, xxiii: 371-386.
12. 1753, Mar. 28-Apr. 12. Acts, etc., ch. 1-8. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
13. 1753/54, Feb. 19-Mar. 9. Acts, etc., ch. 1-13. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
1. 1754/55, Dec. 12-Jan. 15. Acts, etc., ch. 1-16. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
2. 1755, Sept. 25-Oct. 15. Acts, etc., ch. 1-14. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
3. 1756, Sept. 30-Oct. 26. Acts, etc., ch. 1-24. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
4. 1757, May 16-28. Acts, etc., ch. 1-5. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
5. 1757, Nov. 21-Dec. 14. Acts, etc., ch. 1-13. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
6. 1758, Apr. 28-May 4. Acts, etc., ch. 1-6. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
7. 1758, Nov. 23-Dec. 23. Acts, etc., ch. 1-20. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
8. 1759, May 8-18. Acts, etc., ch. 1-2. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
9. 1759/60, Nov. 23-Jan. 9. Acts, etc., ch. 1-14. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
1. 1760, Apr. 24-May 23. Acts, etc., ch. 1-8. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
2. 1760, May 26-27. Acts, etc., ch. 1-2. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
3. 1760, June 30-July 14. Acts, etc., ch. 1-2. *ib.*, xxiii: 516-522.
4. 1760, Nov. 5-Dec. 6. Acts, etc., ch. 1-13. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
1. 1761, Mar. Acts, etc., ch. 1-15. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
1. 1762, Apr. Not found. Acts passed?
1. 1762, Nov. Acts, etc., ch. 1-28. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
1. 1764, Jan. 30-Mar. 10. Acts, etc., ch. 1-20. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.

^a Neither Upper House nor Lower House journals nor laws were found for this session. That there was a session is confirmed by a statement in the proceedings of the Council of Nov. 18, 1743, viz: "His Excellency having commanded the attendance of the lower house of Assembly was pleased to prorogue the Assembly to the third Tuesday of February next. . . ."

2. 1764, Oct. 25–Nov. 28. Acts, etc., ch. 1–17. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
3. 1765, May 3–18. Acts, etc., ch. 1–4. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
1. 1766, Nov. 3–Dec. 2. Acts, etc., ch. 1–29. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
2. 1767, Dec. 5–1768, Jan. 16. Acts, etc., ch. 1–27. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
3. 1768, Nov. 7–Dec. 5. Acts, etc., ch. 1–21. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
1. 1769, Oct. 23–Nov. 6. Acts, etc., ch. 1–4. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
1. 1770, Dec. 5–1771, Jan. 26. Acts, etc., ch. 1–44. State Records N. C., xxiii and xxv.
2. 1771, Nov. 19–Dec. 23. Acts, etc., ch. 1–23. *ib.*, xxiii and xxv.
1. 1773, Jan. 25–Mar. 6. Acts, etc., ch. 1–34. State Records N. C., xxiii: 872–930.
1. 1773, Dec. Not found. Acts passed?
2. 1774, Mar. Acts, etc., ch. 1–32. State Records N. C., xxiii: 931–976.
1. 1775, Apr. Not found. Acts passed?

UPPER HOUSE.

Journal.

The collation of sessions as given below is based on the Jameson list in *Amer. Hist. Assn. Rept.*, 1897: 437, et seq. The dates of the sessions of the Upper House, as determined by the journals which have been found, may, or may not represent the full session of that body. In the absence of any means of accurately verifying the exact term of session of the Upper House, those dates only for which journals were found have been given below. Sessions for which no Upper House journals whatever have been found are dated according to Jameson. New style chronology has been used.

- 1731, Apr. 13–May 17. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 257–283.
Prorogued to Sept. 6, 1731.
- 1733, July 3–18. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 540–559.
Dissolved.
- 1733, Nov. 5–8. No session of Upper House held; see Colon. Records N. C., iii: 613 et seq.
- 1734, Nov. 6–13. Edenton. Not found.
- 1735, Jan. 15–Mar. 1. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 75–105.
Prorogued to July 1, 1735.
- 1736, Sept. 21–Oct. 12. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 225–241.
Prorogued to March 1, 1736.
- 1738, Mar. Newbern. Not found.
1. 1739, Feb. 6–Mar. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 355–378.
2. 1739, Nov.–? Newbern. Not found.
1. 1740, Feb. 7–27. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 470–491.
2. 1740, Aug. 2–22: Edenton. *ib.*, iv: 534–550.
1. 1741, Apr. Edenton. Not found.
1. 1743, Mar. 15–Apr. 2. Edenton. Not found.
2. 1743, July 22–27. Edenton. Not found.
3. 1743, Nov. ? Not found; see note under laws page 518.
4. 1744, Feb. 23–Mar. 8. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 714–718.
Mar. 6–8 only found.
1. 1744, Nov. 15–Dec. 4. Newbern. Not found.
2. 1745, Apr. 8–20. Newbern. Not found.

1. 1746, June 12-28. Newbern. Not found.
2. 1746, Nov. 20-Dec. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 834-838.
1. 1747, Feb. 25-Mar. 7. Newbern. Not found.
2. 1747, Oct. 2-10. Newbern. Not found.
3. 1748, Mar. 18-Apr. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 899-915.
4. 1748, Sept. 29-Oct. 15. Newbern. Not found.
5. (?)
6. 1749, Mar. 30-Apr. 14. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 972-983.
7. 1749, Sept. 26-Oct. 18. Newbern. ib., iv: 1000-1008.
- Oct. 2-18 only found.
- [8] 1750, Mar. 28-Apr. 7. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 1052-1063.
- [9] 1750, July 5-9. Newbern. ib., iv: 1064-1066.
- [10] 1751, Sept. 26-Oct. 12. Newbern. ib., iv: 1256-1272.
11. 1752, Mar. 31-Apr. 15. Bath Town. ib., iv: 1317-1328.
- [12] 1753, Mar. 29-Apr. 12. Newbern. ib., v: 38-52.
13. 1754, Feb. 20-Mar. 9. Wilmington. ib., v: 177-189.
1. 1754/5, Dec. 14-Jan. 15. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., v: 213-231.
2. 1755, Sept. 25-Oct. 14. Newbern. ib., v: 495-515.
3. 1756, Sept. 30-Oct. 25. Newbern. ib., v: 658-685.
4. 1757, May 16-28. Newbern. ib., v: 830-841.
5. 1757, Nov. 21-Dec. 14. Newbern. ib., v: 869-887.
6. 1758, Apr. 28-May 4. Newbern. Not found.
7. 1758, Nov. 23-Dec. 23. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., v: 1013-1037.
8. 1759, May 8-18. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 85-93.
9. 1759/60, Nov. 23-Jan. 9. Newbern. ib., vi: 115-181.
1. 1760, Apr. 24-May 23. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 345-361.
2. 1760, May 26-27. Newbern. ib., vi: 420-422.
3. 1760, June 30-July 14. Newbern. ib., vi: 439-444.
4. 1760, Nov. 5-Dec. 3. Newbern. ib., vi: 446-466; 512.
1. 1761, Mar. 31-Apr. 22. Wilmington. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 638-657.
1. 1762, Apr. 13-29. Wilmington. Not found.
1. 1762, Nov. 3-Dec. 11. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 838-886.
1. 1764, Feb. 3-Mar. 10. Wilmington. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 1089-1145.
2. 1764, Oct. 25-Nov. 28. Wilmington. ib., vi: 1218-1254.
3. 1765, May 3-18. Wilmington. ib., vii: 41-59.
1. 1766, Nov. 3-Dec. 2. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vii: 292-340.
2. 1767/68, Dec. 5-Jan. 15. Newbern. ib., vii: 549-621.
3. 1768, Nov. 8-Dec. 5. Newbern. ib., vii: 890-922.
1. 1769, Oct. 23-Nov. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 86-101.
1. 1770/1, Dec. 5-Jan. 26. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 282-381.
2. 1771, Nov. 19-Dec. 23. Newbern. ib., ix: 101-133.
1. 1773, Jan. 25-Mar. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 376-441.
1. 1773, Dec. 4-21. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 706-727.
2. 1774, Mar. 2-25. Newbern. ib., ix: 831-873.
1. 1775, Apr. 4-8. Not found.

LOWER HOUSE.

Journal.

- 1731, Apr. 13.-May 17. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 285-322.
Prorogued to Sept. 6.
- 1733, July 3-18. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 561-604.
Dissolved.
- 1733, Nov. 5-8. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 612-613.
Not a sufficient number of the council reported to convene an Upper House, and, in consequence, no general assembly was held. The Lower House sat for three days.
- 1734, Nov. 6-13. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 634-642.
Upon the proclamation of the commission of Gov. Johnston the Lower House voted "to proceed no further in business."
- 1735, Jan. 15-Mar. 1. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 115-153.
Prorogued to July 1.
- 1736, Sept. 21-Oct. 12. Edenton. Not found.
- 1738, Mar. Newbern. Not found.
1. 1739, Feb. 6-Mar. 8. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 382-412.
2. 1739, Nov. 15-? Newbern. *ib.*, iv: 414.
1. 1740, Feb. 5-27. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 492-532.
2. 1740, July 31-Aug. 22. Edenton. *ib.*, iv: 552-574.
1. 1741, Apr. ? Edenton. }
2. 1741 (?) Wilmington. } Not found.
1. 1743, Mar. 15-Apr. 2. Edenton. Not found.
2. 1743, July 22-27. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 651-655.
3. 1743, Nov. ? Not found; see note under laws page 518.
4. 1744, Feb. 23-Mar. 8. Edenton. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 719-731.
1. 1744, Nov. 15-Dec. 4. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 732-750.
2. 1745, Apr. 8-20. Newbern. *ib.*, iv: 770-789.
1. 1746, June 12-28. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 814-833.
2. 1746, Nov. 21-Dec. 5. Newbern. *ib.*, iv: 838-843.
1. 1747, Feb. 25-Mar. 7. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 855-862.
2. 1747, Oct. 2-10. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 863-867.
3. 1748, Mar. 18-Apr. 6. Newbern. Not found.
4. 1748, Sept. 29-Oct. 15. Newbern. Not found.
5. (?)
6. 1749, Mar. 28-Apr. 14. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., iv: 984-998.
7. 1749, Sept. 26-Oct. 18. Newbern. *ib.*, iv: 1010-1020.
8. 1750, [Mar. 28-Apr. 7^a]. Newbern. Not found.
[9] 1750, July 5-10. Newbern. *ib.*, iv: 1068-1071.
[10] 1751, Sept. 26-Oct. 12. Newbern. *ib.*, iv: 1274-1298.
11. 1752, Mar. 31-Apr. 15. Bath Town. *ib.*, iv: 1329-1348.
[12] 1753, Mar. 28-Apr. 12. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 53-75.
13. 1754, Feb. 19-Mar. 9. Wilmington. *ib.*, v: 192-208.
1. 1754/55, Dec. 12-Jan. 15. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., v: 231-312.
2. 1755, Sept. 25-Oct. 15. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 521-556.
3. 1756, Sept. 30-Oct. 26. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 688-738.

^a Dates of Lower House session.

4. 1757, May 16-28. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 843-865.
5. 1757, Nov. 21-Dec. 14. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 889-922.
6. 1758, Apr. 28-May 4. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 998-1012.
7. 1758, Nov. 23-Dec. 23. Newbern. *ib.*, v: 1039-1097.
8. 1759, May 8-18. Newbern. *ib.*, vt: 95-114.
9. 1759/60, Nov. 23-Jan. 9. Newbern. *ib.*, vi: 132-171; 184-200.
1. 1760, Apr. 24-May 23. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 362-420.
2. 1760, May 26-27. Newbern. *ib.*, vi: 427-438.
3. 1760, June 30-July 14. Newbern. Not found.
4. 1760, Nov. 7-Dec. 3. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 470-520.
1. 1761, Mar. 31-Apr. 23. Wilmington. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 661-694.
1. 1762, Apr. 13-29. Wilmington. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 800-837.
1. 1762, Nov. 3-Dec. 11. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 893-965.
1. 1764, Feb. 3-Mar. 10. Wilmington. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 1150-1218.
2. 1764, Oct. 25-Nov. 28. Wilmington. *ib.*, vi: 1257-1318.
Nov. 28 not found.
3. 1765, May 13-18. Newbern. *ib.*, vii: 61-88.
1. 1766, Nov. 3-Dec. 2. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., vii: 342-423.
2. 1767/8, Dec. 5-Jan. 16. Newbern. *ib.*, vii: 565-594, 624-670.
3. 1768, Nov. 7-Dec. 5. Newbern. *ib.*, vii: 924-986.
1. 1769, Oct. 23-Nov. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 105-141.
1. 1770/1, Dec. 5-Jan. 26. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 302-346; 385-479.
2. 1771, Nov. 19-Dec. 23. Newbern. *ib.*, ix: 136-225.
1. 1773, Jan. 25-Mar. 6. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 447-587.
1. 1773, Dec. 4-21. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 733-788.
2. 1774, Mar. 2-25. Newbern. *ib.*, ix: 874-953.
1. 1775, Apr. 4-8. Newbern. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1187-1205.
1. 1775, Apr. 4-8. Newbern. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, v. i: 255-66.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1731, Feb. 25. George Burrington, governor.
- 1734, Nov. 13. Gabriel Johnston, governor.
- 1752, July 17. Nathaniel Rice, acting gov.
- 1753, Jan. 23. Matthew Rowan, acting gov.
- 1754, Nov. 1. Arthur Dobbs, governor.
- 1765, Mar. 28. William Tryon, lieut. gov.
- 1765, July 19. William Tryon, governor.
- 1771, July 1. James Hassell, acting gov.
- 1771, Aug. 12. Josiah Martin, governor.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1729/30, Jan. 15. Royal commission to George Burrington, governor of North Carolina. 2 George ii.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 66-73.
- 1730, Dec. 14. Royal instructions to George Burrington. 2 George ii.
1886. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 90-118.

1733, July 18. Royal instructions to Gabriel Johnston, governor of North Carolina. 7 George ii.

"These instructions are identical with the instructions to Governor Burrington . . . except the 41st article and the alteration of three Councillors' names." (Colon. Records N. C., iii: 498.)

1754. Royal instructions to Arthur Dobbs, governor of North Carolina. George ii.

1887. Colon. Records N. C., v: 1107.

1754. Additional instruction to Arthur Dobbs (town and county charters).

1887. Colon. Records N. C., v: 405-407.

1759. Instruction to Arthur Dobbs (currency).

1888. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 43.

1761. Royal commission to Arthur Dobbs. George iii.

1888. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 524-532.

1761, Dec. 9. Additional instruction to Arthur Dobbs (legislative regulation of judicial tenure). George iii.

1888. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 591-592.

1764, Apr. 26. Royal commission to William Tryon, lieut. gov. of North Carolina. 4 George iii.

1888. Colon. Records N. C., vi: 1043-1044.

1765 [Dec. 24.] Royal instructions to William Tryon.

1890. Colon. Records N. C., vii: 137-142. Sec. 45, 50, 71, 77, 78, 109, 111 only. Aside from these sections Tryon's instructions were identical with those given to Dobbs, save that sections 13, 41, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 66, 84, 85, and 118 of Dobbs' instructions are omitted from those given to Tryon.

1767, July 13. Additional instructions to Tryon (provision for orthodox clergy).

1890. Colon. Records N. C., vii: 507.

1771, Feb. 6. Royal commission and instructions to Josiah Martin, gov. of North Carolina. 11 George iii.

1890. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 513-515.

1771, (?) Additional instruction to Josiah Martin (tumults and riotous assemblies).

1890. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 515-516.

1771, May 29. Additional instructions to Josiah Martin (royal order for running the South Carolina boundary line).

1890. Colon. Records N. C., viii: 611-612.

1771, June 10. Additional instruction to Josiah Martin (S. C. boundary).

1895. Colon. Records N. C., xi: 234.

1772, n. d. Additional instruction to Josiah Martin (postal service).

1890. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 290-291.

1772, Feb. 4. Additional instruction to Josiah Martin (non-resident debtors).

1890. Colon. Records N. C. ix: 235-236.

1772, May 15. Additional instruction to Josiah Martin (public peace).

1895. Colon. Records N. C., xi: 240.

COUNCIL.

Journal.

1730/1, Feb. 25-May 22; July 27-Nov. 23. Colon. Records N. C., iii: 211-256.

1731/2, Jan. 17-May 16; July 25-Nov. 8. ib., iii: 398-429.

1733, Mar. 29-Apr. 3; July 3-Dec. 27. ib., iii: 536-633; iv: 1-4.

1734/5, Jan. 15-May 19; Aug. 13-Dec. 16. ib., iv: 31-74.

- 1735/6, Feb. 17-June 19; Sept. 21-Oct. 15. *ib.*, iv: 216-225.
 1736/7, Mar. 1-10; Sept. 8-Nov. 21. *ib.*, iv: 271-283.
 1737/8, Feb. 15-July 1; Nov. 16-Dec. 24. *ib.*, iv: 328-337.
 1738/9, Feb. 20-July 11; Sept. 22-Nov. 23. *ib.*, iv: 342-355.
 1739/40, Feb. 5-July 11; Aug. 24. *ib.*, iv: 439-461.
 1740/1, Mar. 6-May 23; Sept. 21-Oct. 2. *ib.*, iv: 587-603.
 1742, May 4-7. *ib.*, iv: 615-619.
 1743, Mar. 15-Apr. 2; July 25-28; Nov. 10-18. *ib.*, iv: 625-650.
 1743/4, Feb. 25-Mar. 9; July 4-13; Sept. 5; Nov. 19-Dec. 4. *ib.*, iv: 674-711.
 1745, Apr. 4-20. *ib.*, iv: 759-768.
 1745/6, Mar. 12-15; June 16-28. *ib.*, iv: 798-806.
 1746/7, Mar. 5-24. *ib.*, iv: 850-854.
 1748, Mar. 25-Apr. 6; Sept. 29-Oct. 15. *ib.*, iv: 884-898.
 1749, Apr. 3-14; Sept. 28-Oct. 18. *ib.*, iv: 945-970.
 1750, Mar. 28-Apr. 7; July 5-10; Sept. 27-Oct. 2. *ib.*, iv: 1032-1050.
 1751, Mar. 26-Apr. 3; Sept. 26-Oct. 12. *ib.*, iv: 1237-1255.
 1753, Feb. 1-May 12; Aug. 31-Nov. 17. *ib.*, v: 29-37.
 1754, Feb. 19-May 21; Sept. 24-27. *ib.*, v: 172-176.
 1755, Mar. 25-May 1; Aug. 28-Oct. 13. *ib.*, v: 488-493.
 1756, Mar. 12-May 7; Sept. 27-Oct. 25. *ib.*, v: 653-657.
 1757, May 17-30; Nov. 18-Dec. 15. *ib.*, v: 810-828.
 1758, Mar. 8-July 1; Oct. 21-Dec. 23. *ib.*, v: 990-997.
 1759, Mar. 1-May 17; Aug. 31-Dec. 22. *ib.*, vi: 75-85.
 1760, Jan. 2-July 12; Nov. 18-Dec. 6. *ib.*, vi: 330-344.
 1761, Feb. 7-Apr. 23; Oct. 20-Dec. 8. *ib.*, vi: 628-638.
 1762, Mar. 8-Apr. 30; Oct. 19-Dec. 31. *ib.*, vi: 755-799.
 1763, Jan. 1-Apr. 23; Sept. 8-Dec. 24. *ib.*, vi: 1007-1019.
 1764, Feb. 2-Apr. 25; Aug. 27-Nov. 28. *ib.*, vi: 1064-1088.
 1765, Jan. 25-May 18; Oct. 24-Dec. 21. *ib.*, vi: 1322; vii: 4-134.
 1766, Jan. 6-June 28; Sept. 22-Dec. 1. *ib.*, vii: 168-278.
 1767, Jan. 23-July 12; Oct. 14-Dec. 19. *ib.*, vii: 427-534.
 1768, Jan. 13-June 20; Aug. 13-Dec. 23. *ib.*, vii: 672-883.
 1769, Apr. 14-May 6; Nov. 4-Dec. 18. *ib.*, viii: 25-161.
 1770, Apr. 9-May 12; Oct. 16-Dec. 31. *ib.*, viii: 191-272.
 1771, Jan. 2-July 1; Aug. 12-30; Nov. 18-Dec. 30. *ib.*, viii: 480-623; ix: 3-78.
 1772, Jan. 25-May 26; Aug. 22-Oct. 12. *ib.*, ix: 228-346.
 1773, Feb. 6-June 28; Dec. 6-22. *ib.*, ix: 372-790.
 1774, Mar. 19-July 25; Aug. 12-Oct. 8. *ib.*, ix: 830-1078.
 1775, Feb. 24-July 18. *ib.*, ix: 1132-1229; x: 38, 106.

A small portion of these proceedings is reprinted in Force's American Archives as follows:

- 1774, Aug. 12-25. 4th ser., i: 705-707.
 1775, Mar. 1. *ib.*, ii: 7-8.
 1775, Apr. 12. *ib.*, ii: 274.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

1774-1776.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Journal of proceedings.

1. New Bern. 1774, Aug. 25-27.

177? "Col. Saunders [secretary of state of N. C.] once told me that there was a copy of the journal of this Congress, printed soon after, in his office, but I have never seen it." (Stephen B. Weeks. *Hist. Lit. of N. C.*, p. 42.)

1837. *Amer. Archives*, 4 ser. i: 734-737.

1890. *Colon. Records N. C.*, ix: 1041-1049.

2. New Bern. 1775, Apr. 3-7.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1178-1185.
3. Hillsborough. 1775, Aug. 20-Sept. 10.
1840. Amer. Archives, 4 ser., iii: 181-209.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 164-220.
4. Halifax. 1776, Apr. 4-May 14.
1776. New Bern, Davis. 46 pp. 8°.
1831. Raleigh, Lawrence and Lemay. 66 pp. 8°.
1844. Amer. Archives, 4 ser., v: 1315-1368.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 499-590.
5. Halifax. 1776, Nov. 12-Dec. 23.
1777. New Bern, Davis. 84 pp. sm. 4°.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 913-1013.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Journal of proceedings.

1. Court House, Johnston co. 1775, Oct. 18-22.
1840. Amer. Archives, 4 ser., iii: 1087-1094.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 283-293.
2. Court House, Johnston co. 1775, Dec. 18-24.
1843. Amer. Archives, 4 ser., iv: 299-308.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 349-358.
3. Newbern. 1776, Feb. 28-Mar. 5.
1844. Amer. Archives, 4 ser., v: 65-69.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 469-475.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

[Minutes.]

1. Wilmington. 1776, June 5-July 16.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 619-647.
2. Halifax. 1776, July 21-28.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 682-706.
3. Salisbury. 1776, Sept. 6-13.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 826-829.
4. Halifax. 1776, Sept. 27-Oct. 25.
1890. Colon. Records N. C., x: 873-879.
The four sessions of the council of safety are printed in Amer. Archives, ser. 5, v. 1 (1848), pp. 1363-1386.

COMMITTEES OF SAFETY.

ANSON COUNTY.

- 1774, Aug. 18. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1032.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

- 1774, Aug. 22. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1037.
1775, Jan. 28. ib., ix: 1133.
1775, Mar. 4. ib., ix: 1141.
1776, Oct. 15. ib., x: 847.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

- 1774, Aug. 9. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1026.
1775, Jan. 27. ib., ix: 1116.

EDENTON.

- 1775, Feb. 4. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1134.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

1774, Aug. 15. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1034.

HALIFAX (TOWN AND COUNTY).

1774, Aug. 22. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1038 (town).

1774, Dec. 21. ib., ix: 1101 (county).

1775, Nov. 28. ib., x: 337 (town).

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

1774, Aug. 12. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1031.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

1775, May 31. Wheeler. Hist. Sketches N. C., ii: 255-256.

Extract; proc. annulling royal laws and commissions.

For references to various prints of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence see Sabin, Winsor (1889), vi: 256-257, and the N. Y. Public Library Bull. (1897), i: 352. Winsor also discusses the relative authenticity of the several issues. Recently and since the publication of Winsor and that no. of the N. Y. P. L. Bull., a discussion on this subject has again arisen. See H. A. Bruce in Harper's Wkly. (1906), v. 50: 946-948; same in No. Amer. Rev. (1906), v. 183: 47-61. W. C. Ford in Amer. Hist. Rev., 1906, v. xi: 548-558. S. M. Miller in Collier's (1905), v. 35: 19-21. H. A. Ratterman in German Amer. Annals (1904), n. s., v. 2: 211-241, and of separate books, Geo. W. Graham. The Mecklenburg Declaration, etc., N. Y. 1905, 205 pp. A. S. Salley, jr., The true Mecklenburg "Declaration, etc." Columbia, S. C., 1905. 18 (3) pp. W. H. Hoyt, The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, N. Y., 1907, 284 pp. See also the very complete list of references in Weeks. Hist. Lit. of N. C.

NEWBERN.

1775, Mar. 4. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1143.

1775, July 17, 21. ib., x: 105, 115.

1775, Aug. 2, 5, 10, 15. ib., x: 137, 139, 152, 158.

1776, Jan. 16, 17. ib., x: 414, 415.

1776, Feb. 10, 15, 21, 23, 24. ib., x: 444, 456, 459, 462, 463.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

1775, Aug. 5. Colon. Records N. C., x: 140.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1776, Aug. 27. Colon. Records N. C., x: 785.

PITT COUNTY.

1774, Oct. 27. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1079.

1774, Nov. 3, 17. ib., ix: 1080, 1088.

1774, Dec. 17. ib., ix: 1100.

1775, Feb. 11. ib., ix: 1126.

1775, Mar. 10, 24. ib., ix: 1154, 1171.

1775, May 1, 20, 27. ib., ix: 1240, 1266, 1281.

1775, June 10. ib., x: 14.

1775, July 1, 8, 17, 29. ib., x: 61, 87, 99, 122.

1775, Aug. 23. ib., x: 221.

1775, Sept. 9, 23. ib., x: 243, 255.

1775, Oct. 24, 25. ib., x: 295.

1775, Nov. 11. ib., x: 321.

1775, Dec. 16. ib., x: 346.

1776, Jan. 23. ib., x: 422.

- 1776, Feb. 13. ib., x: 451.
 1776, Mar. 23. ib., x: 494.
 1776, June 29. ib., x: 618.
 1776, July 23. ib., x: 670.

ROWAN COUNTY.

- 1774, Aug. 8. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1024.
 1774, Sept. 23. ib., ix: 1072.
 1774, Nov. 2. ib., ix: 1079.
 1775, June 1. ib., x: 9.
 1775, July 8, 15. ib., x: 83, 92.
 1775, Aug. 1. ib., x: 134.
 1775, Sept. 20, 21. ib., x: 252, 253.
 1775, Oct. 17, 18. ib., x: 279-280.
 1775, Nov. 7-11. ib., x: 309-317.
 1776, Feb. 6. ib., x: 432.
 1776, May 7-8. ib., x: 592-593.
 1776, July 13. ib., x: 667.
 1776, Aug. 7, 22. ib., x: 730, 760.
 1774-1776, printed in Wheeler. Hist. sketches of N. C., ii: 360-377.

SURREY COUNTY.

- 1775, Aug. 25, 26. Colon. Records N. C., x: 228-9.
 1775, Sept. 20, 21. ib., x: 251, 254.

TRYON COUNTY.

- 1775, July 10. Colon. Records N. C., x: 88.
 1775, Sept. 14. ib., x: 247.
 1775, Oct. 24. ib., x: 296.
 1776, Jan., 4th Tuesday. ib., x: 423.
 1776, Feb. 6. ib., x: 440.
 1776, July 9. ib., x: 661.

Tryon County was divided in 1791 into Lincoln and Rutherford.

WILMINGTON.

- 1774, Nov. 23, 25, 26. Colon. Records N. C., ix: 1088-1090.
 1774, Dec. 10, 14, 17, 19, 30. ib., ix: 1095-1098, 1101, 1103.
 1775, Jan. 3-6, 20-21, 27, 28, 30. ib., ix: 1107-1113, 1118.
 1775, Feb. 13, 20-21. ib., ix: 1126-1128.
 1775, Mar. 1, 4, 6-7, 13, 24. ib., ix: 1135, 1143, 1149, 1151, 1166, 1170.
 1775, Apr. 4, 20. ib., ix: 1185, 1222.
 1775, May 20. ib., ix: 1265.
 1775, June 7, 12, 20, 21. ib., x: 12, 15, 24, 25, 50.
 1775, July 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 20, 21, 27, 31. ib., x: 64, 68, 72, 87, 89, 93, 112, 121, 124.
 1775, Aug. 8, 9, 11, 17-19, 21. ib., x: 141, 151, 157, 158-160, 220.
 1775, Oct. 5, 11, 16-17, 25, 30. ib., x: 262, 263, 279, 282, 298, 299.
 1775, Nov. 3, 13, 15, 17-18, 20, 24. ib., x: 304, 328-336.
 1775, Dec. 7, 19, 20, 22. ib., x: 345, 348, 363.
 1776, Jan. 5, 6, 19, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27, 28, 30. ib., x: 388-9, 393, 405, 410-1, 418-9, 421, 425-6.
 1776, Feb. 2, 5, 9. ib., x: 426, 431, 435.
 1774-1776. Proceedings . . . printed from the original record. Raleigh, 1844.
 76 pp. 8°.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1776 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. Constitution . . . ratified Dec. 18, 1776.
 1777. Proc. fifth Provincial Congress.
 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., 1409-1418.
 1890. N. C. Colon. Records, x : 1006-1013.
 1904. N. C. State Records, xxiii : 980-984.
1776. Declaration of Rights.
 1904. N. C. State Records, xxiii : 976-979.
1776. Ordinances of Constitutional Convention.
 1904. N. C. State Records, xxiii : 985-1000.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

None made before 1789.

SESSION LAWS.

1. 1777, Apr. 7-May 9. Newbern, Davis, 1777. 38 pp. F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 1-42.
2. 1777, Nov. 15-Dec. 24. Newbern, Davis, 1778. 84 pp. F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 43-153.
1. 1778, Apr. 14-May 2. Newbern, Davis, 1778. 20 pp. F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 154-183.
2. 1778, Aug. 8-19. n. t. p. 38 pp.^a F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 184-189.
3. 1779, Jan. 19-Feb. 13. n. t. p. 38 pp. F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 190-253.
1. 1779, May 3-12. n. t. p. 4 pp. F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 254-261.
2. 1779, Oct. 18-Nov. 20. n. t. p. F°.
 "16 small folio and 18 quarto pages." (Weeks. Press of N. C.)
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 262-313.
1. 1780, Apr. 17-May 10 (?). n. t. p. 16 pp. F°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 314-343.
2. 1780, Sept. 5-13 (?). n. t. p. 12 pp. 4°.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 344-357.
3. 1781, Jan. 18-Feb. 14. n. t. p.
 "16 pages quarto and 4 small folio." (Weeks.)
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 358-383.
1. 1781, June (?) - July 14. n. t. p.
 "16 pages quarto and 4 small folio." (Weeks.)
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 384-412.
1. 1782, Apr. 13-May 12. Halifax, Davis, n. d.
 "36 pages folio and 20 quarto." (Weeks.)
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 413-474.
1. 1783, Apr. 18-May 17. F°.
 Imperfect copy only found recorded. n. t. p. pp. 1-44.
 1905. State Records N. C., xxiv : 475-542.

^a Not seen. Pages from Weeks. Press of N. C. in 18th century (no. 47).

1. 1784, Apr. 19–June 2. Halifax, Davis, n. d. 92, 2 pp. 4°.
1905. State Records N. C., xxiv: 543–648.
1. 1784 Oct. 22–Nov. 25. Newbern, Davis, n. d. 64 pp. 4°.
1905. State Records N. C., xxiv: 650–708.
1. 1785, Nov. 19–Dec. 29. Newbern, Arnett & Hodge, 1786. 2, 42 pp. F°.
1905. State Records N. C., xxiv: 710–782.
1. 1786, Nov. 18–Jan. 6, 1787. [Fayetteville, Hodge & Blanchard, n. d.] 56 pp. F°.
1905. State Records N. C., xxiv: 783–884.
1. 1787, Nov. 18–Dec. 22. [Newbern, Hodge & Wills, n. d.] 32 pp. F°.
1905. State Records N. C., xxiv: 885–951.
1. 1788, Nov. 3–Dec. 6. [Edenton, Hodge & Wills, n. d.] 28 pp. F°.
1905. State Records N. C., xxiv: 952–994.
1. 1789, Nov. 2–Dec. 22. [Edenton, Hodge & Wills, n. d.] 58 pp. F°
1906. State Records N. C., xxv: 1–63.

SENATE.

Journal.

1. 1777, Apr. 7–May 9.
1895. State Records N. C., xii: 1–94.
2. 1777, Nov. 15–Dec. 24.
1895. *ib.*, xii: 114–452.
1. 1778, Apr. 14–May 2.
1895. State Records N. C., xii: 549–651.
2. 1778, Aug. 8–19.
1895. *ib.*, xii: 764–810.
3. 1779, Jan. 19–Feb. 13.
1896. *ib.*, xiii: 532–622.
1. 1779, May 3–15.
1896. State Records N. C., xiii: 735–776.
2. 1779, Oct. 18–Nov. 20.
1896. *ib.*, xiii: 825–898.
Nov. 11–20. Not found.
1. 1780, Apr. 17–May 10 (?). Not found.
2. 1780, Sept. 5–13. Not found.
3. 1781, Jan. 27–Feb. 14.
1899. State Records N. C., xvii: 635–714.
1. 1781, June 23–July 14.
1899. State Records N. C., xvii: 794–876.
July 14 incomplete.
1. 1782, Apr. 15–May 18.
1901. State Records N. C., xix: 1–128.
1. 1783, Apr. 18–May 17.
1901. State Records N. C., xix: 129–232.
1. 1784, Apr. 19–June 2. Not found.
1. 1784, Oct. 25–Nov. 6.
1901. State Records N. C., xix: 400–488.
1. 1785, Nov. 19–Dec. 29.
1899. State Records N. C., xvii: 264–426.
1. 1786, Nov. 18–Jan. 6, 1787. 1787. 56 pp. F°.
1900. State Records N. C., xviii: 226–485.

1. 1787, Nov. 18-Dec. 22.
1902. State Records N. C., xx: 119-300.
1. 1788, Nov. 3-Dec. 6. Edenton, Hodge & Wills, 1788. 56 pp. F°.
1903. State Records N. C., xxi: 1-188.
1. 1789, Nov. 2-Dec. 22. Edenton, Hodge & Wills, 1789. 72 pp. F°.
1903. State Records N. C., xxi: 193-430.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Journal.

1. 1777, Apr. 7-May 9. Not found.
2. 1777, Nov. 15-Dec. 24.
1895. State Records N. C., xli: 265-439.
1. 1778, Apr. 14-May 2.
1895. State Records N. C., xli: 655-763.
2. 1778, Aug. 8-19.
1895. *ib.*, xli: 816-875.
3. 1779, Jan. 19-Feb. 13.
1896. *ib.*, xlii: 625-734.
1. 1779, May 3-15.
1896. State Records N. C., xlii: 784-823.
1900. *ib.*, xviii: 803-825.^a
1. 1780, Apr. 17-May 10 (?). Not found.
2. 1780, Sept. 5-13 (?). Not found.
3. 1781, Jan. 18 [27]-Feb. 14.
1899. State Records N. C., xvii: 715-793.
1. 1781, June 23-July 14.
1899. State Records N. C., xvii: 877-978.
1. 1782, Apr. 16-May 18.
1899. State Records N. C., xvi: 1-177.
1. 1783, Apr. 18-May 17.
1901. State Records N. C., xix: 233-399.
1. 1784, Apr. 19-June 3.
1901. State Records N. C., xix: 489-716.
First leaf or two of journal of Apr. 19 had not been found when this print was made.
1. 1784, Oct. 22-Nov. 26.
1901. State Records N. C., xix: 717-836.
1. 1785, Nov. 19-Dec. 29.
1902. State Records N. C., xx: 1-117.
1. 1786, Nov. 20-Jan. 4, 1787. n. p., n. d. 44 pp. F°.
1900. State Records N. C., xviii: 1-225.
1. 1787, Nov. 19-Dec. [21].
1902. State Records N. C., xx: 301-474.
Imperfect. Concluding portion of journal of Dec. 21 [and the whole of Dec. 22?] not found.
1. 1788, Nov. 3 [-Dec. 6] Edenton, Hodge & Wills, n. d. 41 pp. F°.
1902. State Records N. C., xx: 474-599. Nov. 3-Dec. 5 only. Weeks, 18th Century Press N. C. (no. 74) gives collation as above without reference to last date of session.
1. 1789, Nov. 2-Dec. 22. Edenton, Hodge & Wills, n. d. 52+pp. F°.
1903. State Records N. C., xxi: 577-728. (Nov. 2-Dec. 22 only.)

^aAt the time when v. 13 was printed the concluding part of the journal of May 12, and the journals of May 13-15, had not been found.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1776. Richard Caswell.
- 1779. Abner Nash.
- 1781. Thomas Burke.
- 1782. Alexander Martin.
- 1784. Richard Caswell.
- 1787. Samuel Johnston.
- 1789. Alexander Martin to 1792.

COUNCIL.

Journal.

1779, Mar. 16-July 30. Colon. Records N. C., xiv: 273-332.

A part of the missing Council of State journal, 1777-1780, was recently found in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, at Washington, together with a quantity of other papers. The entire material has been returned to the State of North Carolina. (Amer. Hist. Review, April, 1906: 753.)

1781/2, July 23-Dec. 20. Colon. Records N. C., xix: 855-878.

BOARD OF WAR.

Proceedings.

1780/1, Sept. 14-Jan. 30. Colon. Records N. C., xiv: 376-495.

Judicial.

Reports of cases, Superior Courts of N. C., 1778-1797. By F. X. Martin. 2d ed. By Wm. H. Battle. 2 v. in 1. Raleigh, 1843. 8°.

General references.

For a memorandum relative to the recent discovery in the United States Department of State of North Carolina documents covering the years 1755-1835, and their transfer to the State of North Carolina, see American Historical Review for April, 1906, p. 753.

Chalmers (George) Political Annals. Book I, London, 1780. F°.

So much in Chalmers as relates to Carolina is reprinted in Carroll's Hist. Coll., ii: 273-345.

Indexes to documents relative to North Carolina, during the colonial existence of said State, 1663-1777, now on file in the offices of the Board of Trade and State Paper Offices in London: transmitted in 1827: by Mr. Gallatin, and now published by resolution of the Legislature of 1842-43: under the direction of the Public Treasurer. Raleigh: T. Loring, Printer. Office of "The Independent." 1843. 1 p. l., 120 pp. 8°.

Report on expediency and probable cost of printing 100 copies of the colonial records. 4 pp. (House doc. 90, 1850.)

Report of Hon. David L. Swain on the historical agency for procuring documentary evidence of the history of N. C. 1857. n. t. p. 18 pp. (N. C. doc. 28, sess. 1856/7.)

— Same. Raleigh, Holden and Wilson, 1857. 20 pp. 8°.

Memorial relative to the publication by the state of the documentary history of North Carolina. 4 pp. (Doc. 49, 1858/9.)

Correspondence relative to the disposition of the Letter Book of the Governor and other public records heretofore deposited in the capitol. (Senate jol., 1865/6: 78-79.)

Communication from secretary of state relative to the Great Seal and from trustees of public libraries relative to progress made in discharge of duties under act of 1881 concerning publication of the colonial records of North Carolina. 18 pp. (Doc. 21, 1883.)

The press of North Carolina in the eighteenth century by Stephen B. Weeks. Brooklyn, 1891. 80 pp. 8°.

Bibliography of the historical literature of North Carolina by Stephen B. Weeks. Cambridge, 1895. 79 pp. (Library of Harvard Univ. Bibliographical contributions, no. 48.)

Checklist of sessions of North Carolina Legislature, 1715-1801, showing location of manuscript journals.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. rept., 1897: 437-449, being, in part, 2d ann. rept.

Amer. Hist. Ms. Commission, J. F. Jameson, then chrm.

Report on the public archives of North Carolina.

Second report Public Archives Commission, 1901, Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rept., 1901, pp. 345-352.

p. SOUTH CAROLINA.^a

1664-1789.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Archives of South Carolina Under Proprietary Rule, 1664-1719.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Parliament.

Council journal.

Commons House of Assembly journal.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Archives of South Carolina Under Royal Government, 1719-1776.

Legislative.

Statutes (compilations; session laws).

Council minutes.

Commons House of Assembly journal.

Provincial Congress.

Council of Safety.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Commissions and instructions.

Archives of the State of South Carolina, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

Statutes (session laws and tax acts).

Senate journal.

House journal.

Executive.

Governors.

Register

Judicial.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In 1848 the committee on public buildings of the general assembly, to whom had been referred a resolution on the expediency of constructing rooms for legislative records, urged the collection and preservation of documents relating to South Carolina history, citing the destruction of legislative records by fire, in 1843/4, as illustrative of the necessity of a proper place for keeping them.

^a The Commission desires to acknowledge its obligations to Dr. W. Roy Smith, of Bryn Mawr College, for his services in examining this portion of this bibliography.

In the same year a report was made to the general assembly on the completion of the work of arranging the Senate records from 1782 to date, the work having been undertaken by the clerk of the Senate, pursuant to resolution of 1847. In the following year, viz, 1849, Governor Seabrook refers in his annual message to the value of this work, and also to that of a special agent appointed by one of his predecessors to ascertain the number and character of the documents relating to South Carolina in the Colonial Office in London. He furthermore urges the appointment of an agent to index the manuscripts relating to South Carolina history in State offices, to copy the older and more illegible ones, and afterwards to visit Paris, London, and Madrid with a view to the transcription of such records in the colonial departments of these capitals as are connected with South Carolina history.

In the same year, 1849, a memorial was presented by citizens of the State to the general assembly urging the prosecution of this work.

In July, 1850, Mr. J. S. Green, employed by the governor pursuant to a resolution of 1849, began to collect, arrange, and index the colonial and revolutionary records of South Carolina in the various State offices. His report was transmitted with the governor's annual message of that year, but was not printed. In December, 1850, a report was made on Mr. Green's report, showing that he had indexed and arranged public records from 1782 to 1789, and that two years more would be required to complete the work.

Governor Means, in his annual message of 1851, refers to another report by Mr. Green, and urges the appointment of an agent to be sent to England to fill out the blanks mentioned in this second report.

In 1854 it is evident that nothing had been done, as Governor Means' recommendation is repeated by Governor Manning in his annual message.

No concerted attempt toward the furtherance of this work was made again until 1891. The Public Records Commission, appointed under act of December 23 of that year, was a temporary organization instituted for the specific purpose of transcribing certain records relating to South Carolina history. The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated in 1891 for the inauguration of this work, \$7,500 being estimated as the cost of completing it. The commission consisted of five members, citizens, with the secretary of state as ex-officio chairman, and it served without compensation.

An agent in London was chosen by the commission with instructions to transcribe all provincial papers in the colonial department relating to the Province of South Carolina from 1663 to 1719, and all papers of record from 1719 to 1775, with certain named exceptions already available to the commission. The agent estimated in October, 1893, that the appropriation of \$4,000 would bring the work down to the year 1747, and that \$2,500 would be required to complete it. On December 23, 1893, therefore, an additional \$2,500 was appropriated. Up to October 31, 1894, 34 volumes of transcripts were received, and a list is given in the commission's report of 1894 of all material available to date. It is there recommended by the commission that a permanent historical commission be created, to serve without compensation, that its material be made available for reference, and that it be published from time to time.

In 1895 volumes 35 and 36 of the transcriptions were received, bound, and indexed. Such of the printed Colonial Records of North Carolina as related to South Carolina were also indexed.

On January 16, 1895, the Historical Commission was organized under act of 1894, with the secretary of state as chairman. The commission was unsalaried and consisted of five members appointed by the governor. Its first report, dated 1897, is a general statement of organization and of reception of the papers and of the balance of the funds of the Public Records Commission, viz,

\$458.35. No accounts or appropriations are mentioned. The report of 1898 is also a general statement without accounts. An appropriation of \$1,000 is urged for the completion of indexes not made and for the collection and preservation of State records in bad condition as the result of bad usage. The commission has published the journals noted on pages 536, 537, 548.

References.

1817. Rept. of committee relative to the preservation of public records in the office of the secretary of state. (Repts. and Resolutions, Dec. 1817: 104-105.)

1819. Rept. relative to condition of records in the offices of surveyor-general and secretary of state. (ib., Dec. 1819: 84.)

1820. List of books and records in the offices of the surveyor-general and secretary of state. (ib., Dec. 1820, frontispiece.)

—, Rept. relative to progress of work of copying old records in the offices at Charleston and Columbia and making appropriations for 1821. (ib., Dec. 1820: 88.)

1821. Rept. relative to transactions and accounts of the commissioners on records in the office of the secretary of state, recommending an annual report of expenditures. (ib., Dec. 1821: 84.)

1822. Rept. relative to accounts of commissioners on records in offices of surveyor-general and secretary of state. (ib., Dec. 1822: 82.)

1828. Resolution that governor procure list of documents concerning South Carolina history from 1662 to date from office of colonial department in England. (ib., Dec. 1828: 37.)

1848. Rept. Committee on Public Buildings. (Repts. and Resolutions, 1848: 199-201.)

1850. Rept. rearrangement and indexing of archives, 1782-1789. (ib., 1850: 221.)

1891. Rept. of the committee of the S. C. Historical Socy. in the matter of procuring transcripts of the colonial records of this State from the London record offices. Charleston, 1891. 14 pp. 8°.

COLLECTIONS.

A list and abstract of documents relating to South Carolina now existing in the State Paper office, London. Prepared for the South Carolina Historical Society by an authorized agent now in London. 1857-1859.

S. C., Hist. Socy. Coll., i (1857): 87-307; ii (1858): 118-326; iii (1859): 272-343.

The Shaftesbury papers and other Records relating to Carolina and the first settlement on Ashley river prior to the year 1676. Published by the S. C. Historical Socy. Prepared for publication by Langdon Cheves, esq., a member.

Coll. Hist. Socy. S. C. (1897), v: 1-523.

Public Records Commission Reports.

1893 in S. C. Reports and Resolutions, 1893. v. 2: 409-415.

1894. ib., 1894. v. 1: 741-747.

1895. ib., 1896. v. 1: 841-845.

Historical Commission Reports.

1897 in S. C. Reports and Resolutions, 1897: 1555.

1898. ib., 1899. v. 2: 387-391.

1905. ib., 1905. ii: 257-269.

1906. 21 pp.

1907. 12 pp.

1908. 19 pp.

PROPRIETARY RULE.

1664-1719.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

No laws of the proprietary era were contemporaneously printed. The first compilation of South Carolina laws was that of Mr. Chief Justice Trott, made in 1736. The next was that of Judge John F. Grimke, published in 1790, and, barring Judge Joseph Brevard's Digest (1814), no other compilation was made until the Statutes at Large of Dr. Thomas Cooper and David J. McCord appeared in 1836.

The original manuscript public acts are numbered for many years in regular succession. The private acts are numbered separately, and for some years a numbered class was made of the temporary acts but was not regularly continued. After the institution of royal government, viz, 1719, the numbering ceased. On the manuscript original the last number is 390. The compilation of Mr. Chief Justice Trott commences with act no. 86, date of October 15, 1692, and follows the original manuscripts as far as no. 181, or to the year 1700-1. His entire collection continues to May, 1734. Judge Grimke's collection commences with no. 111, 1694, and continues the numbering to 185, 1700-1. His entire collection continues to January, 1790. Dr. Thomas Cooper commences his collection with act no. 1, May 26, 1682, though nos. 1-22 are given by title only, the originals not having been preserved.^a

The following collation of proprietary laws is given here, though, possibly, there are some who would contend that these documents might more appropriately be placed below among the proprietary instructions, etc.

1671. Temporary laws [proprietors' acts] 1-7.

S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 324-326.

1674-1675. Same, 8-9.

ib., 367.

1672, June. Same, 1-7.

ib., 403-405.

1672, June 21. Agrarian laws or instructions from the Lords Proprietors. Not found in print, the manuscript exists in London, P. R. O., Colon. En. Bk., v. 20, p. 83.

1674, June 21. Temporary agrarian laws.

ib., 83, 86.

PARLIAMENT.

Before Governor Ludwell's administration, 1691-1693, the legislative assembly in session was called Parliament, thereby conforming to the fundamental constitutions of 1669. During Governor Ludwell's term we find, however, that this designation has been discarded, and the term General Assembly adopted in its stead. The act of October 15, 1692, is the first one in whose ratification clause the phrase General Assembly occurs. From the year 1670 to 1692 the legislative body of South Carolina seems to have been unicameral. The following classification is made upon the assumption that South Carolina was certainly governed by a one-chambered legislature from 1670 to January, 1676, and probably for some years thereafter, but that in September, 1692, a bicameral legislature was in session.

Journal of the Grand Council.

"This legislative body was organized immediately after the landing of the first colony in the Province in March, 1670, but no journal can now be found prior to that beginning Aug. 25, 1671. From the latter date to Jan. 15, 1675 (1676 n. s.), the journal of the Grand Council is intact. From then to April 9, 1692, the beginning of Governor Ludwell's administration, the journal of the Grand Council consists of a few desultory entries. Beginning with April 9, 1692, the journal was once more kept in regular form, and so continued to and included Monday, Sept. 26, 1692." (Ann. report Hist. Commission of S. C. 1906: 13.)

^a The ten volumes of Cooper and McCord, of course, extend far beyond the proprietary period, in fact beyond the royal period and well into the period of statehood.

These council journals are included among the Shaftesbury papers, printed in vol. 5 of the S. C. Hist. Socy. Collections. On p. 407 of this volume there is printed this footnote: "Council journals for July 22, 1672, to Nov. 10, 1674, and June 12, 1675 . . . were lately found in the secretary's office, Columbia, in Grant Book, warrants, 1672-1694. They were known to Hewet (sic) and perhaps Ramsey (sic) but not to Mr. Rivers nor [to] the commission which collected the journals in 1851. They have never been printed and abstracts only are here given, neither the very words nor all the words of the original."

According to McCrady, S. C. under the Proprietary Government, pp. 132-136, 139-141, there were several meetings of the council in 1670. The journals are not extant.

1671, Aug. 25-June 24, 1680. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Published by the Historical Commission of S. C., 1908. 91 pp. illus. 8°.

Portions of these journals have also been printed as follows:

1671, Aug. 25. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 330-332.^a

1671, Sept. 5, 9, 23, 27. *ib.*, 340-342.

1671, Oct. 2, 4, 14, 24, 26, 28. *ib.*, 344-346.

1671, Nov. 25, 27; Dec. 9, 14. *ib.*, 356-359.

1671, Dec. 20, 23, 30. *ib.*, 368-371.

1671/72, Jan. 6, 10, 13, 15, 20, 22, 23; Feb. 10, 14, 17, 21; Mar. 16. *ib.*, 373-375, 383-386.

1672, Apr. 19, 20, 23; May 11, 16; June 1, 4, 8, 18. *ib.*, 390-397.

1672, June 29; July 2, 6, 9, 22, 27; Aug. 3, 17, 24; Sept. 9; Oct. 2, 18, 24, 31; Nov. 21. *ib.*, 406-415.

1672-1673; 1672, Dec. 7, 12; 1672/73, Jan. 23; Feb. 15, 24; Mar. 4, 10, 22, 29; 1673, May 10. *ib.*, 418-422.

1673-1674; 1673, June 25; July 4, 12, 24, 29; Aug. 2, 9, 30; Sept. 3, 16; Oct. 4, 7; Dec. 22; 1673/74, Jan. 29; Feb. 2; Mar. 7, 28. *ib.*, 424-430.

1674, May 30; July 25; Aug. 3, 13, 16, 20; Sept. 5; Oct. 3; Nov. 2, 10. *ib.*, 450-454.

1674/75-1675; 1674/75, Feb. 9, 15; 1675, Apr. 26; June 12. *ib.*, 462-464, 469-470.

1675-1675/76; 1675, Sept. 4, 9, 11, 14; Oct. 2, 7, 16; Nov. 2; Dec. 10; 1675/76, Jan. 8, 15. *ib.*, 471-475.

1682, ? [-May 26].

1682, ? [-June 8].

1683, ? [-Sept. 25].

1683, ? [-Nov. 7].

1685, Mar. 3 [-Apr. 11].

1685, Nov. 19 [-23].

1686, ? [-Oct. 15].

1687, ? [-Jan. 22].

1687, [Feb. 21-28].

1687, [Apr. 7-9].

1687, [July 21-23].

1688-1689. No records found.^b

} Not known to be extant.

^a This is the "earliest record" quoted by Dalcho. Hist. Acct. P. E. Church in S. C., p. 11.

^b On October 18, 1690, the proprietors Lord Craven and Peter Colleton, writing [to Gov. James Colleton?] say "the journal of the Parliament [i. e., S. C.?] was taken by the French." Only this bare statement is copied in the two abstracts of the letter, seen, viz, S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 124, and Calend. of State Papers A. and W. I. 1689-92: 1118.

1690, ? [-Dec. 22].	} No record found.
1691, ? [-Feb. 7].	
1691, [Mar. 19-25].	
1691, [Apr. 19-May 1].	
1691, ? [-Sept. 26].	
1691, [Dec. 8-11].	

GRAND COUNCIL.

Journal.

The only record, other than the following, which has been found of any council journals after the division of the legislature is a reference in S. C. Acts and Resolutions, 1849, p. 457, to 41 numbers of council journals after 1717 deposited in the office of the secretary of state, Columbia.

1692, Apr. 11-Sept. 26. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Published by the Historical Commission of S. C., 1908. 67 pp. illus. 8°.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following dates are taken from "Colonial Assemblies and their Journals," ann. rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1897: 442 et seq. They were supplied for that list by Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr. and Wilberforce Eames.

Journal.

1692, Sept. 20-Oct. 15.	} Not in print. MS. in custody of the Historical Commission of S. C.
1692/3, Jan. 9-18.	
1692/3, Mar. 14-16.	
1693, May 8-20.	
1693, Sept. 12-20.	
1693/4, Mar. 5-14.	} Not known to be extant.
1694, May 8-11.	
1694, June 12 [-20].	
1695, ? [-Jan. 17].	
1695, ? [-July 16].	
1695, Nov. 20-28.	} Not in print. MS. in custody of the Historical Commission of S. C.
1696, Nov. 24-Dec. 5.	
1697, Feb. 23-Mar. 10.	
1697, Nov. 11-12.	
1698, Sept. 13-Oct. 8.	
1698, Nov. 9-19.	} Not in print. MS. fragments only in office of secretary of state, Columbia.
1699, Feb. 8-9.	
1699, ? [-Aug. 26].	
1700, ? [-Mar. 1].	
1700, Oct. 30-Nov. 16.	
1701, Feb. ?-Mar. 1.	} Not in print. MS. in custody of the Historical Commission of S. C.
1701, Aug. 13-28.	
1702, Jan. 8-Feb. 3.	
1702, Apr. 1-6.	
1702, May 13-18.	
1702, Aug. 19-Sept. 10.	} Not in print. MS. in custody of the Historical Commission of S. C.
1703, Jan. 13-Feb. 24.	
1703, Apr. 15-May 8.	
1703, Sept. 1-17.	
1703, Dec. 7-23.	
1704, Apr. 26-May 6.	

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1704, Oct. 4–Nov. 6. | } | Not in print. MS. in custody of the Historical Commission of S. C. |
| 1705, Jan. 31–Feb. 15. | | |
| 1706, Mar. 6–Apr. 9. | | |
| 1706, Nov. 20–Dec. 21. | | |
| 1707, Jan. 27–Feb. 17. | | |
| 1707, Mar. 28–Apr. 24. | | |
| 1707, June 5–July 19. | | |
| 1707, Oct. 22–Nov. 28. | | |
| 1708, Feb. 6–14. | | |
| 1708, ? [–Apr. 24]. | | |
| 1708, Nov. 24–Dec. 18. | } | Not known to be extant. |
| 1709, Feb. 1–19. | | |
| 1709, Apr. 20–May 7. | } | Not known to be extant. |
| 1709, Oct. 19–Nov. 5. | | |
| 1710, ? [–Jan. 14]. | } | Not known to be extant. |
| 1710, ? [–Apr. 8]. | | |
| 1710, Oct. 10–27. | } | Not in print. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C. Journal of sessions of June 12, 1711, incomplete. |
| 1710, Dec. 5–6. | | |
| 1711, Jan. 9–Mar. 1. | | |
| 1711, May 15–16. | | |
| 1711, June 12–28. | | |
| 1711, Oct. 9–12. | | |
| 1711, Oct. 26–Nov. 10. | | |
| 1712, Apr. 2–11. | | |
| 1712, May 13–June 7. | | |
| 1712, Aug. 5–9. | | |
| 1712, Nov. 18–Dec. 12. | | |
| 1713, Sept. 24–25. | | |
| 1713, Nov. 17–Dec. 18. | | |
| 1714, May 4–14. | | |
| 1714, June 1–12. | | |
| 1714, Nov. 9–Dec. 18. | } | Not in print. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C. |
| 1715, Feb. 8–18. | | |
| 1715, May 6–13. | | |
| 1715, Aug. 2–27. ^a | | |
| 1716, Feb. 28–Mar. 24. | | |
| 1716, Apr. 17–May 19. | } | Not in print. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C. |
| 1716, June 5–30. | | |
| 1716, July 31–Aug. 4. | | |
| 1716, Nov. 14–Dec. 30. | | |
| 1717, Jan. 16–Feb. 16. | | |
| 1717, Apr. 9–June 29. | } | Not known to be extant. |
| 1717, Oct. 29–Dec. 11. | | |
| 1718, ? [–July 5]. | | |
| 1718, ? [–Oct. 17]. | } | Not known to be extant. |
| 1719, ? [–Feb. 20]. | | |
| 1719, ? [–Mar. 20]. | | |
| 1719, ? [–Dec. 23]. | } | Not known to be extant. |

^a There is in the custody of the Historical Commission of S. C., according to its Annual Report of 1904 (p. 14), the MS. copy of this journal to Oct. 11.

For letter relative to the proceedings of these last assemblies see S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 238. See also letter of Gov. Glen to the Lords Comrs. of Trade, dated Dec. 23, 1749 (S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 309), in referring to certain acts of these assemblies: "Mr. Johnson, who was governor for the Lords Proprietors, and by them empowered to prorogue and dissolve Assemblies, finding the Assembly attempting some things detrimental to the interest of Great Britain or the proprietors, did in a regular manner, dissolve them, whereon instead of going home they adjourned to a tavern where they sat as an assembly and appointed one of their own number Governor. They next proceeded to the election of a Council, and with this assumed Governor and Council, they made several laws. . . ." The petition of the *de jure* council and assembly to the King praying the assumption of government by His Majesty is printed in abstract in S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., iii: 277.

See also letter of Lords Proprietors to the governor of S. C. abstracted in S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 170, relative to an assembly of July, 1719. The following two pamphlets, although not official, are so closely concerned in the official transactions of this year that it has been thought best to note them here:

Francis Yonge. Narrative of the proceedings of the people of S. C. in the year 1719. London, 1721. Repr. in Carroll. Hist. Coll. S. C., v. 2: 141-192.

True state of the case between the inhabitants of S. C. and the Lords Proprietors of that Province, containing an account of the grievances under which they labour. London, 1719. 4 pp.

There does not seem to be a copy of this pamphlet in any American collection, nor does it seem known to Amer. bibliographers. Reference to it is found in S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 240, indicating that there is a copy in the Public Record Office, London.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1669, July 26. William Sayle, governor.
- 1670, Sept. Joseph West, chosen by council.
- 1672, Apr. 19. Sir John Yeamans, proclaimed by proprietors.
- 1674, Apr. 18. Joseph West, appointed by proprietors.
- 1682, May 18. Joseph Morton, appointed by proprietors.
- 1684, Apr. 29. Richard Kyrle, appointed by proprietors.
- 1684(?). Robert Quarry, chosen by council.
- 1684/85, Mar. 11. Joseph West, appointed by proprietors.
- 1685, Sept. Joseph Morton, chosen by council.
- 1686 (?). James Colleton, appointed by proprietors.
- 1690, Oct. 6. Seth Sothell.
- 1691, Nov. 2. Philip Ludwell, appointed by proprietors.
- 1694 (?). Joseph Blake, chosen by council.
- 1696 (?). Joseph Blake, deputy governor.
- 1700. James Moore, chosen by council.
- 1709 (?). Robert Gibbes, chosen by council.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1669, July 26. Proprietary commission to William Sayle, governor of Carolina, south and west of Cape Carteret.
 - 1856. Rivers. Sketch of S. C., 340.
 - 1897. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 117-119.
- 1669, July 27. Proprietary instructions for the governor and council at Port Royal, Carolina.
 - 1856. Rivers. Sketch of S. C., 347.
 - 1897. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 119-123.
- 1671, May 1. Instructions for Joseph West.
 - 1897. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., v: 322-324. (Abstract only.)
- 1671, Aug. 21. Proprietary commission to Sir John Yeamans.
 - 1856. Rivers. Sketch of S. C., 366.

1674, Apr. 25. Proprietary commission to Joseph West, governor of Ashley River.

1889. Calend. State Papers. Colonial. A. and W. I., 1669-74, no. 1265. (Abstract only.)

1674, May 1. Proprietary instructions to Joseph West.

1889. Calend. State Papers. Colonial. A. and W. I., 1669-74, no. 1295. (Abstract only.)

1682, May 10. Instructions for Joseph Morton.

1857. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., i: 87. (Abstract only.)

ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

1719-1776.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COMPILATIONS.

1736. The laws of the province . . . in two parts . . . Collected by Nicholas Trott. Charles-Town, L. Timothy, 1736. 2 v. in 1. F°.

SESSION LAWS.

1719-1736. Not contemporaneously printed.

1736, May 29 [-June 26]. Charles-Town, L. Timothy, 1736. 60 pp. F°.

1736, Nov. 10 [-Dec. 14]. Charles-Town, L. Timothy, 1737. 1 l., 63-107 pp. F°.
1736/37, [Feb.-Mar.]

1737, Oct.

1737/38, [Feb. 4-Mar. 25]. } Charles-Town, L. Timothy, 1738. 1 l., 3-144 pp. F°.

1739, [Jan. 16-June 7]. }

1739, Nov. 6-Dec. 18. One act, viz, support of govt., passed; separately printed?

1740, [Apr.-May]. }

1740, [July-Sept.]. }

1740, [Nov.-Dec.]. }

1741, [Jan.-Feb.]. }

1741, [Mar.-May]. } (Charles-Town, P. Timothy, ?) 1 l., 139 (1) pp. F°. (Copy

1741, July. } seen lacked title-page.)

1741, Oct. ?

1741, Dec. ?

1742, Mar.

1742, May-July. }

1742, Sept. No acts passed.

1743, May. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1743. 1 l., 3-40 pp.^a F°.

1743, [Oct. 4]. No acts passed.

1744, [May 29]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1744. 1 l., 3-60 pp. F°.

1744, June 26-July 7. No acts passed.

^a Possibly 3-40 pp., 1 l., the 1 l. being for tables usually found with these laws but omitted from the copy of this session seen by compiler.

- 1744/45 [Jan.-Mar. 22]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1745. 1 l., 3-40 pp. F°.
 1745, [?-May 25]. Not found; 10 acts passed.
 1745, [Sept.]. No acts passed.
 1745/46, [Jan. 23-Feb. 17]. }
 1746, [Apr.]. } Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1747. 1 l., 3-43 (1) pp.
 1746, [June]. } F°.
 1746, [Sept.]. }
 1746/47, [Feb. 17]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1748. 1 l., 3-7 (1) pp. F°.
 1747, [June 13]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1747. 1 l., 3-60 (1) pp. F°.
 1748, [Jan. 19-June 29-5^a]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1749. 1 l., 3-25 (1) pp. F°.
 1749, Mar. 28-June 1. } Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1750. 1 l., 3-41 (1) pp.
 1749, Nov. 21-May 31, 1750. } F°.
 1750, [Nov.]. }
 1751, [Apr.]. } Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1751. 1 l., 3-71 (1) pp. F°.
 1751, [June]. }
 1751, [Aug.]. }
 1751, [Nov.]. No acts passed.
 1752, [May]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1753. 2 ll,^b 3-36 pp., 1 l. F°.
 1752, [Oct.]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1753. 1 l., 3-7 (1) pp. F°.
 1753, [Apr.]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1754. 1 l., 3-19 (1) pp. F°.
 1754, [May]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1755. 1 l., 3-41 (1) pp. F°.
 1754, [Nov.]. No acts passed.
 1755, [Feb.]. }
 1755, [Apr.]. } Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1755. 1 l., 3-7 (1) pp. F°.
 1755, [May]. Not found.
 1755, Sept. Not found.
 1756, Jan., Mar., Apr. Not found.
 1756, [July]. Not found.
 1756, [Nov.]. Not found.
 1757, [May]. Not found.
 1757, [Oct.]. No acts passed; one ordinance was assented to; probably not currently printed.
 1758, [May]. Not found.
 1759, [Apr.]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1759. 1 l., 3-56 (for 58) (1) pp. F°.
 1760, [Apr.]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1760. 2 ll^b, 3-56 pp., 1 l. F°.
 1761, [Jan.]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1761. 1 l., 3-25 (1) pp. F°.
 1762, [Feb.]. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1762. 2 ll^b, 3-49 (1) pp. F°.
 1762, Oct. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1764. 1 l., 3-36 pp. F°.
 1764, Oct. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1765. 1 l., 3-34 pp. 1 l. F°.
 1765, Jan. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1765. 1 l., 3-32 pp. F°.
 1765, Oct. }
 1766, Mar. }
 1766, June. }
 1766, July. } Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1767. 1 l., 3-31 pp. F°.
 1766, Dec. }
 1767, Apr. }
 1767, May. }

^a Printed January 1747 on title-page. These acts have half-title, viz: Acts passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, in March, May, and June, 1748.

^b First leaf is half-title.

- 1768, Apr. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1768. 2 ll.,^a 3-84, 1 l. pp. F°.
 1769, June. No acts passed.
 1769, July. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1769. 2 ll.,^a 3-48 pp., 1 l. F°.
 1770, Apr. Charles-Town, D. Bruce, 1770. 2 ll.,^a 3-48 pp. F°.
 1771, Feb. Charles-Town, D. Bruce, 1771. 2 ll.,^a 3-17 (1) pp. F°.

TAX ACTS.

These acts are printed in the session laws by title only. A sufficient number has been found to indicate that they were probably regularly issued as a separate publication. The fact that they are printed by title only as early as the May, 1740, session would lead to the inference that separate issues of the tax laws were printed at least as early as 1740. The earliest found is that of 1747, of which, as well as of the others found, a collation is as follows:

- 1747, June. 21 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1747. 1 l., 3-22 pp., 1 l. F°.
 1749, June. 23 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1749. 2 ll.,^b 3-25 (1) pp. F°.
 1752, May. 25 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1752. 1 l., 3-27 (1) pp. F°.
 1754, May. 27 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1754. 1 l., 3-27 (1) pp. F°.
 1755, May. 28 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1755. 1 l., 3-31 (1) pp. F°.
 1756, July. 30 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1756. 1 l., 3-27 (1) pp. F°.
 1757, May. 30 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1757. 1 l., 3-27 (1) pp. F°.
 1758, May.^c 31 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1758. 1 l., 3-35 (1) pp. F°.
 1759, Apr. 32 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1759. 1 l., 3-28 pp. F°.
 1760, July.^c 33 Geo. II. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1760. 2 ll.,^b 3-29 (1) pp. F°.
 1762, Feb. 2 Geo. III. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1762. 2 ll.,^b 3-30 pp. F°.
 1764, Oct.^c 4 Geo. III. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1764. 1 l., 3-36 pp. F°.
 1765, Apr.^c Not found.
 1766, July.^c 6 Geo. III. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1766. 2 ll.,^b 3-30 pp. F°.
 1767, May.^c 7 Geo. III. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, 1768. 1 l., 3-31 (1) pp. F°.

A word of caution to collectors of these tax acts may not be out of place here. A peculiarity in their publication might readily lead to expensive error. Owing to the scarcity of copies the chance of error is, of course, largely minimized, but, on the other hand, the high market value placed on these books equalizes the chance of loss to collectors. Some of the tax acts still remain intact with the half title, which is usually "Tax-act, etc." Those copies, however, from which this half title has become separated, and which have only the regular title page, may very easily be taken for session laws. The regular title page of the tax acts is without exception printed in the customary British form for acts, viz, "Anno Regni [Georgii II] Regis Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, and Hiberniæ [Trigesimo], etc." The regular title page of the session acts of South Carolina is without exception in the English language, the wording of which is usually "Acts passed by the General Assembly, etc."

^a First leaf is half title.

^b The first leaf in this case is a half title. Possibly all tax acts were originally supplied with this half title.

^c These tax acts are also printed in full in the Cooper compilation. The last two tax acts under royal government, viz, April, 1768, and August, 1769, are not given in Cooper.

GRAND COUNCIL.

Minutes.

No council minutes of this period are in print. The only records of any minutes in manuscript, so far found, are the list of MS. council journals in the possession of the Historical Commission of S. C. (Ann. rept. 1906:13), and the references to the Public Record Office files in the "List, etc., of papers relating to S. C." published by the S. C. Hist. Socy. They may be found as follows:

1721, May 29-June 10. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 151.

1721, July 27-Sept. 21. ib., ii: 151.

1722, Sept. 4-Oct. 6. ib., ii: 157.

1722, Nov. 6-Feb. 23, 1723. ib., ii: 158.

1723, May 8-18. ib., ii: 162.

1723, Oct. 1-5. ib., ii: 163.

1725, Feb. 23-Apr. 17. ib., iii: 290.

1725, May 12-June 1. ib., iii: 291.

1725, Aug. 24-25, Sept. 6-13. ib., iii: 292.

1725, Nov. 1-6. ib., iii: 292.

1725, Nov. 15-Dec. 18. ib., iii: 293.

Minutes of session of Nov. 6, 1722, and Oct. 1, 1723, entered as minutes of "Council in Assembly." In S. C. acts and resolutions for 1849, p. 457, there is a reference to 41 nos. of council journals from 1717 deposited in the office of the secretary of state, Columbia.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Journals.

1720, Feb. 3-13.

1720, Mar. 8-June 17.

1720, July 12-Sept. 3.

1720, Nov. 22-Apr. 28.

1721, July 27-Sept. 21.

} Not printed. MS. in office of secretary of state,
Columbia.

1722 ? [-Mar. 10]. Not known to be extant.

1722 ? [-June 23]. Not printed. May 25-June 23 only known to be extant in office of secretary of state.

1722, Nov. 6-Dec. 15.

1723, Jan. 15-Feb. 23.

} Not printed. MS. in office of secretary of state.

1723, ? MS. fragment only, viz, March 23, known to be extant. In office of secretary of state.

1723, May 8-18.

1723, ?

} Not printed. MS. in office of secretary of state. Possibly this
session extended to June 23. If not there is a session for
which the journal is missing.

1723, Oct. 1-Dec. 20.

1724, Jan. 13-Feb. 15.

1724, Mar. 12-28.

1724, June 2-16.

1724, Dec. ?

} Not printed. MS. in office of secretary of state.

See S. C. Hist Socy. Coll., ii: 288 for resolution of council of Nov. 21, 1724, calling a new assembly, and ib., under Dec. 3, 1724, forms of writs for electing members of Commons. See ib., Jan. 12, 1725, for proclamation for dissolving assembly then elected. These entries would seem to indicate a winter session of 1724/5.

1725, Feb. 23-Mar. 24.
 1725, Apr. 6-May 11.
 1725, May 11-June 1.
 1725, Nov. 1-Dec. 18.
 1726, Feb. 1-4.
 1726, Apr. 25 [-May 21].
 1726, Nov. 15-1727, Mar. 11.
 1727, Aug. 1-4.
 1727, Aug. 23-Sept. 30.

Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

For an account of the proceedings of the last two sessions noted above, see copy of a representation of the Council, Dec. 19, 1728, in S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 303-330.

1728, Jan. 31-May 11. Not printed. Copy in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

For an account of proceedings see *ib.*, 304-305. Dissensions over tax bills almost entirely absorbed the proceedings.

1728, July 9-27 (22?). Not printed. Copy in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

For an account of proceedings see *ib.*, 305. Tax bill and currency measure continued leading topics.

1728, Sept. 17-Nov. 23.

Called, but did not meet. See *ib.*, ii: 305.

The following dates, from Jan. 15, 1728/29, to Dec. 15, 1733, have been supplied by Dr. W. Roy Smith.

1728/29, Jan. 15-Feb. 21.
 1729, Aug. 6-7, Oct. 15-17.
 1729/30, Jan. 13-24, Mar. 17-19. (Dissolved on Apr. 29.)
 1730/31, Jan. 20-23, Feb. 12-Apr. 10.
 1731, May 3-June 3.
 1731, June 21-Aug. 20.
 1731, Nov. 16-20.
 1731/32, Jan. 16-Mar. 3. [17 in Jameson list.]
 1732, Dec. 5-16.
 1732/33, Jan. 9-Apr. 13 (?).
 1733, May 4 (?)-June 9.
 1733, Aug. 13-Sept. 22.
 1733, Nov. 15-Dec. 15.

Not printed. Copy in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

The following dates, from Feb. 7, 1733/34, to Dec. 20, 1740, are based on Jameson, the additional dates having been supplied by Dr. W. Roy Smith:

1733/34, Feb. 7-May 31.
 1734, Nov. 6-June 7, 1735.
 1735, Nov. 25-May 29, 1736.
 1736, June 23-26.
 1736, July 13.
 1736, Nov. 10-Mar. 5, 1737.
 1737, ? [-Oct. 8.]
 1738, Jan. 17-Mar. 25.
 1738, Sept. 12-18.

Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

1738/39, Jan. 17 (16 in Jameson)-Apr. 13, 1739.
 1739, May 29-June 7.
 1739, Sept. 12-14.
 1739, Nov. 6-Dec. 17.
 1739/40, Jan. 21-Feb. 27 (?).
 1740, Apr. 5 (?)-May 10 (?).

Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

1740, July 15–Sept. 19.	} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.
1740, Nov. 19 (18?)–21.	
1740, Dec. 9–20.	
1740/41, ?–Mar. 26, 1741.	
1741, May 18–July 3.	} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.
1741, Oct. 20–Dec. 1.	
1741, Dec. 1–Mar. 8, 1742.	
1742, ? [–May 25].	
1742, ? [–July 10].	
1742, Sept. 14 — ?.	
1742, ? –May 7, 1743.	
1743, Oct. 4–May 29, 1744.	} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.
1744, June 26–July 7.	
1745, ? –Mar. 22.	} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.
1745, ? –May 25.	
1745, Sept. 10–?.	} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.
1745, ?–Jan. 25, 1746.	
1746, ?–Feb. 17.	
1746, ?–Apr. 16.	
1746, ?–June 17.	
1746, Sept. 10–?.	
1747, ?–Feb. 17.	
1747 ?–Mar. 12.	
1747 ?–June 13.	
1748, Jan. 19–June 29.	
1749, Mar. 28 ^a –June 1.	
1749, Nov. 21–May 31, 1750.	} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C., except the items marked with an asterisk.
1750, Nov. 13–May 18, 1751.	
1751, June 1–15.	
1751, Aug. 16–31.	
1751, Nov. 14–?	
1752, [Oct. ?–] Nov. 15.	
1752, ?–May 16.	
1752, Nov. 21–?	
1753, ?–Apr. 21.	
1753, Aug. 20–25.	
1754, Jan. 8–May 11.	
1754, ?–Sept. 6.	
1754, Nov. 12–Sept. 23, 1755.	
1755, Nov. 20–July 6, 1756.	
1756, Nov. 2–July 6, 1757.	
1757, Oct. 6–May 19, 1758.	
1758, Oct. 28–Apr. 7, 1759.	
1759, July 2–Aug. 19, 1760.	
1760, Oct. 6–Jan. 24, 1761.	
1761, Mar. 26–Dec. 26 (24?).	
1762, Feb. 6 [–May 29].	
1762, ?–Sept. 13.	
1762, Oct. 25–Dec. 28.*	
1763, Jan. 24–?	
1764, ?–Aug. 25.	

^a See Cooper's St. at Large, ii: 718, for act assented to Mar. 16, 1749.

- 1764, ?-Oct. 6.
 1765, Jan. 8-Aug. 9.
 1765, Oct. 28-Apr. 12, 1768.
 1768, Nov. 15-19.
 1769 [Mar. 14-] ?*
 1769, June 26-Aug. 23.
 1769, Nov. 28-Sept. 8, 1770.
 1771, Jan. 15-Dec. (Nov. ?) 5.
 ? -Apr. 10, 1772.
 1772, Oct. 8-Nov. 10.
 1773, Jan. 17-Sept. 15, 1775.*^a

Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C., except the items marked with an asterisk.

The journal of Aug. 2-3, 1774, may be found in American Archives, ser. 4, i: 671-672.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Journal.

- 1775, Jan. 11. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 1109-1118.
 1775, Nov. 1-29. *ib.*, i: 27-76.
 1776, Feb. 1-Mar. 26. *ib.*, i: 561-615.

Contemporary editions of these journals have been found as follows:

1775, Nov. 1-29. Extracts from journals of the provincial congress. Charleston, 1776. 165 pp. 8°.

1776. Journal of the provincial congress of S. C. London, reprinted, 1776. 8°.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Journal.

1. 1775, June 16-July 26. S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 22-64.
 2. 1775, Nov. 30-1776 Feb. 26. *ib.*, iii: 35-271.

Papers.

1. 1775. Hist. and Geneal. Mag. S. C., i: 41-75, 119-135, 183-205, 279-310.
 2. 1775. *ib.*, iii: 194-201, iv: 3-25, 83-97, 195-214.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1719. James Moore.
 1721. Sir Francis Nicholson.
 1725.^b Arthur Middleton, president of council, acting governor.
 1730.^b Robert Johnson.
 1735. Thomas Broughton, lieutenant governor.
 1737. William Bull, president of council, acting governor.
 1738. William Bull, lieutenant governor.
 1743. James Glen, appointed in 1738; did not come to the colonies until 1743.
 1756. William Henry Lyttleton.
 1759. William Bull, 2d, lieutenant governor.
 1760. Thomas Pownal; did not come out.
 1760. William Bull, 2d, acting governor.
 1761. Thomas Boone.
 1764. William Bull, 2d, lieutenant governor.
 1766. Lord Charles Greville Montagu.
 1768. William Bull, 2d, lieutenant governor, May to October.
 1768. Lord Charles G. Montagu.
 1769. William Bull, 2d, lieutenant governor.
 1771. Lord Charles G. Montagu.
 1773. William Bull, 2d, lieutenant governor.
 1775. Lord William Campbell.

^a The MS. journal in custody of the Historical Commission of S. C. ends with Aug. 30.

^b McCrady makes these dates 1724 and 1729, respectively. See also list in Smith, S. C. as a Royal Province, 410.

COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1720, Aug. 30. Representation with a draught of instructions for a governor of Carolina, appointed by the King and relating to the State of Defence of that province and of Nova Scotia, August 30, 1720.
Colonial Records N. C., xi: 393-394.
1720. Royal instructions to Francis Nicholson, governor of S. C.
1856. Rivers. Chapter in Hist. S. C., 68.
1730. Instructions for Robert Johnson.
S. C. Hist. Socy. Coll., ii: 176-179. [Long abstract.]
1763. Royal instructions to Thomas Boone. (Line between North and South Carolina.)
N. C. Colon. Records, xi: 153.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1776 to 1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1776. Constitution of South Carolina.
1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1615-1620.
1778. Constitution of South Carolina.
1878. Poore. Charters, etc., ii: 1620-1627.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

SESSION LAWS.

1776, Mar. 26-Apr. 11.

It is believed that the acts of this the first session were not printed with one title-page and one continuous paging. The following acts, 11 in number, have been found for this session, each individually paged:

- An ordinance for establishing the oath of office. 4 pp.
An ordinance for making disposition of moneys for support of govt. 4 pp.
An ordinance to repeal part of an ordinance passed Feb. 23, 1771, appointing H. Prenneau and B. Dart joint public treasurers. 4 pp.
An act to increase number of fire masters in Charlestown. 4 pp.
Act to punish those who shall counterfeit . . . certificates issued by late Houses of Assembly. 4 pp.
Act for more effectual prevention of desertion of soldiers. 5 pp.
Ordinance for altering time for holding ensuing circuit courts. 5 pp.
Ordinance to ascertain duties of a muster-master. 4 pp.
Act to prevent sedition. 7 pp.
Act to empower Court of Admiralty to have jurisdiction . . . 9 pp.
Act to revive certain acts. 7 pp.

- 1776, Sept. 17-Oct. 20. Charles-Town, P. Timothy, n. d. 1 l., 20 pp., 1 l. F°.
- 1776, [Dec.] Not found; one act passed; currently printed?
- 1777, [Jan.-Feb.] Not found; 25 acts and ordinances passed.
- 1777, [Aug.] n. t. p., half title. 1 l., 11 (1) pp. F°.
- 1778, [Jan.-Mar.]. Not found; 39 acts and ordinances were passed.^a
- 1778, [Sept.-Oct.]. Not found; 14 acts and ordinances were passed.
- 1779, [Jan.-Feb.]. Not found; 13 acts and ordinances were passed.
- 1779, [Aug. 31-1780 Feb. 12]. Not found; 17 acts and ordinances were passed.
- 1782, Jan. 8-Feb. 26. [Philadelphia]. J. Dunlap, n. d. 1l., 3-46 pp. F°.
- 1782, Jan. 8-Feb. 26. n. t. p. 29 (1) pp. F°.
- 1783, Jan. 6-Mar. 17. n. p., n. d. 1 l., 1-44, 49-52, 49-74 pp. F°.
- 1783, July 7-Aug. 13.

^a These acts were probably issued separately. There is in the Library of Congress a collection of original acts of this session, 15 in number, each separately paged.

These acts were probably not contemporaneously issued with a covering title-page and continuous paging. Eight acts were passed. Each act as printed has its own paging, but the whole eight are made into one by having been given a consecutive numbering on the bottom of the page, as follows:

- no. 1. Act to impose certain duties. 2 pp.
- no. 2. Act to incorporate Charleston. 6 pp.
- no. 3. Act to oblige all public officers . . . to have their accounts made up. 2 pp.
- no. 4. Act for the temporary regulation of the militia of the State. 2 pp.
- no. 5. Act for reviving . . . an act for preventing spreading of malignant . . . distempers. 2 pp.
- no. 6. Act to vest one hundred acres of land. 2 pp.
- no. 7. Act for levying . . . certain duties. 6 pp.
- no. 8. Ordinance for laying impost on tonnage. 2 pp.

1784, [Mar.]. Charleston, J. Miller, 1784. 1 l., 3-102 pp., 1 l. F°.

1785, [Mar.], Charleston, A. Timothy, 1785. 2 ll., 58 pp. and v. p.^a [16, 12, 12, 7 (1) pp.], 1 l. F°.

1785, Sept. 20-Oct. 12. n. t. p. 15 pp., 1 l. F°.

1786, Jan. 10-Mar. 22. Charleston, Bowen and Markland, 1786. 1 l., 71 (1) pp., 1 l. F°.

1787, Jan. 1-Mar. 28. Charleston, A. Timothy, 1787. 1 l., 77 (1) pp., 1 l. F°.

1788, Jan. 8-Feb. 29. Charleston, A. Timothy, 1788. 1 l., 34 pp. F°.

1788, Oct. 7-Nov. 4. Charleston, A. Timothy, 1789. 1 l., 7 (1) pp. F°.

1789, Jan. 5-Mar. 13. Charleston, A. Timothy, n. d. 1 l., 62 pp. F°.

TAX ACTS.

1777, Jan. 17. n. p., n. d. half-title, 1 l., 13 (1) pp. F°.

This, the first tax act under State government, is also given in full in Cooper, as are the tax acts of Mar., 1778; Sept., 1779; Mar., 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786. The act of Jan., 1777, is the only tax act of this period of which a separate was found.

SENATE.

Under constitution of 1776 called Legislative Council. Name changed to Senate by constitution of 1778.

Journal.

The Senate journals are missing until the Jan.-Feb. session of 1782, which was held at Jacksonborough. From that journal down to 1865 the Senate journals are intact and in the custody of Historical Commission of S. C. None were contemporaneously printed until 1831.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under constitution of 1776 called General Assembly. Name changed to House of Representatives by constitution of 1778.

Journal.

1776, Mar. 26-Apr. 11. Columbia, 1906. 89 pp.

Ed. by A. S. Salley, jr., secy. Hist. Commission of S. C.

Concerning this item the Historical Commission of S. C. prints the following note (Ann. rept. 1906:15): "On March 26, 1776, the Provincial Congress of S. C., which was nothing more than a popular convention, adopted a constitution by which independence of Great Britain was declared and the Congress constituted a 'General Assembly.' From this body an upper house was selected. The journal of the lower house of this body constituted the first journal of the House of Representatives of South Carolina."

^a The v. p. are the last 9 acts and one other indicated in the index by an asterisk as "not being printed at the State Printing-Office [they] could not be properly ranged (*sic*) in the index."

1776, Mar. 26-Apr. 11. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, v: 615-656.

1776, Sept. 17-Oct. 20. ib., ser. 5, iii: 1-84.

1776, ?-Dec.

1777, ?-Feb.

1777, ?-Aug.

1778, ?-Mar.

1778, ?-Oct.

1779, ?-Feb.

} Not known to be extant.

1779, Aug. 31-1780 Feb. 12.

1782, Jan. 8-Feb. 26.

1783, Jan. 6-Mar. 17.

1783, July 7-Aug. 13.

1784, ?-Mar. 26.

1785, Jan. 3-Mar. 25.^a

1785, Sept. 20-Oct. 12.

1786, Jan. 10-Mar. 22.

1787, Jan. 1-Mar. 28 (22?).

1788, Jan. 8-Feb. 29.

1788, Oct. 7-Nov. 4.

1789, Jan. 5-Mar. 13.

} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

} Not printed. MS. in custody of Historical Commission of S. C.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1776-1778. John Rutledge.

1778-1779. Rawlins Lowndes.

1779-1782. John Rutledge.

1782-1783. John Matthews.

1783-1785. Benjamin Guerard.

1785-1787. William Moultrie.

1787-1789. Thomas Pinckney.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

"The Privy Council was established by the constitution of 1776 and abolished by that of 1790. It was merely an advisory council to the governor. The manuscript journals of the council from Feb. 11, 1783, to Oct. 3, 1786, are in the custody of the Historical Commission of S. C." (Ann. rept. Hist. Commission 1906: 19.)

Judicial.

South Carolina Reports, 1783-1804. Elihu H. Bay, New York, 1809-1811. ed. 2. 2 v. 8°.

Digest of South Carolina Reports, 1783-1838. William Rice, Charleston, 1838. 2 v. 8°.

South Carolina Equity Reports, 1784-1816. Henry W. Desaussure, Columbia, 1817-1819. 4 v. 8°. New ed., Philadelphia, 1854. 4 vols. in 2. 8°.

General references.

Report of a committee of the S. C. Historical Society in the matter of procuring transcripts of colonial records of this State from the London Record office. Charleston, 1891. 14 pp. 8°.

Report of committee on state of the records in the office of the clerk of the House. 1847.

S. C. Reports and res., 1847: 344-347.

^a Compiler is not certain as to these dates representing one or more sessions. Entry is taken bodily from Ann. report Historical Commission of S. C. 1906.

Report, in response to a resolution of 1829 appointing a commissioner, relative to the historical records in the office of the colonial department in England. 1849.

S. C. Reports and res., 1849: 454-469.

Schedule of the records in the offices at Charleston and Columbia. 2 obl. 8° sheets showing in detail the titles and condition of the record volumes.

Bound with S. C. Reports and res. of 1820.

q. GEORGIA.

1732-1789.

ARRANGEMENT.

Prefatory note.

Collections.

Archives of the charter government, 1732-1752.

Charter.

Trustees.

Journal.

Governors.

Register.

Executive correspondence.

Governor's council.

Archives of the provincial government, 1752-1775.

Legislative.

Statutes.

Upper house.

Commons house.

Council of safety.

Provincial congress.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Executive correspondence.

Governor's council.

Archives of the State government, 1776 to 1789.

Constitution.

Legislative.

House of Assembly.

Executive.

Governors.

Register.

Executive council.

General references.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The earliest efforts on the part of Georgia to care for her records were prompted by utility, that is, her officials found the existing arrangement a detriment to expeditious use of the records. Governor Mitchell was the first to take any action on this subject. In 1810 he urged that steps be taken looking to the preservation of the Revolutionary and other old records in the executive office. In 1817 a report was made of an examination of books of record and other papers appertaining to the offices of the secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller-general and surveyor-general. This report is accompanied by a list of the books, ledgers, journals, etc., in these offices. Six years later, in 1823, Governor Clarke urged that the old books and historical records in the executive office be indexed. In this year (Senate journal 1823: 175) the sums of \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively were appropriated, the former to enable the

clerk of the house to compile an index to the thirty-one manuscript volumes of house journals, 1783-1819, and the latter to enable the secretary of the senate to perform a similar work for the twenty-three volumes of manuscript senate journals, 1790-1821, then in his possession. In 1826 Governor Troup, in referring to the progress of a history of Georgia then being compiled by Mr. Bevan as appointed historiographer of the State, urges the establishment of an agency in London for the collection of further historic material, suggesting the name of the said Mr. Bevan as agent for the State. Nothing seems to have come of the governor's recommendation until 1831.

In the meantime, the work of indexing the records, recommended in 1817, seems to have taken shape. In 1829 Governor Forsyth was authorized to employ an indexer for that purpose, and to pay for the service out of the executive contingent fund.

In 1831 a committee, reporting on the need for a correct history of the State, refers to the difficulties of historical research resulting from the fact that Georgia colonial records were to be found only in the archives of the Board of Trade, London. With this report a resolution was submitted, appropriating the sum of \$1,500 to pay the expenses of an agent to London for the purpose of transcribing these records. The agent was to report to a future committee on finance, and the copies thus obtained were to be deposited in the executive office. This resolution was concurred in by the senate (House journal, 1831: 186). That this agency became a fact is shown by the message of Governor Gilmer, in 1838, when transmitting a letter from the then agent of Georgia in London, Mr. Howard. According to this letter the agent had been unsuccessful in obtaining access to the British archives. The legislature had made an appropriation of \$4,000 to carry out the object of the agency. Of this sum \$500 had already been expended, and it was Mr. Howard's estimate that \$9,500 would be required to pay for the transcription of the records wanted. There is no record in the journals of this appropriation having been granted, and from this time to 1849 there was, according to the records, a hiatus in the work looking toward the collection or transcription of Georgia's records.

In 1849 the select committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the Georgia Historical Society reported that six volumes of manuscript records had been obtained by the society and were offered to the State. These volumes contained the acts and the correspondence of the trustees of the colony of Georgia from 1732 to 1735. A resolution was appended appropriating \$600 as payment for the volumes, and they were secured for the State, with sixteen volumes more, 22 in all. But nearly all were accidentally burned in 1891, having been lent to an individual.

In July, 1881, certain colonial records of Georgia were offered for sale in London. The committee appointed to consider the expediency of the purchase of these records for the State made a divided report. Mr. N. L. Hutchins, chairman of the committee, made an adverse report, and Seaborn Wright, chairman of the minority, reported in favor of their purchase. Four years later, Mr. J. S. Morgan, then of London, but formerly of the United States, made a gift to the State of Georgia of the original manuscript records of the transactions of trustees for the establishment of the colony of Georgia. Governor Candler, in his message of 1900, recommends that the governor be authorized to employ, at an annual salary, some fit and proper person to compile and superintend the publication of all unpublished manuscripts, books, and papers yet available, bearing on the colonial and revolutionary period of Georgia. This was done in 1902, and in 1905 the first volume of "The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia" (see pages 552, 553) was published.

References.

1810. Governor Mitchell's message on preservation of records. (House jol., 1810:52.)
1811. Schedule of books and docs. on file in office of secretary of state. (Sen. jol., 1811:92-93.)
1817. Rept. on examination of records in office of secretary of state, etc. (Sen. jol., 1817:24.)
1823. Message of Governor recommending classification of records in executive office. (House jol., 1823:123; Sen. jol., p. 186, 197-198.)
1826. Governor's message transmitting documents on progress made by Mr. Bevan as historiographer. (Sen. jol., 1826:45-46.)
1831. Same, transmitting correspondence concerning the application of Georgia to the British Government for copies of her early records. (Sen. jol., 1831:136-137.)
- . Rept. on sending agent to England to transcribe records. (House jol., 1831:125-126.)
1838. Same, on transmitting report of agent sent to London to procure copies of colonial records. (House jol., 1838:68; Sen. jol., 60-61.)
1840. Same, on transmitting report of secretary of state on correction of imperfections in public records. (Sen. jol., 1840:161.)
1849. Report on appropriation for transcripts of six volumes of manuscript records obtained by Georgia Historical Society. (Sen. jol., 1849/50:93.)
1878. Rept. on condition of executive archives, and recommended legislation re same. (House jol., Nov. sess. 1878, v. 1:415-417.)
1881. Minority report of finance committee on purchase of records to be sold in London. (House jol., adj. sess., 1881:37-38.)
1885. Message of governor announcing Morgan gift to State. (House jol., adj. sess., 1885:415; Sen. jol., pp. 202-203.)

COLLECTIONS.

The colonial records of the State of Georgia. Compiled and published under authority of the Legislature by Allen D. Candler. Atlanta, Franklin Printing and Publishing co., Geo. W. Harrison, mngr., 1905-1906. v. 1-4. 8°.

- v. 1. 1905. pp. 10, 1 l., 11-578 pp.
 Charter of the Colony of Georgia. pp. 11-26. List of trustees for establishing the Colony of Ga. pp. 27-30. By-Laws and Laws. pp. 31-62. Journal of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia from July 20, 1732, to June 23, 1752. pp. 63-578.
- v. 2. 1905. 1 p. l., 525 pp.
 The Minutes of the Common Council of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia from August 3, 1732, to April 29, 1752.
- v. 3. 1905. 3 p. l., vi, 7-432 pp.
 General account of all monies and effects received and expended by the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, for the carrying on the good purposes of their trust, from June 9, 1732, to June 9, 1751. pp. 7-367. An account showing the progress of the colony of Georgia in America from its first establishment. London: Prtd. in the year MDCCXLI. pp. 369-432.
- v. 4. 1905. 698 pp.
 A journal of the proceedings in Georgia beginning October 20, 1737. By William Stephens, Esq., to which is added, a state of that province, as attested upon oath in the court of Savannah November 10, 1740.
- v. 5. Not yet published.
- v. 6. 1906. 486 pp.
 Proceedings of president and assistant, 1740-1754.
- v. 7. 1906. 968 pp.
 Proceedings and minutes of governor and council, 1754-1759.
- v. 8. 1907. 815 pp.
 Proceedings and minutes of governor and council, 1759-1762.
- v. 9. 1907. 765 pp.
 Proceedings and minutes of governor and council, 1763-1766.
- v. 10. 1907. 1034 pp.
 Proceedings and minutes of governor and council, 1767-1769.
- v. 11. 1907. 461 pp.
 Proceedings and minutes of governor and council, 1770-1771.

- v. 12. 1907. 541 pp.
 Proceedings and minutes of governor and council, 1771-1772.
- v. 13. 1907. 782 pp.
 Journal Commons House of Assembly, January 7, 1775-December 16, 1762.
- v. 14. 1907. 683 pp.
 Journal Commons House of Assembly, January 17, 1763, to December 24, 1768.
- v. 15. 1907. 685 pp.
 Journal Commons House of Assembly, October 30, 1769, to June 16, 1782.

CHARTER GOVERNMENT.

1732-1752.

CHARTER.

- 1731, June 9. Royal charter of Colony of Georgia. 5 George II.
 1766. Charters of following provinces of North America. . . . London,
 1766. 7 pp.
1847. Stevens. Hist. of Georgia, i: 476-493.
1854. White. Hist. Coll. of Georgia, 1-13.
1855. *ib.*, ed. 3, p. 3-13.
1878. Poore. Charters, etc., i: 369-377.
1905. Georgia Colon. Records, i: 11-26.

TRUSTEES.

The journal of the transactions of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America. June 9, 1738, to June 6, 1744. By the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Egmont. Now first printed. Wormsloe. MDCCCLXXXVI. x, 493 pp.

The journal of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, from July 20, 1732, to June 23, 1752.

Ga. Colonial Records, i: 63-578.

The minutes of the common council of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, from August 3, 1732, to April 29, 1752.

Ga. Colonial Records, ii: 3-525.

Extracts from the minutes of the trustees. [July 20, 1732-Jan. 8, 1752.]

White. Ga. Hist. Coll., ed. 3, pp. 14-20.

The general account of all monies and effects received and expended by the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, for the carrying on the good purposes of their trust from June 9, 1732, to June 9, 1751.

Ga. Colonial Records, iii: 7-367.

In the British Museum are copies of the two first of these reports, viz, June 9, 1732-June 9, 1733, and same, 1733-1734. London, 1733-34. F^o.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

1732, July 15-June 9, 1752. James Oglethorpe.

1743, July 11-Apr. 8, 1751. William Stephens, president of the council and acting governor during the absence of General Oglethorpe.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from General Oglethorpe, 1735-1744.

Ga. Hist. Socy. Coll., iii: 1-156.

COUNCIL.

Proceedings of president and assistants.

1741, Oct. 12-Oct. 30, 1754. 486 pp. Ga. Colon. Records, v. 6.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

1752-1775.

Legislative.

STATUTES.

COLLECTIONS.

A collection of all Laws passed 1755 to 1761 and still in Force when printing was begun, (as selected by the Commissioners appointed under the Act of March 4, 1762, "for making Provision for printing the Laws of this Province and for encouraging a Printer to set up a Printing Press in the same.") Savannah: James Johnston, 1763-1764 (?).

34 acts printed as 32 separately printed, and separately paged, pieces (of from 1 to 10 pp. each). Q. no title-pages. v. p. (MS. pp. 1-129.)

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia, 1755 to 1774. Now first printed. Wormsloe, 1881. 428 pp. F°.

49 copies privately printed.

SESSION LAWS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. 1755, Jan. 7-Feb. 21. | } Not contemporaneously printed. ^a |
| 2. 1755, Feb. 26-Mar. 7. | |
| 3. 1756, Feb. 2-19. | |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. 1756, Nov. 1-Dec. 15. | } Not contemporaneously printed. ^a |
| 2. 1757, Jan. 10-Feb. 17. | |
| 3. 1757, June 16-July 28. | |
| 4. 1758, Jan. 11-June 30. | |
| 5. 1758, Nov. 13-Dec. 13. | |
| 6. 1759, Jan. 16-Mar. 27. | |
| 7. 1759, Oct. 22-Nov. 24. | |
| 8. 1760, ?-Apr. 24. | |
| 9. { 1760, ?-May 1. | } |
| 1760, ?-July 15. | |

1. 1760, Aug. 18-Jan. 12, 1761. Not contemporaneously printed.^a

1. 1761, Mar. 24-June 9. Not contemporaneously printed.^a

^a Acts passed from 1755 to 1761 which were in force when printing was introduced in 1763 have been printed as follows:

Act Inflicting and imposing Penalties. Feb. 17, 1755. 1 leaf.

Act Declaring it High Treason to counterfeit his Majesty's Seal of this Province. Mar. 7, 1755. 1 leaf.

Act For raising a publick Store of Gun-powder. Dec. 14, 1756. 1 leaf.

Act for confirming Sales of Land. Feb. 8, 1757. 1 leaf.

Act For establishing and regulating of Patrols. 5 (1) pp. July 28, 1757.

Act Intituled, An Act to oblige the Male white Persons in the Province of Georgia to carry Fire-arms. July 28, 1757. 1 leaf.

Act To prevent private Persons from purchasing Lands from the Indians. Feb. 15, 1758. 2 pp.

Act For constituting and dividing the several Districts and Divisions of this Province into Parishes. Mar. 15, 1758. 7 (1) pp.

Act For limiting the Time for Persons claiming Lands . . . Mar. 15, 1758. 3 (1) pp.

Act For better regulating the Market in the Town of Savannah. Mar. 15, 1758. 5 (1) pp.

Act For regulating the Assize of Bread. Dec. 12, 1758. 4 pp.

Act To prevent Masters of Vessels from carrying of Persons in Debt. Mar. 27, 1759. 4 pp.

2. 1761, Nov. 10–Mar. 4, 1762. Savannah, J. Johnston [1764].^a 1 l., 3–18 pp. 4°.
3. 1762, Oct. 8–Apr. 7, 1763. Savannah, J. Johnston [1763]. 1 l., 23 (1) pp. 4°.
4. 1763, Nov. 21–Feb. 29, 1764. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 3–28 pp. 4°.
5. 1764, May 26–29. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 3–5 (1) pp. 4°.
6. 1764, June 26–Sept. 24. Not found; acts passed?
1. 1764, Nov. 20–Mar. 25, 1765. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 71 (1) pp. 4°.
2. 1765, Oct. 24–Mar. 6, 1766. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 41 (1) pp. 4°.
3. 1766, June 16–18.
4. 1766, July 15–22.
5. 1766, Nov. 10–Mar. 26, 1767.
6. 1767, Oct. 26–Apr. 11, 1768. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 34 pp., 1 l. 4°.
1. 1768, Nov. 17 (?) –Dec. 24. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 12 pp., 1 l. 4°.
1. 1769, Oct. 30–May 10, 1770. Savannah, J. Johnston, n. d. 1 l., 52 pp., 1 l. 4°.
2. 1770, Oct. 22–Feb. 22, 1771. Not found; printed?
1. 1771, Apr. 23–26. Not found.
1. 1772, Apr. 21–25. Not found.

Act For the better regulating Fences in the Province of Georgia. Mar. 27, 1759. 2 pp.

Act For the better regulating Taverns. Mar. 27, 1759. 4 pp.

Act To prevent stealing of Horses. Mar. 27, 1759. 4 pp.

Act For establishing the Method of appointing Constables. Mar. 27, 1759. 4 pp.

Act For reducing the Interest of Money in this Province. Mar. 27, 1759. 1 leaf.

Act to explain and amend An Act, intituled, An Act for better regulating the Market in the Town of Savannah. Mar. 27, 1759. 1 leaf.

Act For the repairing of Christ-Church in Savannah, [and] Act To prevent the building of wooden Chimnies in the Town of Savannah. Mar. 27, 1759. 4 pp.

Act To oblige Ships . . . , to perform Quarantain (sic). Apr. 24, 1760. 3 (1) pp.

Act For ascertaining the Qualifications of Jurors . . . Apr. 24, 1760. 6 pp.

Act For the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts and Damages. Apr. 24, 1760. 7 (1) pp.

Act To enable Feme Coverts to convey their Estates. Apr. 24, 1760. 2 pp.

Act For empowering Trustees to purchase a House in the Town of Savannah. Apr. 24, 1760. 2 pp.

Act for stamping, imprinting, issuing and making current, the Sum of £7410 . . . May 1, 1760. 9 (1) pp.

Act To amend and continue an Act, intituled, An Act for establishing and regulating of Patrols. May 1, 1760. 1 leaf.

Act To amend an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent Masters of Vessels from carrying of Persons in Debt. May 1, 1760. 1 leaf.

Act for the better regulating the Town of Savannah. May 1, 1760. 3 (1) pp.

Act To ascertain the Manner and Form of electing Members to represent the Inhabitants . . . in the Commons House of Assembly. June 9, 1761. 4 pp.

Act For subjecting and making liable to Attachment the Estate . . . of absent Debtors . . . June 9, 1761. 6 pp.

Act For raising . . . Sum . . . to repair the Light-house on Tybee Island. June 9, 1761. 4 pp.

Act For amending an Act, intituled, An Act for the better regulating the Town of Savannah . . . June 9, 1761. 2 pp.

Act For raising . . . Sum . . . for erecting a Fort and Battery on the Island of Cockspur. Dec. 19, 1761. 7 (1) pp.

^aThis is the actual year of printing. Accompanied by two separately printed acts of this session, viz., An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts and Damages. n. t. p. 2 pp.; An Act for raising and granting to His Majesty the sum of £193 10s. 3 (1) pp. n. t. p.

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|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. 1772, Dec. 9–Sept. 29, 1773. | } Not found. |
| 2. 1774, ?–Mar. 12. | |
| 3. 1774, ?–June 20. | |
| 4. { 1775, Jan. 18–Feb. 10. | |
| { 1775, May 9–11. | |
| 5. 1775, Nov. 7. | |

TAX ACTS.

1763. iii, Geo. 3. Granting to H. M. £1934 9s. n. t. p. 8 pp.
 1764. iv, Geo. 3. Granting to H. M. £2117 13s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. n. t. p. 8 pp.
 1765. v, Geo. 3. Granting to H. M. £1559 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. n. t. p. 8 pp.
 1766. vi, Geo. 3. Granting to H. M. £1925 6s. 1d. n. t. p. 8 pp.
 1767. vii, Geo. 3. Granting to H. M. £1843 11s. 4d. n. t. p. 8 pp.
 1768. viii, Geo. 3. Granting to H. M. £3375 4s. 1d. n. t. p. 7 (1) pp.

KING'S COUNCIL.

"Under the King's government in Georgia, the legislative power was vested in three branches, the King's Governor, the King's Council, sitting as an Upper House, and the Commons House of Assembly." (Compiler's Preface v. 13, Ga. Colon. Records.)

Minutes.

The council consisted of twelve members in ordinary, and of two extraordinary members, viz, the surveyor-general and the superintendent-general of Indian affairs, appointed by the Crown and presided over by the governor.

No record of deposit of council minutes has been found. Jones, Hist. of Ga., ii: 474, quotes from MS. minutes.

- 1754, Oct. 30–Mar. 6, 1759. 968 pp. Ga. Colon. Records, v. 7.
 1754–1759. 968 pp. ib., v. 7.
 1759–1762. 815 pp. ib., v. 8.
 1763–1766. 765 pp. ib., v. 9.
 1767–1769. 1034 pp. ib., v. 10.
 1770–1771. 461 pp. ib., v. 11.
 1771–1772. 541 pp. ib., v. 12.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

COLLECTIONS.

- 1755–1762. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, Jan. 7, 1755–Dec. 16, 1762. 1907. 782 pp.
 Ga. Colon. Records, v. 13.

Concerning this volume, and those to follow, the compiler says (v. 13, Ga. Colon. Records): "Volumes 13, 14 and 15 will contain all the journals of the Commons House of Assembly now in existence from the first meeting of the royal legislature, Jan. 7, 1755, to the final adjournment of the last meeting on June 16, 1782. The journals are full and complete up to Habersham's legislature in April, 1772. The journal of this legislature seems to be imperfect and sometimes conflicting. During the turbulent times which followed there was but little effort at legislation. There was no harmony between the legislative and executive departments, the representatives of the people not being in accord with the governor. The journals for this entire period are meagre and imperfect. From March, 1776, to May, 1780, there was no session of the legislature, and for nearly three years of this time there was no semblance of royal government in the province."

- 1763–1768. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly Jan. 17, 1763, to Dec. 24, 1768. 1907. 683 pp.
 ib., v. 14.

1769-1782. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly Oct. 30, 1769, to June 16, 1782. 1907. 685 pp.
ib., v. 15.

Journal.

SEPARATES.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. 1755, Jan. 7-Feb. 21. | } Not contemporaneously printed. ^a |
| 2. 1755, Feb. 26-Mar. 7. | |
| 3. 1756, Feb. 2-19. | |

1. 1756, Nov. 1-Dec. 15. Not known to be extant.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 1757, Jan. 10-Feb. 17. | } Not contemporaneously printed. |
| 2. 1757, June 16-July 28. | |
| 3. 1758, Jan. 11-Mar. 15. | |
| 4. 1758, June 15-30. | |
| 5. 1758, Nov. 13-Dec. 13. | |

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. 1759, Jan. 16-Mar. 27. | } Not known to be extant. |
| 7. 1759, Oct. 22-Nov. 24. | |
| 8. 1760, ?-Apr. 24. | |
| 9. { 1760, ?-May 1. | |

1760, [June 13?-] July 15.

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 1760, Aug. 18. | } Not contemporaneously printed. |
| 2. 1760, Oct. 13-Jan. 12, 1761. | |
| 1. 1761, Mar. 24-June 9. | |
| 2. 1761, Nov. 10-Mar. 4, 1762. | |

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. 1762, Oct. 18-Apr. 7, 1763. | } Not known to be extant. |
| 4. 1763, Nov. 21-Feb. 29, 1764. | |
| 5. 1764, ?-May 29. | |

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 6. 1764, June 26-Sept. 24. | } Not printed; MS. in Public Record Office, London. |
| 1. 1764, Nov. 20-Mar. 25, 1765. | |
| 2. 1765, Oct. 22-Mar. 6, 1766. | |
| 3. 1766, June 16-18. | |
| 4. 1766, July 15-22. | |
| 5. 1766, Nov. 10-Mar. 26, 1767. | |

6. 1767, Oct. 26-Apr. 11, 1768.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. 1768, Nov. 17-Dec. 24. Not printed; ms. in Public Record Office, London. | } Not contemporaneously printed. |
| 1. 1769, Oct. 30-May 10, 1770. n. p., n. d. 52 pp. 4°. | |
| 2. 1770, Oct. 22-Feb. 22, 1771. | |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 1771, Apr. 23-26. | } Not contemporaneously printed. |
| 1. 1772, Apr. 21-25. | |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 1772, Dec. 9-Mar. 13, 1773. | } Not known to be extant. |
| 2. 1774, June 8-Sept. 29. | |
| 3. 1774, Jan. 28-Mar. 12. | |
| 4. 1774, ?-June 20. | |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| { 1775, Jan. 18-Feb. 10. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, i: 1152-1163. Jan. 18-20 only. | } Not known to be extant. |
| 5. { 1775, May 9-11. | |
| { 1775, May 15. | |

6. 1775, Nov. 7.

^a Evans, no. 7672, has entry which implies having had record of a copy.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Proceedings.

- 1775-1777. Ga. Hist. Socy. Coll., v, pt. 1: 15-127.
 1775, June-Mar. 5, 1776. White. Ga. Hist. Coll., ed. 3: 86-92.
 1776, Apr. 30-May 2. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, v: 1137-1138.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Minutes.

- 1775, July 4-25. Amer. Archives, ser. 4, ii: 1543-1557.
 1775, July 4-12. Ga. Hist. Socy. Coll., v, pt. 1: 1-13.
 1775, July 4-14. White. Hist. Coll. of Ga. (1854). pp. 65-85.

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1751, Apr. 8. Henry Parker, president of council and acting governor.
 1754, Oct. 1. John Reynolds, governor under the Crown of Great Britain.
 1757, Feb. 16. Henry Ellis, governor.
 1760, Oct. 31. James Wright, governor.
 1771, July 2-Feb. 11, 1773. James Habersham, president of the council and acting governor, during absence of James Wright.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

WRIGHT.

- Letters, 1773-1782. Ga. Hist. Socy. Coll., iii: 157-375.

HABERSHAM.

- Letters, 1756-1775. 245, vii pp. portr. ib., vi.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1776-1789.

CONSTITUTION.

1777. Constitution.
 1878. Poore. Charters, etc., i: 377-383.

Legislative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Under the constitution of 1776 the legislative body consisted of but one chamber, styled House of Assembly.

Journal.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. 1777, May 8-June 17. | } Republican?. Not known to be extant. |
| 2. 1777, ?-Sept. 16. | |
| 1. 1778, Jan. 6-Mar. 1. | |
| 2. 1778, May 2-? | |
| 3. 1778, Oct. 30-Nov. 15. | |
| 1. 1779, Jan. 5-? | |
| 2. { 1779, ?-July 24. | |
| { 1779, ?-Nov. ? | |
| 1. 1780, Jan. 4-Feb. 5 ? | |

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 1780, May 5–July 10. Royalist. | } Not contemporaneously printed; MS. in
Public Record Office, London. ^a |
| 2. 1780, Sept. 25–Oct. 30. Royalist. | |
| 3. 1780, Nov. 15. | |
| 4. 1780, Dec. 11–19. | |

In vol. 15 of the Ga. Colon. Records there is printed an address of the Commons dated Feb. 23, 1782, one dated May 31, 1782, and an address of the Governor and General Assembly, dated June 16, 1782.

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|---|--|
| 1. 1781, Aug. 17–22. | } Royalist? Not printed; MS. in office of secy. of state,
Georgia. ^a |
| 1. 1782, Jan. 1–12. | |
| 2. 1782, Apr. 17–May 4? | } Not printed; MS. in office of secy. of state, Georgia. |
| 3. {1782, July 3–4. Not known to be extant.
1782, July 13–Aug. 5. | |
| 4. 1782, Oct. 15–21. | } Not known to be extant. |
| 1. 1783, Jan. 7–Feb. 18. Not printed; MS. in office of secy. of state, Georgia. | |
| 2. {1783, May 1–6.
1783, May 15–June 14. | } Not known to be extant. |
| 1783, July 8–Aug. 1. | |
| 1. 1784, Jan. 6–Feb. 26. | } |
| 2. 1784, July 5–13. | |
| 3. 1784, Oct. 6–14. | |
| 1. 1785, Jan. 4–Feb. 22. | } |
| 1. 1786, Jan. 3–Feb. 14. | |
| 2. 1786, July 17–Aug. 15. | |
| 1. 1787, Jan. 2–Feb. 11. | } Not printed; MS. in office of secy. of state, Georgia. |
| 2. 1787, July 3–Oct. 31. | |
| 1. 1788, Jan. 1–Feb. 1. | } |
| 2. 1788, July 22–Aug. 6. | |
| 3. 1788, Nov. 4–13. | |
| 1. 1789, Jan. 6–Feb. 4. | } |
| 2. 1789, Nov. 2–Dec. 24. | |
| 3. 1790, June 7–11. | |

Executive.

GOVERNORS.

REGISTER.

- 1777, May 8. John Adam Treutlen, governor.
 1778, Jan. 8. John Houston, governor.
 1778, Dec. 29. John Wereat, president of Executive Council.
 1779, Nov. 4. George Walton, governor.
 1780, Jan. 7. Richard Howley, governor.
 1781, Jan. 7. Stephen Heard, president of Executive Council.
 1781, Aug. 16. Nathan Brownson, governor.
 1782, Jan. 8. John Martin, governor.
 1783, Jan. 9. Lyman Hall, governor.
 1784, Jan. 9. John Houston, governor.
 1785, Jan. 14. Samuel Elbert, governor.
 1786, Jan. 9. Edward Telfair, governor.
 1787, Jan. 9. George Matthews, governor.
 1788, Jan. 25. George Handley, governor.
 1789, Jan. 9. George Walton, governor.

^a "Only the most meagre and fragmentary journals of these proceedings of this legislature can now be found, either here or in London. The first we have is that of May 9, 1780, and the last June 16, 1782, about three weeks before the British vacated the State. These Journals are so fragmentary and disconnected that they afford no intelligible account of what was done or attempted, but, such as they are, we have included in this compilation." (Preface, v. 13, Ga. Colon. Records.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Journal.

Not printed; no record found.

The executive council ceased to exist under the constitution of 1789.

General References.

Checklist of sessions of Georgia legislature, 1751-1799, showing location of manuscript journals.

Amer. Hist. Assn. Ann. rept., 1897: 449-453, being, in part, 2d ann. rept.

Amer. Hist. MS. Commission, J. F. Jameson, then chrm.

Report on Georgia local archives, by Ulrich B. Phillips.

Fifth report Public Archives Commission, 1904, pp. 555-596. In Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1904.

Report on the public archives of Georgia, by Ulrich B. Phillips.

Fourth report Public Archives Commission, 1903, pp. 439-474. In Ann. Rept. Amer. Hist. Assn., 1903, v. 1.

ADDENDA.

(To p. 251.)

For records of the President and Council, from May 25 to Dec. 16, 1686, see Mass. Hist. Socy. Proc., 2d ser., xiii: 222-286; from Dec. 20, 1686, to Mar. 27, 1689, see Am. Antiq. Soc. Proc., xiii: 237-268, 463-499.

(After p. 294.)

1672. The Book of the General Laws of the Inhabitants of the Jurisdiction of New-Plimouth; Collected out of the Records of the General Court . . . Cambridge; S. Green, 1672. 1 l., [3-]47 (1) pp., table 4 leaves. F°.
1685. The Book of the General Laws [etc. as above.] Boston: S. Green, 1685. 1 l., preface 2 leaves, pp. 1-14, 18, 16, 17, 18-34, 33, 36-75 (1), table 5 leaves. F°.

(To p. 320.)

XCII.

1. 1776, May 29-July 13. [Watertown, B. Edes, 1776.] pp. 61-68, 59 (for 69) (1) (ch. i-viii.) [Boston, B. Edes, 1777.] pp. 71-106 (ch. ix-xxxi).
2. 1776, Aug. 23-1777, May 10. [Boston, B. Edes, 1777.] pp. 107-137 (1). F° (ch. xxxii-xlvi).

XCIII.

- 1-5. 1777,^a May 28-1778, May 1. [Boston, B. Edes, 1778.] pp. 139-178. F°.

XCIV.

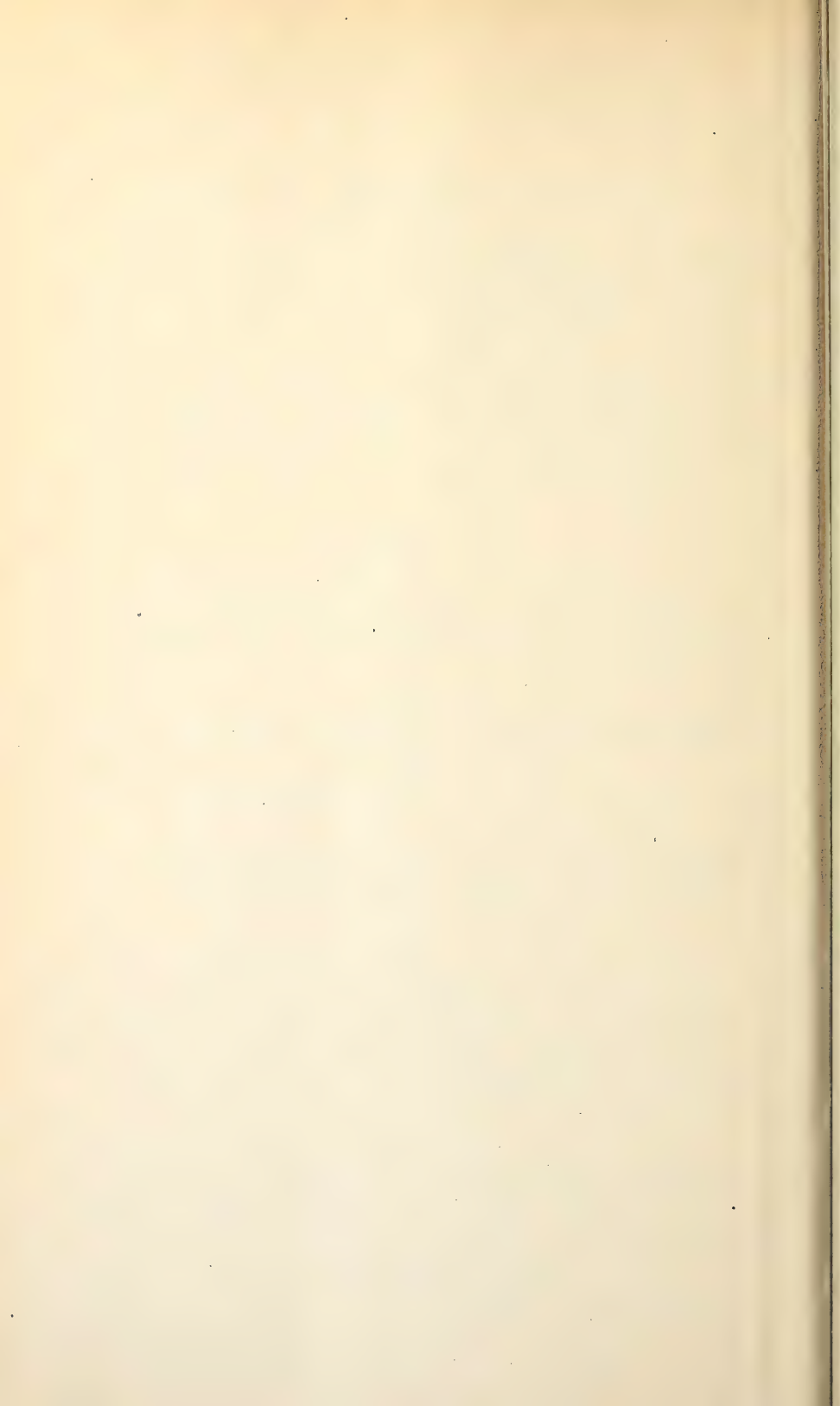
- 1-2. 1778, May 27-1778, June 23. [Boston, B. Edes 1778.] pp. 179-189 (1). F°.
3. {1778, Sept. 16-1778, Oct. 16. [Boston, B. Edes, 1778.] pp. 191-207 (1). F°.
1779, Jan. 6-Mar. 1. [Boston, B. Edes, 1779.] pp. 209-222.
4. 1779, Apr. 7-May 3. [Boston, B. Edes, 1779.] pp. 223-237 (1). F°.

XCV.

1. 1779, May 26-June 30. [Boston, B. Edes, and Comp'y, 1779.] pp. 239-251 (1). F°.
2. {1779, Sept. 8-Oct. 9. [Boston, B. Edes and Sons, 1779.] pp. 253-258. F°.
1779, Nov. 10-Dec. 7. } Boston, B. Edes and Sons, 1780. pp. 259-277
1779, Dec. 14-1780, Jan. 14.} (1). F°.
3. 1780, Mar. 8-? Boston, B. Edes and Sons, 1780. pp. 279-309 (1). F°.

XCVI.

1. 1780, May 31-June 24. [Boston, B. Edes and Sons, 1780.] pp. 311-317 (1). F°.
2. 1780, Sept. 7-Oct. 4. [Boston, B. Edes and Sons, 1780.] pp. 319-329 (1). F°.



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- American Philosophical Society, 413.
- Ames, Herman V., 3, 11; and L. R. Kelker, Report on Public Archives of Pennsylvania, 444; and L. S. Shimmel, Report on Public Archives of Pennsylvania, 444.
- Amherst, Sir Jeffrey, governor of Virginia, 487.
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- Bartlett, J. R., Bibliography of Rhode Island, 340; Census of Colony of Rhode Island, 337; Index to Acts and Resolves of Rhode Island, 340; Records of Rhode Island, 328.
- Basse, Jeremiah, governor of East Jersey, 395; governor of West Jersey, 396.
- Batchellor, A. S., Laws of New Hampshire, 286; editor of New Hampshire Province and State Papers, v. 19-29, 262.
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- Bills of rights. *See* Constitutions.
- Bioren, J., Laws of Pennsylvania, 421.

^a The compiler regrets that this collection was omitted from the list of general sources of p. 245 et seq. The omission is not a serious one for the student, both because the collection is pretty generally known and because it has been analyzed in the body of the present compilation. The apology is due to the memory of the gentlemen who undertook to carry out this prodigious enterprise under circumstances the most difficult.

- Bissett, J., editor Abridgment of Acts of Maryland, 452.
- Blackwell, John, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, 437; correspondence, 438.
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- Boone, Thomas, governor of New Jersey, 404; of South Carolina, 546; instructions, 547.
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- Bouton, Nathaniel, editor New Hampshire Province Papers, v. 1-10, 261.
- Bowman, G. E., Plymouth Colony Deeds, 295.
- Bradbury, Charles, Early Court Records of Maine, 257.
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- Brigham, Clarence S., 327; Report on Archives of Rhode Island, 19; Archives of Rhode Island, 340; Bibliography of Rhode Island, 340.
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- Brock, R. A., Abstract of Proceedings of the Virginia Company, 247.
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- Broughton, Thomas, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 546.
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- Candler, A. D., compiler Colonial Records of State of Georgia, 552.
- Carey and Bioren, Laws of Pennsylvania, 421.
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